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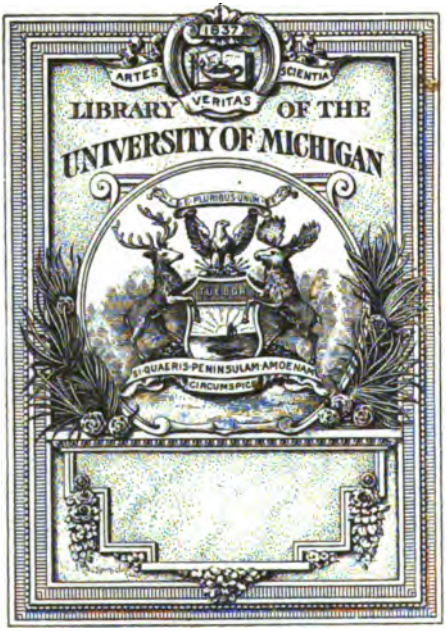
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REPORTS

FROM THE

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES

ON THE

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.,

OF THEIR

SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

No. 60.—January, 1886.

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS.

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CONSULAR REPORTS

ON

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

No. 60.—JANUARY, 1886.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORT BY CONSUL BAKER ON THE CONDITIONS AND PRICES OF LABOR IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY DUE TO THE FOREIGN ELEMENT.

I may premise that whatever advance the Argentine Republic is making in industrial pursuits, whatever development it is achieving in manufactures or agriculture, are in great part due to the foreign element. The laboring classes of the country are, as a general thing, either foreigners or the children of foreigners. The countries of Spain, France, and Italy furnish the greater portion of the artisans, mechanics, and handicraftsmen, and nearly all of the agriculturists. Italy supplies the largest number in all these pursuits. Fully one-third of the population of Buenos Ayres are Italians. Generally the Argentines are not apt at trades, nor proficient in labor which requires skill and precision. Indeed, the great majority of them seem to despise all handicraft employments and look with contempt upon work which demands manual labor. They educate their sons to be lawyers, doctors, priests, and politicians, or secure places for them in the army or navy, or send them out on their *estancias* to look after cattle and sheep. Even the *gauchos* of the pampas, with rare exceptions, are too "high-toned" or lazy to perform any labor which cannot be accomplished on horseback, such as herding cattle or watching sheep, which feed on the wild grasses of the country without requiring any but the most casual attention.

PROPORTION OF NATIVES AND FOREIGNERS.

It is not possible to give the exact proportion between the native and foreign element in the Argentine Republic, for the reason that there has been no general census of the whole country for many years. The last one was taken in 1869, long before there was any very decided emi-

gration movement from Europe towards this country. At that time the figures were as follows:

Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Native population	741, 354	785, 380	1, 526, 734
Foreign population	150, 236	59. 953	210, 289
Total	891, 590	845, 333	1, 737, 023

IMMIGRATION.

Since these figures were published, sixteen years ago, there has set in a very steady influx of the laboring classes from the countries of Southern Europe, who have come with all their household goods and have scattered themselves in every part of the country, thus contributing ing with their skilled labor towards the wonderful industrial development which is now manifesting itself throughout the Argentine Republic. The extent of the immigration will be seen from the following returns made by the department of immigration since the census of 1869, to wit:

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1869	37, 934	1875	42, 066	1881	31, 817
1870	39, 967	1876	30, 966	1882	51, 503
1871	20, 930	1877	28, 798	1883	63, 242
1872	37, 037	1878	35, 876	1884	103, 189
1873	76, 832	1879	50, 205		
1874	68, 277	1880	41, 648	Total	760, 286

Here we have, since 1869, a foreign immigration amounting to over 760,000 souls. What the present population of the Argentine Republic amounts to is only matter of opinion. Some estimate it at 2,500,000, others at 3,000,000. Assuming that it corresponds to the latter figures, and it will be seen that the foreign element already reaches to about one-fourth of the entire population.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION.

I am not able to give the distribution of this foreign population in the different provinces. The province of Buenos Ayres, however, had a census taken in 1881, and from that I obtain the following figures, which do not include the city of Buenos Ayres:

Province of Buenos Ayres.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Natives	200, 234	193, 248	393, 482
Foreigners	96, 447	36, 652	133, 099
Total	296, 681	229, 900	526, 581

So that in the province, outside the city of Buenos Ayres, which no longer belongs to the province, but, like Washington, is federal territory, one-third of the entire population is composed of foreigners. In the city of Buenos Ayres, which is the chief center of population and trade in the Argentine Republic, it is estimated that over one-third of

the people are natives of Europe and that two-thirds of these are Italians. In the province of Buenos Ayres the nationalities are as follows:

Nationality.	Number.
Native Argentines	393,482
Italians	57,128
Spaniards	33,692
French	20,738
English	9,089
Americans	243
All other nationalities	12,209
Total	526,581

THE LABORING CLASSES.

These figures, however, do not show the effective or adult working force of the province. The number of women and children will be seen from the following table:

Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Children under fourteen years	107,675	100,319	207,994
Argentines over fourteen years	98,028	97,352	195,381
Foreigners over fourteen years	91,493	31,718	123,206
Total	297,196	229,385	526,581

So that, if we deduct the women and all children under fourteen years of age, it leaves the adult male or working population at 189,521, of which 98,028 are natives and 91,493 are foreigners, thus showing that of the laboring men of the province there are in fact about as many foreigners as there are natives.

I have no statistics of the other provinces, nor of the city of Buenos Ayres, but it is safe to assume that the same proportion between the native and foreign adult male population which we find in the province of Buenos Ayres will hold equally good for the rest of the Republic; in other words, that about one-half of the adult male laborers of the country are foreigners. Of course I no not mean that none of the women and younger children of the Argentine Republic are to be ranked among the laboring population; quite the contrary is the case; but I simply refer to those who may be classed as skilled laborers, including the mechanics, the artisans, and handicraftsmen of the country.

CLASSIFICATION OF DIFFERENT EMPLOYMENTS.

The following table gives a classification of the different employments in which the laboring classes of the province of Buenos Ayres are engaged:

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Agriculture, or cattle and sheep farming	53,322	Law and jurisprudence	454
		Medical profession, &c	552
Industrial pursuits	22,971	Educational employments	1,025
Commerce	12,634	Fine arts	100
Transportation	3,377	Literature and science	91
Proprietary employments	4,158	Peddling, &c	997
Personal service	15,230	As day laborers	67,429
Military and police service	791	No determined occupation	131,534
Official positions	2,692		
Religious offices	191	Total	317,648

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF BUENOS AYRES.

This table does not enclude the city of Buenos Ayres, with its 340,000 inhabitants. The census of the city would probably quite duplicate the above figures. The following table, however, may be interesting as showing the number of commercial, industrial, trade, and mechanical establishments within the municipal limits for which licenses were granted last year:

Occupations.	Average price of each license.	No. of licenses.	Total tax.	Occupations.	Average price of each license.	No. of licenses.	Total tax.
Commission merchants	$97 36	765	$74,489	Tin factories	$18 70	80	$1,497
Wholesale and importing houses	160 60	717	114,543	Brick factories	40 60	12	487
Retail merchants	25 09	4,844	121,587	Printing offices	35 50	55	1,955
Banking establishments	2,375 00	4	9,500	Jewelry establishments	25 50	181	4,622
Auctioneering establishments	45 10	87	3,920	Liquor factories	63 20	45	2,844
Agency establishments	28 00	69	1,937	Marble yards	29 50	35	1,032
Distillery establishments	125 00	6	750	Millinery establishments	16 80	121	2,032
Canvas shoes establishments	10 80	61	650	Corn and flour mills	104 50	24	2,508
Saw-mills	69 50	23	1,599	Bakeries	20 20	201	4,063
Barber and hair shops	19 10	339	6,468	Tailoring establishments	27 90	311	8,660
Bronze and brass foundries	18 60	26	482	Hat factories	26 50	82	2,174
	15 10	33	500	Saddle and harness factories	25 60	66	1,489
Shirt factories	12 60	41	516	Paint shops	29 00	17	492
Basket factories	12 00	25	299	Cooper shops	12 40	16	198
Carpentering establishments	19 60	518	10,154	Turning shops	22 40	21	471
Breweries	193 00	7	1,350	Plastering shops	14 20	26	370
Cigar factories	19 30	139	2,682	Shoe shops	17 50	628	10,995
Mattress factories	15 00	21	313	Surveyors	20 00	20	400
Confectionery factories	34 00	209	6,877	Architects	46 00	8	320
Tanneries	39 00	31	1,248	Farriers	10 00	2	20
Cab factories	1,330 00	7	9,310	Dentists	41 00	18	737
Broom factories	10 50	8	84	Contractors	40 00	55	2,200
Tile factories	29 30	3	88	Sculptors	10 00	20	200
Cart factories	26 90	40	1,057	Photographers	34 00	33	1,117
Carriage factories	46 40	18	835	Engineers, civil	40 00	3	120
Macaroni factories	35 40	51	1,806	Lithographers	36 70	9	330
Iron foundries	82 10	7	575	Physicians	40 00	161	6,440
Ironsmiths	16 20	189	3,068	Midwives	10 00	151	1,510
Hotels, cafés, taverns, &c.	30 40	950	28,837	Corn doctors	10 00	9	90
				Theaters	48 50	7	340
				Livery stables	18 60	34	633
				Cart and wagon yards	18 00	131	2,356
				Carriage stores	61 80	43	2,657

LICENSES AND STAMP TAXES.

These licenses (*patentes*) are prerequisites to embarking in every description of occupation, and are either fixed or graduated according to the amount of business transacted. They are exacted by the national Government in the city of Buenos Ayres and all the federal territories and by the provincial governments in the different provinces. The above is an enumeration of the more usual employments and the tax thereon. The list could be almost indefinitely extended. Even boot blacks and the peons (*changadores*), who stand on the street corners and run errands for you, are prohibited from exercising their employments until they have, respectively, paid $5 for their licenses; and the old washerwoman, who bleaches your clothes for you on the beach, can only do so after being duly licensed by the Government. On the poorer laborers these exactions are sometimes exceedingly burdensome.

If you own real estate, the tax collected is 5 per cent. on the valuation; and all transactions, contracts, documents, obligations, &c., must be written on stamped paper, the price of which is graduated by the

nature or the amount of the transaction. So, also, all bills of exchange drafts, promissory notes, letters of credit, checks, receipts, certificates of deposit, bills of sale, invoices, requests for the dispatch of merchandise in custom-house, manifests, policies, and transfers; likewise all legal proceedings, pleadings, escritos, &c.; all requests and petitions addressed to any of the offices of the General Government, or to Congress, or the tribunals of justice, or to the courts of appeal; all certificates of births, deaths, and marriages; all transcripts of public records, &c., must be written upon stamped paper, the amount of the stamp varying with the subject. The expense and annoyances of these checks and clogs and obstacles to all commercial, financial, legal, social, and economical movements are the subjects of general comment and general execration, but the system has grown up with the country and the people endure what they have no power to prevent. It is, however, not only a very serious impediment to that general freedom of exchange in business and that liberty in the ordinary transactions of life, which are so desirable in a republican form of government, but it adds greatly to the burdens of individual taxation. You cannot sell a horse, or send a bushel of grain to market, or dispatch a box of merchandise in or out of the custom-house, or register the name of a commercial firm, or manifest a cargo, or record a brand for your cattle or sheep without doing so on stamped paper certificates. Indeed taxation here has been almost reduced to a fine art, and you cannot safely venture upon the smallest affairs of trade, traffic, or barter without taking out a license (*patente*) and having the transaction duly recorded on stamped paper (*papel sellado*).

MECHANICS' WAGES.

One would suppose, with all these impediments in the way of the free and untrameled movement of labor, that wages would be proportionally high in the Argentine Republic. Such, however, is not the case. In the face of the fact that this may be considered a new country, where there is a demand for all handicraft employments, the prices paid for skilled labor are much less than would be expected. At considerable trouble, assisted by Mr. Frank H. Mulhall, I have obtained the wages paid in the city of Buenos Ayres for workmen in the general trades and present them in the following table:

Wages paid per week of sixty hours in six days to the general trades in the city of Buenos Ayres.

Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.	Occupations.	Lowest.	Highest.
Bricklayers	$12 00	$18 00	Draymen and teamsters	$4 00	$5 00
Hod-carriers	6 00	9 00	Cart and carriage drivers	6 00	8 00
Masons	15 00	20 00	Street-car drivers	5 00	7 00
Plasterers	20 00	24 00	Dyers	7 00	20 00
Slaters	12 00	15 00	Engravers	16 00	20 00
Roofers	10 00	12 00	Furriers	14 00	16 00
Tenders	9 00	10 00	Gardeners	10 00	17 00
Plumbers	12 00	15 00	Hatters	6 00	8 00
Assistants	8 00	10 00	Horse-shoers	6 00	8 00
Carpenters	12 00	15 00	Jewelers	8 00	10 00
Gas-fitters	16 00	20 00	Porters	6 00	8 00
Bakers	14 00	20 00	Lithographers	9 00	12 00
Blacksmiths	20 00	26 00	Nail-makers	8 00	10 00
Book-binders	12 00	15 00	Printers	6 00	10 00
Brick-makers	14 00	17 00	Teachers in public schools	10 00	20 00
Brewers	12 00	15 00	Saddle and harness makers	12 00	18 00
Butchers	4 00	5 00	Sail-makers	9 00	12 00
Brass-founders	18 00	19 50	Stevedores	8 00	10 00
Cabinet-makers	15 00	18 00	Tanners	10 00	15 00
Confectioners	4 00	6 00	Tailors	6 00	9 00
Cigar-makers	9 00	18 00	Telegraphic operators	10 00	15 00
Coopers	12 00	15 00	Tinners	11 50	18 00
Distillers	10 00	12 00			

WAGES PAID IN THE INTERIOR.

The wages paid to mechanics in the interior of the Argentine Republic vary according to the locality and the demand, but they are as a general thing considerably higher than in the city of Buenos Ayres, the discomforts and inconveniences, social and religious, which are incident to many portions of the "Camp" being the alleged cause of the increased price. In the province of Buenos Ayres, outside of the city, the wages paid to persons in the general trades, according to the official statistical register of the province, are as follows:

General trades in the interior.

Occupations.	By the day.			By the month.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Sawyers	$3 20	$1 20	$2 20	$60 00	$32 00	$40 00
Brick-masons	2 80	1 40	1 80	60 00	36 00	48 00
Hod-carriers	1 40	80	1 20	36 00	20 00	28 00
Potters	1 60	1 00	1 20	36 00	20 00	28 00
Carpenters	2 00	1 20	1 60	56 00	36 00	48 00
Cigar-makers	1 60	40	1 00	40 00	12 00	28 00
Carriage drivers	1 20	60	1 00	36 00	12 00	18 00
Confectioners	2 40	80	1 60	60 00	20 00	32 00
Dressmakers	1 60	40	1 00	40 00	12 00	28 00
Teamsters	1 20	40	80	32 00	12 00	20 00
Drivers of bullock carts	3 20	1 20	1 60	60 00	28 00	36 00
Tanners	3 20	80	1 60	60 00	20 00	36 00
Brick-makers	2 40	80	1 40	52 00	20 00	32 00
Basket-makers	2 00	80	1 40	40 00	16 00	20 00
Brewers	2 00	80	1 20	40 00	20 00	32 00
Upholsterers	1 60	80	1 20	36 00	16 00	24 00
Locksmiths	1 80	80	1 20	32 00	16 00	24 00
Paper-hangers	2 00	80	1 40	48 00	24 00	32 00
Broom-makers	1 60	40	1 00	36 00	12 00	18 00
Photographers	2 00	1 40	1 60	60 00	32 00	40 00
Macaroni-makers	2 00	80	1 20	48 00	16 00	32 00
Brick-burners	2 00	80	1 40	48 00	20 00	36 00
Soap-makers	2 00	80	1 40	48 00	20 00	36 00
Day laborers	1 60	80	1 20	36 00	16 00	20 00
Gardeners	1 40	80	1 00	36 00	16 00	24 00
Farmers	2 00	1 20	1 60	40 00	24 00	32 00
Farmers' peons	1 20	40	80	28 00	12 00	16 00
Furniture-makers	3 20	1 40	1 60	48 00	24 00	32 00
Modistes or milliners	2 00	40	1 00	36 00	12 00	24 00
Machinists	3 20	1 20	1 60	60 00	36 00	48 00
Diligence drivers	2 00	80	1 40	60 00	24 00	36 00
Bakers	2 40	1 20	1 60	48 00	24 00	32 00
Barbers and wig-makers	2 40	40	1 20	48 00	12 00	28 00
Painters	2 00	1 00	1 40	48 00	24 00	32 00
Fishermen	1 20	40	80	36 00	16 00	24 00
Teachers and preceptors	2 80	1 60	2 00	60 00	48 00	52 00
Pyrotechnists	1 20	30	80	36 00	16 00	24 00
Watch-makers	2 00	1 00	1 40	48 00	28 00	36 00
Tailors	3 20	1 20	2 00	60 00	32 00	36 00
Chair-makers	1 20	80	1 00	32 00	16 00	20 00
Harvesters	1 60	40	1 00	44 00	12 00	28 00
Saddle and harness makers	1 80	80	1 20	44 00	20 00	32 00
Coopers	2 00	1 40	1 60	48 00	32 00	40 00
Turners	1 60	80	1 40	40 00	20 00	32 00
Printers, typographers, &c	2 40	80	1 40	60 00	20 00	36 00
Dyers	1 40	80	1 20	36 00	20 00	28 00
Book-keepers				60 00	20 00	48 00
Shoemakers	2 00	80	1 20	48 00	16 00	28 00
Waiters	60	20	40	20 00	6 00	12 00
Stevedores	80	40	48	16 00	8 00	12 00
Tinsmiths	1 20	60	80	32 00	16 00	24 00

These rates of wages refer to this particular province, but with very slight variations they may be taken for all the interior provinces.

This is not a manufacturing country, and hence there are but few

operatives in milling establishments. In this city there are, however, a number of factories from which I have the following returns of wages:

Description.	Lowest.	Highest.
Vegetable oil factories: *a*		
Day foreman	$20 00	$25 00
Night foreman	22 50	28 00
Operatives	7 00	10 00
Tin men (by the piece)	20 00	25 00
Draymen	10 00	12 00
Furniture factories: *a*		
Foreman	25 00	37 00
Upholsterers	18 00	24 00
Polishers	2 00	2 50
Operatives	12 00	18 00
Boot and shoe factories: *a*		
Sole makers	9 00	18 00
Upper makers	7 50	15 00
Coach and carriage factories: *a*		
Wheelers	12 00	15 00
Blacksmiths	12 00	18 00
Wood-workers	14 50	17 00
Upholsterers	11 00	15 50
Varnishers	12 00	17 50
Shirt factories: *a*		
Cutters	*b*8 00	*b*9 00
Women	6 00	24 00
Ironers	18 00	48 00
Wooden clog factories and alpargatanas: *a*		
Cutters	2 00	3 00
Stitchers	1 00	1 50
Chocolate factories: *a*		
Men	*b*9 00	*b*12 00
Women	6 00	6 00
Biscuit factories: *a*		
Machinist and fitter	18 00	20 00
Factory hands:		
Men	7 00	*b*12 00
Women	4 00	5 00
Boys	1 80	2 00
Foundries, machine shops, and iron works, per week:		
Engineers	30 00	40 00
Fitters	21 00	26 00
Turners	15 00	20 00
Blacksmiths	20 00	26 00
Boiler-makers	25 00	30 00
Molders	17 00	20 00
Carpenters	21 00	24 00
Pattern-makers	24 00	28 00
Draftsmen	15 00	18 00
Store and shop wages: *c*		
Salesmen, drapers, and grocers	10 00	*d*12 00
Boys	4 00	6 00
Chemists' assistants	10 00	20 00
Apprentices	3 50	5 00
Household wages in towns and cities: *e*		
Cooks	$16 00	18 00
Household wages in towns and cities:		
House maids	$12 00	$16 00
Nurses, dry	10 00	12 00
Nurses, wet	40 00	50 00
Butlers	20 00	30 00
Door porters	16 00	20 00
Man cooks for hotels and steamers	60 00	80 00
Stewards	20 00	30 00
Major domos	80 00	100 00
Agricultural wages: *f*		
Farm laborers, with board and lodging	14 00	16 00
Land stewards, with board and lodging	20 00	24 00
Landscape gardeners, with board and lodging	40 00	50 00
Peons, with board and lodging	10 00	12 00
Mines and mining: *g*		
Mining engineers, with lodging	45 00	55 00
Foreman (capitaz), with lodging	27 50	40 00
Working miners	7 00	10 00
Seamen's wages: *h*		
Mates	30 00	40 00
Second mates	20 00	25 00
Seamen	15 00	20 00
Cooks and stewards	25 00	35 00
Boys	10 00	12 00
Railway employés: *i*		
Station masters:		
First class per month	80 00	*j*100 00
Second class ....do....	50 00	*j*60 00
Telegraph clerks:		
Inside ....do....	40 00	80 00
Outside ....do....	50 00	*k*50 00
Engine drivers:		
First class ....do....	80 00	*l*100 00
Second class ....do....	60 00	*l*80 00
Firemen ....do....	40 00	*m*70 00
Capitaces or section masters ....per month..	40 00	45 00
Guards or conductors ....do....	40 00	50 00
Brakemen ....do....	30 00	40 00
Booking clerks ....do....	30 00	49 00
Checkers ....do....	30 00	33 00
Carpenters ....per day..	1 80	2 25
Painters ....do....	1 40	1 80
Cleaners ....do....	1 20	1 40
Fitters ....do....	2 00	2 40
Track-repairers ....do....	1 20	1 40
Laborers ....do....	1 00	1 20

a Wages paid per week of sixty hours in six days in the city of Buenos Ayres.
b With board.
c Per week of eighty-four hours in six days of fourteen hours.
d With lodging.
e Wages paid per month to household servants in Argentine Republic.
f Wages paid per month to agricultural laborers in this province.
g Wages paid per week of sixty hours in the mines of the interior provinces.
h Wages paid per month in ocean and river navigation of Argentine Republic.
i Wages paid to railway employés in the Argentine Republic.
j With house.
k With dwelling accommodations.
l With premium.
m With coal premium.

I have thus gone through with the most usual employments, trades, handicrafts, and mechanical trades prosecuted in the Argentine Republic, and have given the ranges of wages paid to employés. Of course,

in each branch of industry, the prices of labor vary with the supply, and it frequently happens that an exceptional increase or decrease of wages occurs, as the demand is greater or less at certain seasons of the year.

ALL WAGES ARE NOW PAID IN DEPRECIATED PAPER.

The rates of wages in the above tables are stated in the Argentine peso or dollar, which is equal to 96.5 cents estimated in the dollar of the United States; and up to the beginning of the present year, all wages were paid in gold or its equivalent. But since then, owing to the financial embarrassments of the National Government, and the inability of the banks to redeem their notes in gold, there has been a general suspension of specie payments throughout the Argentine Republic. The entire business of the country is now on a paper basis, and all employés are at present paid in depreciated paper, not, however, at its equivalent in gold, but at its face. As the difference between this paper currency and gold now ranges at from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar, it follows that there is a loss of from 30 to 35 cents on every dollar received, estimated in gold. So far as meat, bread, and vegetables are concerned, it is true the paper dollar will buy about as much now as before; but in imported articles, such as coffee, tea, sugar, and clothing, their value in gold must be paid, thus adding considerably to the household and family expenses of the laboring man.

LIVING EXPENSES OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

The living expenses of the laboring classes in the Argentine Republic vary considerably with the locality. In the city of Buenos Ayres the price of food is exceptionally high. The taxes in various shapes, which every bullock encounters on his way from the *estancia* to the municipal market, are so numerous and so onerous that, although he may have been purchased at from $10 to $20 on the hoof, he is finally retailed in town at from 5 to 25 cents per pound, according to quality. Mutton is somewhat cheaper, a saddle being worth from 20 to 40 cents. Very little pork is used in this country, and none at all among the laboring people. Flour is worth about 40 cents per arroba of 25 pounds. Corn is sold for 50 cents per bushel, shelled. But in this part of the country it is the exception where families make their own bread. Very few have the facilities for baking it. Licensed bakers supply the demand from their own ovens, and you see advertised here the Italian, the German, the French, the English, and the creole (native) bread, all made in different ways and commanding different prices. Maize flour (corn meal) is but little used among the Argentines, though hominy (mas á mora) is quite common. Potatoes are sold at the rate of $1 to $1.50 per bushel. The vegetable market is well supplied, but at prices which would be considered extortionate in the United States.

Outside of the city, in what is called the "Camp," the price of meat (both beef and mutton) is very moderate. It is so cheap that everybody can have it at mere nominal rates. In the more settled parts of the interior are everywhere found "Camp" bakers, who with their own bread-wagons furnish the *estancias* for leagues around with bread once or twice a week. Farther out it is more difficult to procure anything better than hard bread, and in the more remote districts it is an unusual thing to be able to obtain bread at all, meat being the only article of food for a large portion of the year. Except in very rare in-

stances not even the *estancieros* of the country think of having such a thing as a vegetable garden; and as for milk and butter, though surrounded by thousands upon thousands of cattle, such luxuries are quite unknown to them. They have neither milk for their coffee nor butter for their bread, and this though they are "rolling in wealth." You can imagine the want of thrift in a country whose principal industry is the grazing of horned cattle; and yet the *estancieros* live lavishly, spend their money freely for whatever can be purchased in the cities, and are hospitable to a fault to all who come to visit them.

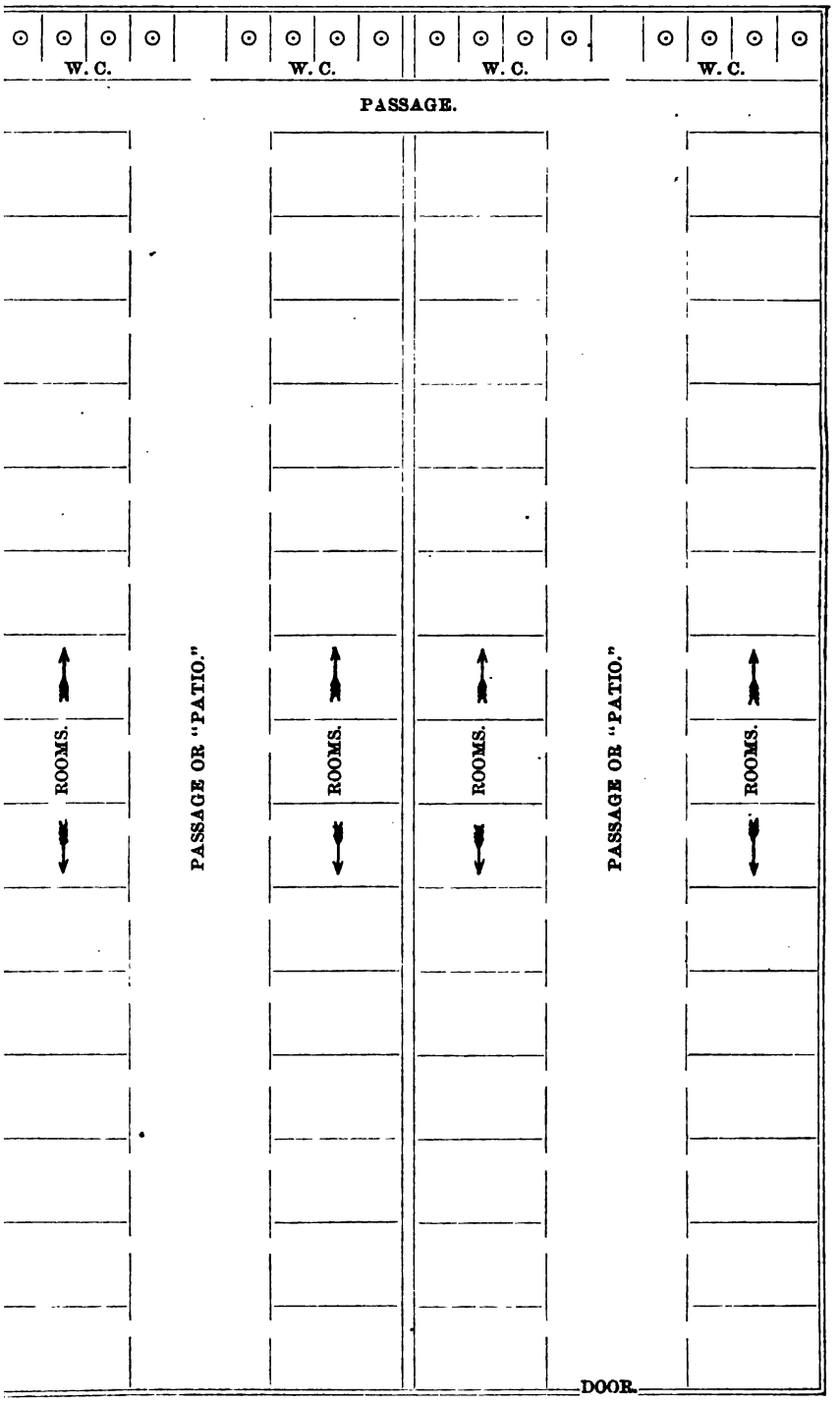
CONVENTILLOS OR LODGINGS OF THE POOR.

Not much can be said in favor of the manner in which the laboring classes are housed in this country. Fortunately the genial and equable climate, which does not necessarily require fires, even in the coldest seasons of the year, is an item in the account which is of vast assistance to the poor. In this city the tenements occupied by the mechanics and laborers are simply execrable. The rents, which are exacted for even a passably decent dwelling-house, make it impossible for them to indulge in any such extravagance. As a general thing they live in what are called *conventillos*—immense buildings one story high, built on both sides of a long court or yard (*patio*), and divided off into single rooms or apartments, a whole family generally being crowded into a single apartment, without ventilation and without light, except what comes through the doorway. The cooking is done in the *patio*, the appliance for this purpose being an iron basin, called a *brosara*, mounted on a tripod, capable of holding a few coals, on which a pot or kettle is placed. To enter one of these *conventillos* when the family cooking of each separate apartment is being done is a picture for a Hogarth. Of course, these buildings are the abodes of all manner of filth and garbage, and in the warm seasons are prolific of a great deal of sickness. It is true the city authorities pretend to exercise a supervision over them, and make orders for their periodical cleansing and fumigation; but it is impossible for so many human beings—sometimes hundreds in a single *conventillo*—to be crowded together without producing the very worst hygienic conditions. The only wonder is that, with these invitations to disease, the city of Buenos Ayres is not oftener visited with yellow fever and cholera epidemics. The rent of these apartments varies from $4 to $12 per month, and in most cases is collected in advance.

THEIR HABITATIONS IN THE INTERIOR.

In the towns and cities of the interior, as a general thing, the laboring classes are much better provided with habitations. In many cases they are the owners of the houses, they occupy, and some of them even manage to have small gardens. Agricultural laborers, and *estancia* peons generally, occupy small houses or *puestos* on the lands they tend, or live in quarters attached to the *estancia* house. The custom of the country is to give these *puesteros* or middlemen sheep and cattle to be cared for on shares with the *estanciero* or proprietor. From very small beginnings in this manner, when there has been a succession of successful years, a competence is often easily secured, and in some cases some of the largest fortunes in the country have been amassed.

In very few cases are the farmers the owners of the lands they cultivate. There is no law in this country which divides up the public land offered for sale into small tracts, as is the case in the United States;



GROUND PLAN OF A CONVENTILLO.

but it is put up at auction in lots of a league or more in extent, so that none but moneyed men and speculators can secure it. They lease it in smaller parcels to small farmers, in some cases at most exorbitant rents; and these, not willing to make permanent improvements on rented ground, extract all they can out of the soil at the least expense to themselves that is possible. In some portions of the country, however, tracts of land have been reserved by the nation or by the provinces, for the purpose of planting agricultural colonies. These tracts, divided up into farms or *chacras* of from 20 to 40 acres, are purchased by the colonists on time, and paid for in installments. Thus, having a personal interest in their farms, these agriculturists soon become well-to do farmers; and these colonies, mostly composed of Italians, French, and Spanish Basques, Swiss, and Russians, are becoming the garden spots of the Republic.

GENERAL ABSTEMIOUSNESS OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

There is one thing which can be said in regard to the laboring classes of this country: they do not as a general thing indulge to excess in intoxicating drinks. It is an uncommon thing to see a drunken man on the streets of this city. As a class the mechanics and handicraftsmen of Buenos Ayres are hard-working and self-denying. Their aim is to accumulate rather than to spend. They live on the smallest possible outlay of money, and buy the cheapest of the necessaries of life. Many of them virtually have but one meal a day, which is taken after they have left off work in the evening, their breakfast consisting of a cup of tea or *maté* (Paraguayan tea) and a piece of dry bread. Living in this style, the great majority of them accumulate money. Not a few of them have bank accounts. A large proportion of them have families. Their children have access to the public schools of the country, though the Italians, the Germans, and the English, in many cases, have their own schools. It is said of the Italians, that a majority of them come here not to stay, but to make money with the intention, when they have accumulated a competency, of returning to their native land to enjoy it. I do not think, however, that this is so generally the case now as formerly, the class of Italians who have come to the Argentine Republic during the last few years being farmers who have brought their families with them.

In the country, and especially in the remote districts, there is a greater tendency to strong drink; and this is especially the case among the native *gauchos*. On Sundays and holidays, their custom is to assemble from all the country around, in the vicinity of the Camp grog-shop (*pulperia*) for drinking, gambling, and horse-racing. These meetings generally end in a "free fight"; and, as the knife is freely used, it is too often the case that several are wounded, if not killed outright, before the day's "enjoyment" is completed.

THE IMMIGRANTS NEVER BECOME NATURALIZED.

It is a singular fact in regard to the immigrants to this country, that they never become naturalized, and hence they take no part in politics or in the government of the nation. No matter how many years they may live here, they retain their old nationality, in this respect differing entirely from those who emigrate from Europe to the United States. The reason, in great part, for this is that naturalization carries with it the obligation of doing military duty; and heretofore, in this country, the

national guard was too often called out to suppress uprisings against the Government to make citizenship a privilege to be coveted. I am happy to say, however, that the occasions for such service are now more infrequent; though it is still true that, except in very rare instances, no foreigner, though he live here a lifetime, ever becomes an Argentine citizen.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The relations between labor and capital in this country seem to be very harmonious. During all the time that I have lived here—now almost twelve years—I have never known such a thing as a "strike." The rates of wages in the different trades have never materially varied, both employer and employé being satisfied to give and receive the conventional price of labor. And yet each trade or *gremio* has its union or society, and none but those who are enrolled have any chance for employment. In this matter the lines are very closely drawn, and those outside the unions are entirely tabooed. Even a sailor on the beach—discharged or thrown here by some adverse wind—has no chance to work afloat unless he is a member of the stevedores' union. These unions are likewise benevolent institutions; and, in view of the contributions made by those who belong to them, they agree to assist members when sick or out of employment.

THE NET EARNINGS OF LABORERS.

In regard to the net earnings of journeymen in each particular trade it is difficult to make even a proximate estimate, as, aside from the expenses of living, very much depends upon the character and circumstances of each individual. If, in this city, a mechanic of English or American nationality undertakes to live in a moderately decent style, it is hardly possible for him to do more than make both ends meet. But the case is different with the Italians and with the Basques. They are satisfied to live in the midst of a squalor and poverty which one of our own countrymen could not endure. The result is that they are in many cases able to save fully one-half of their average daily earnings; and, where they are married, the earnings of their wives as washerwomen or ironers are to be counted as clear profits, to be laid by for a rainy day. Many of them now also enjoy the luxury of a sewing-machine.

NO SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT FOR AMERICAN LABORING CLASSES TO COME HERE.

Having thus attempted to state, as fairly as I am able, the prices and conditions of labor in this country, I may be expected to give my views in regard to the advantages which the Argentine Republic offers to those who are seeking to better their fortunes. On this subject I would say that it all depends upon whether the parties in quest of new homes are from Europe or from the United States. If from Europe I would tell them to come; if from the United States, I would tell them to forbear. In the course of my annual report to the Department for 1883, I had occasion to make the following statement:

I have during the last year received frequent letters from parties in the United States making inquiries in regard to the Argentine Republic, with a view to emigrating here. I have invariably advised such persons against such a step. *Except for capitalists, who propose to engage in commercial pursuits or in sheep and cattle farming upon a large scale, I do not think this country at all suitable for North Americans.* Their

ignorance of the language of the country, to say nothing of the difference in the customs of the people, would at once and for long years place them at a disadvantage, no matter what occupation they might undertake, while it would utterly unfit them for dependent or inferior positions. Several persons who arrived here recently from the United States, were not long in discovering this, and returned before their money was exhausted. Others not so fortunate had to solicit the charitable assistance of the few Americans in business here to secure a passage home.

With the Italians, the French, and the Portuguese, whose languages are so similar to the Spanish that the differences are readily understood and easily accommodated, the case is different. They at once assimilate with the Argentines, and are able to fight the battle of life on equal terms. Indeed, the Italians have long since usurped nearly all the occupations of labor in the river Plate. They are the artisans and mechanics of the country; they are the builders of its cities and the navigators of its rivers; and now they are becoming its agriculturists, filling up its waste places with smiling farms, and extracting a wealth from the soil which the natives never dreamed of."

I have found no reason to change these opinions. They are my opinions still. To the laboring populations of the countries of Europe, and especially those bordering on the Mediterranean, I regard the Argentine Republic as offering very great inducements. I believe that their immigration to this country would be vastly to their material advantage. To the people, however, of the United States, I do not consider that the Argentine Republic, except, perhaps, in certain exceptional cases, offers any inducements whatever. The mechanics and laboring classes of the United States, no matter how reduced may be their circumstances in life, are altogether better off than the most prosperous of the same classes in this country. Their wages are better, their social condition is better, their educational advantages are better, their habitations are better, their home comforts are superior, their food is cheaper, their clothing is cheaper, their civil rights are more carefully guarded, and their political status is greatly superior to that of the laboring men of this country. Indeed, the lower classes here are such nonentities in the affairs of government that they can hardly be said to have any political influence.*

* The condition of the Argentine Republic, at the time that the British sheep farmers laid the foundations of their fortunes, is thus described:

"During the long dictatorship of General Rosas, the Argentine States fell under the moral depression which corresponded to their political circumstances and the policy of the dictator. Far from affording facilities for commerce and for the development of trade with the interior, vexatious restrictions and exactions were imposed. The population, utterly prostrate as they were, had little heart, though they felt an eager desire for industrial undertakings. Scarcely any buildings were erected in town or country, while many fell into dilapidation; and those who were really wealthy in their large estates and number of live stock lived retired in the plainest if not the coarsest manner. Of education there was next to none. Land and stock stood at its lowest. Men feared to purchase, and many were eager to sell. They were afraid of owning property, lest it should be confiscated or robbed from them. Few natives out of the immediate circle of Rosas ventured to make any improvement on their estates, and they were as slow to introduce the sheep industry on them as they were to improve their sheep stock when they had it. A universal feeling of mistrust pervaded all. They knew not when every "peon" on their establishments might be carried off for military duty, or what contributions, exactions, or confiscations might be looked for. The protection, which their treaties secured to foreigners, placed them, under these circumstances, at an advantage over the natives; inasmuch as the former were absolutely exempt from military service and from forced contributions, horses excepted, which were considered articles of war; and any injury to their properties or the taking of their cattle in intestinal warfare, constituted claims against the authorities for compensation under existing treaties.

"Induced by the low price of land, and the greater security which they enjoyed, foreigners, more especially the British, purchased largely of the land offered for sale and devoted themselves to the sheep industry and the improvement of the almost valueless native or creole sheep. Several large establishments were formed expressly for their improvement by crossing with the merino rams. Owing to the depressing influence of the dictatorship and the backward state of the country generally, the sheep stock remained at a lower level, both as to quality and value, than would have

VERY LITTLE IMMIGRATION FROM THE BRITISH ISLES.

Even in regard to Great Britain, whose surplus population has, during the last twenty years, been seeking new homes and better wages in such large numbers, it is a question whether they would do so well by coming to the Argentine Republic as by going to the United States or to any of the British colonial dependencies. It is certain, at least, that the emigration from England, Ireland, and Scotland, which at one time to some extent, began to drift to this part of South America, is no longer setting in this direction. In spite of the constant and direct steamship communication between this country and Great Britain, the number of arriving immigrants from that Kingdom is every year becoming less. A year or two ago, in order to divert that emigration from the United States, the Rev. Canon Dillon, an Irishman by birth, went as a special agent from the Argentine Government to acquaint the people of Ireland with the inducements which this country offers to immigrants; but his mission was entirely fruitless. The emigrating people of Ireland—in the face of the fact that so many of their countrymen have reaped golden harvests in this country—see far greater advantages for themselves elsewhere than in the Argentine Republic; and except under the special circumstances of kindred, or business or social relations, are finding new homes in other countries. Mr. Mulhall, an Irishman himself, in his Hand-book of the River Plate, anxious to state the inducements as attractively as possible, has the following on the subject, not of North American, but of European immigration to the Argentine Republic:

The River Plate offers a fine field for immigrants as is proved by the thousands of Europeans here who have gained fortune and position during the last twenty years. Yet it sometimes happens that individuals come out to Buenos Ayres, throwing up a good livelihood and being ignorant of the language and unwilling at first to "rough it," grow disgusted and return to England, sadder but not wiser men. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to bear in mind the classes of emigrants most needed in a new country:

(1) Farm servants: Unmarried men of strong constitutions, sober, steady, accustomed to country life and able to stand rain and sun. Their occupation here would be the care of sheep; and as our flocks make up a total of over 60,000,000, doubling every four years, at least 20,000 of this class would be able to find employment at £20

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been the case under brighter circumstances The natural increase, however, was not checked; there was superabundance of room with excellent pasture, and this class of stock ran little or no risk from predatory inroads, as they were not easy to drive and were little value as booty.

"When Rosas fell, large numbers of foreigners, principally Irish immigrants, were already engaged in this pastoral industry on the *estancias* both of foreigners and natives. They were especially desirable as shepherds, inasmuch as they could not be taken for military service, besides taking more kindly to the occupation than the roving habits of the "*gaucho*" admitted of. They were, moreover, particularly sought after by the native *estancieros* as "*mediaveros*" (on halves) as the sheep in which they as British subjects thus became interested as partners, came more or less under the protective action of the treaty with Great Britain.

"Liberated from the incubus of the dictatorship, men awoke as from a swoon, and entered with enthusiasm into all questions of national progress. Foremost among the actors in industrial undertakings were, as a matter of course, the foreign residents and foreign capitalists operating from without. The purchases of lands by foreigners were very large indeed; and the multiplication of sheep was as rapid as the increase of commerce. Value so rose as to overshoot equilibrium. Mechanical trades kept pace with and contributed to the general progress, these being of course almost monopolized by foreigners, as it was only from the immigrant ranks that the demand for skilled or other labor could be even partially supplied. The poorer immigrants from older countries bettered their condition, and in many instances, speedily rose to opulence, while they conferred incalculable benefits on the country of their adoption." (The States of the River Plate, by Wilfred Latham, second edition, pp. 314, *et seq.* London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1868.)

per annum, being found a house, provisions, horses, &c. After two or three years they usually get a flock of sheep with one-third profits, and ultimately become independent farmers.

(2) Cooks and house-maids: Unmarried women of good conduct and some experience in house-keeping, although ignorant of Spanish, are much in request. Five hundred would at once get situations in native or foreign families at £25 to £35 per annum.

(3) Young married couples: When unincumbered with family. This class is in greater demand than any other and always preferred on the ground of steadiness. The husband must act either as sheep peon or gardener, and the wife as cook. If they hire on an *estancia* in the province of Buenos Ayres, their joint wages may be calculated at £45 per annum; but if they go to Banda Oriental, Entre Rios, or the other provinces, they will earn £80.

(4) Speculators: We want some wide-awake, practical men, possessing money and experience. We have no manufactures in the river Plate; we want paper mills, woolen factories, and fifty other enterprises which would handsomely pay the originators.

The above are the classes actually wanted, but some others might possibly benefit themselves by coming hither. For instance, there is room for a half dozen English physicians in the "camp"; a few mechanics might get good wages in the interior; printers are always wanted in Buenos Ayres; some sober coachmen may also come out; and good teachers of music or of languages will probably find plenty to do.

It may be needful to specify the classes not wanted:

(1) Lawyers, land surveyors, newspaper reporters, and graduates of colleges. The first two are debarred from practicing until they go through a course of studies in the universities of these countries and take out degrees here. This involves three years, and is not worth the trouble. Reporters, even if they knew Spanish, would get nothing to do, there being no meetings, no law trials, no lectures, &c., to report. Graduates are proverbially useless, for a man may have Homer and Virgil by heart and be obliged to sell oranges for a living.

(2) Clerks and shop assistants: Some of this class come out to seek their fortune and return. They are ignorant of the Spanish language, and therefore both helpless and useless. Moreover, the English houses bring their own clerks, and look with distrust on strangers. Half a dozen youths understanding Spanish and their language might fall into a drapery or grocery at £60 a year. As a class, however, they are not wanted.

(3) Unemployed gentlemen: If these men have sufficient money to buy a flock of sheep, it is likely they will get disgusted and sell out at a loss. If they have not, they are out of their element, not willing to work hard, and desiring some lucrative post which they would be unable to fill.

(4) Tradesmen with large families: Most handicrafts being exercised by Italian, French, and Spanish operatives, it is not likely an English tailor, bootmaker, or carpenter would find ways so much better than at home, comparatively with the value of money in both countries, as to be worth the change. If he has a few hundred pounds to start for himself, he may possibly get on, but if he has a large family and no ready money, he will find himself much worse than at home.

(5) Fast young men: If there was a law prohibiting the importation of this class, it would be a service to the country and to themselves. The British hospital and the police headquarters can tell of many locked up for drunkenness, and finally dying of "delirium tremens," for this climate cuts them off with wonderful rapidity.

We have now pointed out distinctly the classes which are likely to get on well, and also those which must come out here only to be sadly disappointed. If the immigrant has little self-conceit, and a good temper, he will find friends everywhere. If strictly sober and honest, he is sure to thrive. It is perfectly immaterial whether he be Catholic or Protestant. A good education is not, virtually, a disadvantage. The climate is the finest on earth; and persons who come out young, speedily become accustomed to it. The distance from Europe is very great; and those who cast their fortunes here have little chance of seeing the Old World again, not one in a hundred ever returning. Still the country has so many advantages, and the people are in general so kind that "homesickness" is hardly known.

All this, it will be borne in mind, is intended, not for the United States, but for Great Britain, where the wages of the laboring classes are probably much less than they are in the Argentine Republic. But even Mr. Mulhall doubts the expediency of any general emigration to this country and limits the classes who might do well here, very distinctly naming those who had better stay away. These views are probably equally applicable to intending emigrants from Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, though they are far better adapted than the people of the British Isles to get along successfully in this country.

A PARADISE FOR THE IMMIGRANTS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

But to the French, the Spanish, the Portuguese, and especially the Italians, I believe the Argentine Republic offers peculiar inducements and advantages. With them almost any change is for the better; but aside from this, the laboring classes of the overcrowded centers of population of the Mediterranean shores are so similar in origin and customs and language, that they easily adjust themselves to the change of home and almost at once assimilate with the people of the river Plate. To the surplus populations of those countries I consider that the Argentine Republic offers a wide field and a prosperous future. The best proof of this is the fact that they are already here in large numbers, and are fully in possession of all the avenues of labor and enterprise, ready and eager to occupy every available opening. It is hardly like leaving home for them to come here, for they immediately find themselves in the midst of their own friends and countrymen, and without delay or difficulty take their chances with them in the battle of life. While, under favorable circumstances, immigrants from other countries may succeed and do succeed here, those from the Mediterranean especially meet the requirements of the river Plate; and in my opinion it is from them, when firmly settled and established in the country, that the Argentine Republic is to receive the new blood which is to build its cities, develop its resources, and open up to agriculture its illimitable pampas. It is to their strong arms and energies, more than to the immigrants of any other countries, that the Argentine Republic must look for the work and labor which is to give her that wealth and power and political position which are in store for her.

E. L. BAKER,
Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Buenos Ayres, September 4, 1885.

PARAGUAY—SALES OF ITS PUBLIC LANDS.

In a recent report* made by me to the Department of State, in reference to "Paraguay, and its commercial, industrial, and political condition," I had occasion to refer to a law then just passed by the Paraguayan Congress, providing for the sale of the public lands of the nation, with a view to stimulating immigration to that country, as also perhaps to assist the national treasury. At the time my report was made, I was not able to procure a copy of the law. It has now, however, been officially promulgated by President Caballero; and the terms on which these sales are authorized to be made are so liberal, and the prices fixed for the several clases of lands are so low, that I deem it a matter of sufficient importance to report the provisions of the law to the Department of State, in order that such of our citizens as would care, either for improvement or speculation, to invest in Paraguayan lands may have an opportunity of doing so. I have personally visited some of the lands in question and the prices appear to me to be fabulously cheap, The following translation of the law is taken by me from the Buenos Ayres Standard of the 4th instant:

"ART. 1. The Executive is hereby authorized to sell the public lands, in accordance with the stipulations of this law.

"ART. 2. The public lands shall be divided into five classes as follows:—

"(1) Camps of the first class are those in the following departments: San Lorenzo del Campo Grande, San Lorenzo de la Frontera, Ipané, Guarambaré, Villeta, Villa Oliva, Villa Franca, Villa del Pilar, Villa Humaitá, Luque, Limpio, Emboscada, Arroyos y Esteros, Villa del Rosario, San Estanislao, Villa de San Pedro, Villa de Concepcion hasta el Aquidaban, Areguá-Capiatá, Itá, Itaugua, Pirayú, Yaguaron, Altos, Atirá, Tobati, Caacupé, Barrero Grande, Caraguatay, San José, Itacurubi de la Coadillera, Valenzuela, Ibitimi, Paraguari, Acahay, Carapeguà, Tabapy Quiiadi,

* Published in No. 39 of Consular Reports.

Ibicui, Caapucú, Quiquio, Mbayapey, Villa Florida, San Miguel, San Juan Bautista de las Misiones, Villa Encarnacion, Caazapá, Ihacanguazú, Villa Rica, Itapé e Itacurubi del Rosario.

"(2) Camps of the second class are those in the following departments: Pedro Gonzalez, Lanreles, Yabebiry, Desmochados, Tacuaras, Guazucuá, Isla Ombú, San Ignacio, Santa Maria, Santa Rosa, Santiago, San Cosmo, Bobi, Cármen del Parana, Jesus y Trinidad, San Pedro de Parana, Ytu, San Juan Nepomuceno, Mbucayaty, Yatahity, Hiaty, Ajos, Carayao, San Joaquin, Union, Horqueta, San Juan Bautista de Neembucú, Lima y Tacuati, and the territory stretching from the confluence of the Aquidaban and the Paragnay to the Rio Apa, lands in the latter territory to be sold with an area five times the frontage solicited on the Paragnay.

"(3) Camps of the third class are those comprised betwen the Pilcomayo and Villa Concepcion in the Chaco territory fronting the Rio Paraguay and at a depth of leagues inland.

"(4) Camps of the fourth class are those situated in the Chaco from Villa Concepcion to a distance of 10 leagues inland and thence 20 leagues of the belt of territory comprised between the Pilcomayo and Villa Concepcion.

"(5) Camps of the fifth class are those not included in third or fourth.

"ART. 3. The price of the camps of first class is hereby set down at 1,200 hard dollars in public funds per square league, the camps of second class at 800 hard dollars, the third class at 300 dollars, the fourth class at 200, and the fifth class at 100 dollars.

"ART. 4. The purchase of the camps can be effected in four yearly payments; the first to comprise 25 per cent. of the total amount and to be paid at the Junta de Credito Publico in legal-tender money or in public fund bonds,* and with the intervention of the contador general. For the other payments three bills (pagarés) to order of the junta and at terms of one, two, and three years, with an interest of 6 per cent. shall be signed.

"ART. 5. All payments after the passing of this law for sales or renting of land in the fiscal territories shall be made in legal-tender money or in public funds bonds.

"ART. 6. Buyers are at liberty to pay their bills at any time with a reduction of 12 per cent. per annum from the day of payment.

"ART. 7. On the drawing up of the title-deeds, the properties shall be mortgaged, until expiration of term of payment, in favor of the State.

"ART. 8. To pay off the mortgage, the interested parties shall present at the ministry of interior their bills, and the necessary orders shall be issued to the registrador for the corresponding payment.

"ART. 9. In case of non-payment of bills at expiration of term the corresponding properties shall be sold. The Junta de Credito Publico shall sell these properties without the obligation of applying for judical authorization. Thirty days' notice must be given in the papers that those properties are to be sold by auction. If the bills be paid a day at most before the auction takes plase, under the conditions specified, the interested parties shall receive the properties, paying the cost of advertising, &c.

"ART. 10. Pasture lands alone can be sold infractions of not less than half leagues, the price to be paid in proportion. Interested parties in Chaco camps shall purchase an area depth ten times the frontage solicited.

"ART. 11. Purchasers of fractions in the Chaco camps shall be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. on the price stipulated in article 4, on the conditions that during the term of payment twenty-five European families (a family comprising of three persons) be settled on the lands in question.

"A fraction of camp in reference to the preceding article is understood to consist be of one league front by 10 deep.

"ART. 12. In case of several applicants for the purchase of camps, an auction shall be called, upset price being the amount stipulated article 3. Thirty days' notice must be given in the papers to this effect.

"ART. 13. Lands that are not to be sold are the following: (1) Those lands especially excepted in virtue of previous laws. (2) Those lands the Executive may deem adapted for colonization purposes.

"ART. 14. The following prices are the rents: $250 for first class; $200 for second class; $150 for third class; $100 for fourth class. Payments to be made in legal-tender notes or in public funds bonds.

"ART. 15. One year after the promulgation of this law, settlers who may not have purchased the lands they occupy shall pay at the rate of 25 cents per square (cuadra) per annum, being at the same time entitled to buy the lands they occupy in preference to any interested party."

It may be well enough to state that the word "camp" (*campo*), as used in this law, and as generally employed in this part of South America, simply means country or land.

I am not aware that any maps of Paraguay, issued in the United States, exhibit the

* These bonds I learn are now worth from 50 to 75 cents to the dollar.

different "departments" or counties of that country. It may be that those published by Colton do this. Otherwise it will, perhaps, be difficult for persons living abroad to identify the parts of that country in which the different classes of land are situated. In the event, however, that capitalists in foreign countries should think that these lands present a favorable opportunity for investment, they would hardly venture to purchase without first coming themselves or sending an agent to view the localities and inspect their condition.

I am semi-officially informed that the favorable terms on which these lands are offered for sale are already attracting considerable attention, and that many sales of extensive tracts have recently been made.*

Numerous parties living in this place have already purchased, among them a number of Americans, who have bought with a view to speculation. Their "camps" are in a body, situated in the "chaco" along the Pilco Mayo River, beyond Villa Occidental or "Villa Hayes," as it is now called, since President Hayes, in the arbitration case with the Argentine Republic, decided that all that part of the "gran chaco" belonged to Paraguay. Persons desiring further information on the subject would perhaps do well to communicate with Messrs. Crosky & Herbert, land-agents, Asuncion, Paraguay.

E. L. BAKER,
Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Buenos Ayres, September 5, 1885.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL GRIFFIN ON THE KEROSENE TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The quantity of kerosene imported into New South Wales during the year 1884 was larger than that of any other year in the history of the colony, and consisted of 676,704 gallons. The value was not so great as that of 1882, owing to the decline in price, but it reached the sum of $191,400. The quantity imported in 1883 was 629,993 gallons, valued at $176,625. The imports for 1882 were 629,993, and the value $197,580.

The imports of kerosene into the colony of Victoria are much larger than those of New South Wales, as the former colony does not produce any oil. The value of the imports of kerosene into Victoria for 1884 was $362,615, against $269,935 for 1883. The kerosene imports for 1885 into Victoria will, however, be much larger than those of any previous year, as the customs returns from January 1 to June 30, 1885, show an importation of 1,096,033 gallons, valued at $365,680, being greater than the whole imports for 1884. A duty of 6*d.* (12 cents) per gallon is charged on the imports of kerosene into both colonies. The tax, however, is levied in Victoria for revenue only, but in New South Wales it is intended both for revenue and protection.

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* In reference to the prices asked for these lands, I take the following from the Buenos Ayres Standard, whose editor is thoroughly posted on the subject:

"The extreme cheapness of some of those lands may possibly induce many parties with a little spare money to invest; what, however, would much facilitate the business would be the publication of a good map of all the lands offered for sale by the Government. We have seen at the auction of national lands (of the Argentine Republic) in the Nauquen and Limay Valley the very high prices paid by people who have never seen the lands, never intend to see them, and who evidently purchase for posterity. The Paraguayan chaco lands are infinitely more fertile and more conveniently situated, yet the Government offers to sell lots of 10 square leagues for $100 per league, payable in Paraguayan national bonds, which we suppose can be bought at 50 per cent. of their par value. Here, then, we have 10 square leagues to be sold for 500 nats the whole lot, or say 50 nats per league. We believe that in the Soudan they would ask more, and if the Paraguayan Government thinks proper to freely advertise its lands and its terms, we believe that in the books of the Standard will be found buyers for every league that is to be had on such easy term."

The following table shows the quantity and value of kerosene imported into the colony of New South Wales for each year from 1875 to 1884.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.			*Gallons.*	
1875	181, 927	$68, 900	1880	485, 228	$160, 470
1876	855, 860	148, 080	1881	493, 527	153, 685
1877	464, 944	228. 580	1882	629, 992	197, 580
1878	673, 528	239, 815	1883	592, 207	168, 625
1879	482, 669	175, 205	1884	676, 704	191, 200

All these imports were of American manufacture, and reached here either direct or by way of some of the other colonial ports. The imports of kerosene for 1885 will probably be much larger than those of 1884, as the customs returns for the first six months of the year show an importation of 587,611 gallons, valued at $156,240.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE SALE AND STORAGE OF KEROSENE.

The Sydney importers of American kerosene complain very bitterly against the law in New South Wales for regulating the sale of kerosene. They say that it places them at a great disadvantage in competing for the trade with the local manufacturers. The regulations of all the different insurance offices in the colony also require a conformity to the law. The law forbids the imported article from being stored anywhere except in a licensed kerosene warehouse. The charges incurred thereon, together with the customs duty of 6*d.* (12 cents) per gallon, operates seriously against the American product. The duty is equal to about 100 per cent. ad valorem, as the price of American kerosene free on board a vessel at Boston or New York is about 5½*d.* (10½ cents) per gallon. The law provides that no one shall be allowed to keep more than 200 gallons of kerosene on his premises. The act was passed in 1871 (Statutes of New South Wales, 35 Victoria) and is still in force. The fourth section of the act is as follows:

4. After the 1st day of January, 1872, no person shall have or keep in any house, store-house, warehouse, shop, cellar, yard, wharf, or any other building or place occupied by the same person or persons, within the boundaries of any town or municipality, more than 200 gallons of kerosene at any one time, unless such house, store-house, warehouse, shop, cellar, yard, wharf, or any other building be situate more than 50 yards from a dwelling-house or from any building or place belonging to any other person in which goods are stored. And any person acting in contravention of this section shall forfeit all the kerosene so kept in excess of the said quantity, together with the cases or tins containing the same, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding 2 shillings for every gallon of kerosene so kept in excess: *Provided*, That nothing in this clause shall prevent the storage of kerosene in any quantity on the premises where it is manufactured.

The local companies are enabled to deliver either small or large quantities of kerosene from their works without incurring the heavy charges for storage, which, independent of the cost of rent, amount to 1*s.* 6*d.* (36 cents) per gallon.

THE TEST OF KEROSENE.

The standard tests of New South Wales, and indeed of all the Australasian colonies, are flash tests instead of fire tests. The commercial meaning of the word test is the fire test, which is usually from 12° to 15° higher than the flashing point. For instance, oil at 130° fire test is equal to 115° flash test. I give below the directions for applying the

flashing test of kerosene oil adopted by the New South Wales government:

The instrument to be employed must be similar in construction to that adopted by the metropolitan board of works for London for similar purposes, and registered W. C. Miles, 36 Great Pearl street, London, and commonly called the "Metropolitan petroleum oil-tester," and the test shall be conducted in a closed room free from current of air.

Sixteen ounces by measure of water shall be placed in the water-bath, of a temperature not less than 70° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

The oil vessel containing 2 ounces *by measure* of the oil to be tested shall then be placed in the water-bath, and the temperature raised by the means provided in the apparatus A small jet of flame shall be brought to the prescribed distance from the surface of the oil as indicated by a wire across the mouth of the oil vessel as frequently as may be deemed necessary by the operator, but not less frequently than once for every 5° of heat as shown by the thermometer until a temperature of 90° is reached, and then once for every 2° until a temperature of 100° is reached, and then the test shall be applied for every degree until the flashing point is reached, that is to say, the temperature at which a flame or flicker of flame first passes from the testing jet to the oil.

The time occupied in performing the test shall in no case exceed *fifteen minutes* reckoning from the time the oil vessel containing the oil is placed in the water-bath.

The bulb of the thermometer shall be immersed half an inch in the oil, and the temperature or flashing point to be adopted shall not be less than 110° of *Fahrenheit's*, thermometer.

PRICE ON NATIVE AND IMPORTED KEROSENE.

The government has done what it could to encourage the manufacture of kerosene in the colony by using the native product, whenever practicable, in the public buildings and public works. It is employed almost exclusively whenever repairs are necessary on the public roads. Considerable quantities of it are also purchased by the Queensland government. The latter government, I understand, is much pleased with the "Australian Comet" brand, a good burning oil, which sells here for 34 cents per gallon. The native oil is not always used pure. On account of its low price retail dealers not unfrequently buy it to mix with the imported article. The adulterated oil is nothing like as good as the American and sells for very nearly the same price. The average price of American kerosene is about 36 cents per gallon in bond, or 48 cents per gallon, duty paid. The native oil is so much more apt to explode than the American article and its liability to do so is said to be lessened when mixed with American oil. It is to be regretted, however, that this adulterated oil is newly labeled and sold as pure American kerosene. No one is allowed to sell kerosene that gives off an inflammable vapor at a less temperature than 110° Fahrenheit.

There is a popular brand of Australian oil that bears the test of 200°. It has the same yellowish color as the low-test oils. The American high-test oils, on the contrary, are always made "water white." The colonial manufacturers state that the yellow kerosene burns much brighter and better than that made water white. The liability of native oils to explode will always operate against their sale, and there seems to be no doubt that the explosion which took place in the Tongaluma light-house at Moreton Bay, near Brisbane, Queensland, last September, was occasioned by the use of Australian oil.

The following are the present prices of some of the favorite brands of American kerosene in bond in Sydney:

Brand.	Test.	Per gallon.	Brand.	Test.	Per gallon.
	°	*Cents.*		°	*Cents.*
Diamond	125	33	Devoe's Nonpareil	150	42
Paragon	120	30	Evening Star	150	42 to 45
Devoes	120 to 130	33	Light of the Age	150	42 to 45
Aurora	120	32			

KEROSENE SHALE.

New South Wales has for many years carried on a profitable industry in the manufacture of petroleum and paraffine out of the shale product, which exists in considerable quantities in various parts of the colony. The output of the shale product, however, declined from 49,253 tons, in 1883, to 31,618 tons in 1884. Those interested in the industry state that the depression in the market which occasioned the decline is of a temporary character, and that the industry will soon rally again, inasmuch as the difficulty of obtaining the mineral at the mines is not so great as formerly, while at the same time the cost of manufacturing it into oil has also been materially lessened.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and value of shale produced in the colony of New South Wales for each year from 1865 to 1884, inclusive;

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.			*Tons.*			*Tons.*	
1865	570	$11,750	1872	11,040	$253,275	1879	32,519	$384,650
1866	2,770	40,770	1873	17,850	143,500	1880	13,201	223,620
1867	4,079	76,244	1874	12,100	136,500	1881	27,894	203,740
1868	16,952	240,080	1875	6,197	77,500	1882	48,065	426,570
1869	7,500	93,770	1876	15,908	229,970	1883	49,250	454,315
1870	8,580	137,850	1877	18,963	232,620	1884	31,618	360,380
1871	14,700	170,250	1878	24,371	286,055			

EXPORT OF SHALE.

The export of shale from New South Wales declined from 22,657 tons, valued at $236,725, in 1883, to 12,804 tons, valued at $119,870, in 1884. The heaviest export occurred during 1882, when it reached 35,995, tons, valued at $398,575.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the export of kerosene shale from the colony of New South Wales for each year since 1875:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.			*Tons.*	
1875	3,527	$51,915	1880	10,880	$120,845
1876	8,154	106,570	1881	17,846	191,155
1877	4,667	70,815	1882	35,975	398,575
1878	12,202	117,105	1883	22,657	236,925
1879	11,436	141,875	1884	12,804	119,870

The reports received from the mines this year indicate that the output will be much larger than that of 1884. It has been predicted for many years that the oil-bearing districts of the United States would soon become exhausted, and that the bulk of the world's supply must be looked for in Russia and Australia. Chance, however, plays such a prominent part in the production of petroleum that we can do little more than prophesy in regard to it. Although we cannot reasonably hope for such unlooked-for development as was shown by some of the wells of Pennsylvania and New York in 1882, nevertheless nothing as yet has occurred to indicate that the United States will not con inue for many years to furnish the great bulk of the world's supply of kerosene. The production of crude petroleum in the United States for 1884 was 24,089,758 barrels, equal to 1,011,769,836 gallons, valued at $20,476,294.

It was 689,529 barrels greater than that of 1883, but the total value, however, was $5,263,958 less, as the price of petroleum declined during 1884 from $1.10 to 85 cents per barrel.

The kerosene shale in New South Wales covers a vast area. It is found at Lake Macquarie and Greta, in Cumberland County; at Mount Magallon and Mount York, in Cook County; at Joadga Creek, Cambewarra ranges, Broughton Creek, and Toonali River, Burragorang, in Camden County, and at Blackheath, the Vale of Hartley, and other places in the Blue Mountains. The mineral was known to exist in New South Wales as early as 1827. In that year Dr. P. Cunningham, of the royal British navy, describes a species of coal found at Bathurst resembling Scotch cannel coal, "being nearly as light, and breaking with a similar fracture."

The Rev. W. B. Clarke, in a very able and scholarly report, directed the attention of the New South Wales legislative council to this mineral in the year 1849. Mr. Clarke stated in his report that he had examined the mineral in 1841 and was then greatly impressed with its peculiar properties. Count Stirzelecki, in a work entitled "Physical Description of New South Wales," published in 1845, gives a brief description of the mineral. The count at first thought it belonged to the Newcastle basin, but that theory was invalidated from the fact that the seams overlapped masses of pure bitumen, a characteristic not found with the Newcastle coals. Mr. Clarke published some account of the discovery of the mineral in a catalogue for the international exhibition. He stated that its specific gravity was 1.204, and that it was found in masses from 6 to 12 inches in thickness. In a subsequent edition of the catalogue the London editor, without Mr. Clarke's knowledge, omitted to use the matter referring to the existence of this coal. Mr. Clarke afterwards said, that while this undeserved act concealed from the English reader a valuable discovery it did not prevent the colonists from bringing their product under the notice of manufacturers.

Professor Liversidge, of the Sydney University, one of the highest authorities on minerals in Australasia, does not think that the name "kerosene shale" is a proper one for the New South Wales mineral, for the reason that the substance does not possess the properties of a shale; that is, it has not the characteristic lamellar or fatty structure, but the reverse, being very compact and breaking with large, smooth, conchoidal surfaces with equal readiness in every direction, and without any tendency to follow the planes of stratification. Professor Liversidge states that when the mineral is in large blocks there are occasional evidences of stratification, but even then they are mainly rendered visible by the presence of layers or films of earthy matter. The mineral does not differ very widely from cannel coal and torbanite. Like cannel coal it usually occurs with ordinary coal in the form of lenticular deposits, and when of good quality it burns readily without melting, and emits a luminous smoky flame. When heated in a tube it neither decrepitates nor fuses. In color it varies from a brownish-black with greenish shade to full black. When struck it emits a dull wooden sound. The surface of the joints is often coated with a film of white clay, and for this reason it is sometimes called "white clay." The mineral at Hartley Vale and Murrurundi is only slightly soluble in alcohol.

THE VALE OF HARTLEY MINE.

The Vale of Hartley mine is situated in one of the most picturesque and romantic parts of the colony about 83 miles northwest of Sydney, in the center of the Blue Mountains, at an altitude of 3,118 feet above the

level of the sea. The railway up the mountains has aided greatly in the establishment of a number of important industries there. The iron works at Eskbank are carried on successfully, and the coal deposits are inexhaustible. The kerosene shale found there is said to be the richest in the world. Considerable quantities of it are used in the large cities of the colonies for the purpose of enriching gas. It is also exported for the same purpose to Holland, Java, and the States on the Pacific slope of the United States. Only the better quality of the mineral is exported, the scraps and inferior portions being retained for the extraction of oil. The seams are from 1 foot to 2½ feet in thickness. It is much more difficult to mine, than coal, and is usually gotten out with iron picks and pointed rods. It does not run down readily into blocks, but has to be separated piece by piece and splintered off into sharp thin pieces. It is easily lighted with a match, and burns with a steady flame like a candle and emits a strong odor of kerosene. The company working the mine has a capital of £100,000 ($486,000), in £1 ($4.86) shares. Besides their operations at the mine they have extensive oil works at Waterloo, where they manufacture paraffine and kerosene lubricants, &c. Their head office is at 102 Clarence street, Sydney.

At the twenty-seventh half-yearly meeting of the directors of the company, on the 30th of June last, the sum of $21,214.93 was distributed as follows:

Distribution.	Amount.
In writing off book value of property	$6,859 50
Toward maintenance fund	4,334 06
Toward fund for repayment of debentures	2,433 33
In payment of dividends at rate of 3d. per share	6,077 33
Leaving at credit of profit and loss account to next half-year	1,498 66
Total	21,202 90

THE IUADGA CREEK MINE.

This valuable mine is situated about 95 miles south of Sydney and 15 miles from Mittagong. The property, consisting of 1,944 acres, belongs to the Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company. The plant was erected at considerable cost, and is one of the best in the colony, the machinery being of the most improved patterns. The stationary engine for the purpose of winding the mineral out of the valley is an object of especial interest, and much can be said in favor of the company's method of separating, the shale through their improved coal-cutters, run by hydraulic pressure. Mr. W. H. Lyme, in a valuable work entitled the "Commerce and Resources of New South Wales," has given a charming account of the Iuadga Creek mine. He describes it as being situated "in the midst of a circle of mountains in a lovely valley, the extent of which in any direction would not exceed the range of a rifle shot." The approaches to it are said to be almost inaccessible. The huts of the villages can be seen in the distance like toys, and a little further off we view the manufacturing works, and above and beyond them on the mountain side the mine from which the shale is taken. At night, standing on the ridge immediately above the village, and between the place and Mittagong, the valley is a tremendous abyss of darkness with nothing to relieve the intensity of the gloom but the faint glimmer of a few window or fire lights. The shale seams are believed to be the

same as those worked in the Hartley district, although much thinner. The Iuadga mine shows first a freestone roof and next about 8 inches of soft coal, then the top shale, which is from 9 to 11 inches in thickness, capable of yielding 100 gallons of crude oil to the ton; below this is the bottom shale, ranging in thickness from 12 to 16 inches, and then is found a seam of hard inferior coal about 16 inches thick. Professor Liversidge states that the shale contains impressions of glossopteris and of the vertebraria. These fossil plants are best seen in the outcrops of the poorer portions of the shale, and especially where they have been exposed to the weather. The glossopteris fronds are generally found between the laminæ; the vertebraria runs across them. The company working the mine has given much satisfaction to the shareholders. They claim that their product is the best hitherto supplied in the colony, and that it is fully 25 per cent. richer than the best samples of Scotch Boghead mineral. They furnish shale to the gas works in this city from $12.16 to $12.64 per ton. The method of using it is to break it into small bits, and mix from 3 to 6 per cent. of it with the ordinary charge of coal according to the quality of the gas required. The manager of the mine states that it is not desirable to retort the shale by the usual process from the fact that its extreme richness causes the heat to fall off and a large proportion of the volatile matter to recondense in the hydraulic main. When mixed with ordinary coking coal 3 per cent. will yield gas of 18 candles, and 6 per cent. with the same coal 22 candles. The use of the shale prevents the deposits of naphthaline—the chief obstacle in the way of making gas.

Professor Liversidge examined two specimens of shale from the Iuadga mine, which upon analysis yielded the following:

Constituents.	No. 1.	No. 2.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Hydroscopic moisture	.44	.04
Volatile hydrocarbon	83.87	82.12
Fixed carbon	8.03	7.16
Ash gray	7.17	10.34
Sulphur	.58	.33
	100.00	100.00

Another specimen examined by Mr. Charles Watt, the government analyst, gave the following analysis:

Constituents.	Per cent.
Volatile matter	85.2
Fixed carbon	8.2
Ash	6.6
	100.00

Mr. A. Dixon, F. C. S., F. L. L. of the chemical school of arts of Sydney, obtained a number of specimens of this mineral and found it much lighter than the Boghead shale of Scotland, the specific gravity being 1.098 against 1.20. The yield of hydrocarbon he said was much greater than that obtained from picked specimens of Boghead, whilst the ash was only half as great.

A sample yielded the following:

Constituents.	Per cent.
Moisture	.41
Volatile hydrocarbon	77.07
Fixed carbon	12.13
Ash	10.27
Sulphur	.12
	100.00
Coke	22.80

Mr. Dixon found the coke to be bright and lustrous in color, and the ash white and aluminous. He said that on account of the very large proportion of volatile hydrocarbon in the mineral the yield of gas or coal from it ought to be very great. He said further that its low specific gravity, together with the small quantity of sulphur it contained, warranted the conclusion that the product would be easy of purification and of high illuminating power. The shale has been used for several years with much satisfaction at the North Shore Gas Works. The managing prospector there stated that its percentage of ash was unusually low. In London the mineral attracted much attention, and the question arose as to whether it was a Boghead coal or a mineral shale, and whether or not it should be subject to the city dues on coal. It was, however, determined to be coal on the authority of Charles Heisch, F. C. S., and Professor Ramsey, director of the geological surveys of Great Britain. A similar discussion took place a number of years ago in the celebrated case of E. W. Binney against the Clydesdale Chemical Works for the infringement of patent for the manufacture of paraffine from bituminous coal. The case was tried at Edinburgh before the lord president and a jury, but the result showed a wide difference of opinion in regard to the character of the mineral. Professor Graham and Dr. Penny pronounced it coal. Hugh Miller called it an inflammable shale. Professor Chapman was positive that it was a bituminous shale, and Professor Anderson was equally positive that it was very far from being anything of the kind. Professor Braude said it was a new, peculiar mineral, and Dr. Wilson called it clay, impregnated with bitumen. Three microscopists testified that it exhibited no trace of organic structure, and four others stated that there was the strongest possible evidence of vegetable structure. Mr. Dixon said recently that nothing clearly was settled by the trial, and that while the mineral examined partook of the nature of coal, it differed from it in so many essential particulars that it should be classed as a different substance, and that it must be borne in mind that when we distill coal the product is tar, and when we distill the so-called kerosene shale the product is oil. Dr. Heisch, in his report upon the New South Wales mineral, showed that its gas-producing power was extraordinary. The following is the analysis of the specimen:

Result of analysis by Charles Heisch, F. C. S., late professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Middlesex Hospital; public analyst of the district of Lewisham and Hamstead.

Specific gravity	1131.13
Ash	10.1
Moisture lost at 212°	3.56
Moisture lost at 250°	3.72
Coke	25.65
Gas-tar and volatile matter	67.07
Total carbons	64.72
Total hydrogens	4.65

The ash contains:		
Silica		7.4
Alumina with traces of iron		2.27
Lime, &c		0.43
Worked as in practice, it yields:		
Gas	cubic feet per ton..	16,200
Coke	cwt. per ton..	4.46
Tar	gallons=257 pounds..	19

The gas is too rich to test in our photometer; it is certainly over 50 candles. When the mineral is put into the retort the gas comes off so quickly as to make it almost impossible to work on the large scale without mixing it with some other mineral.

The tar is very fluid. It yields hardly any benzole, much light oil fit for rubber solvent, little or no anthracene, but a larger quantity of pitch than might have been expected from the fluidity. The coke is very light and friable.

It yields but little water or ammonia during carbonizing.

Mixed in small quantity with ordinary coal it is valuable, as it increases the illuminating power of the gas very much. It is one of the substances on the borderland of coal, but taking all its properties, chemical and mechanical, into consideration I believe it to be coal. It is certainly as much coal as many of the Bogheads, and both equitably and commercially, I think, must be considered coal.

Mr. Robert Martin, engineer of the London Gas-Light Company, found the mineral to give 15,428 cubic feet per ton, of 44.7 candles, and that a mixture of 5 per cent. of it with 95 per cent. of Penrith coal gave 11,480 cubic feet per ton, of 18.35 candles.

I learn from a report furnished by Alfred Kitt, engineer to the Gas-Light and Coke Company, Pimlico, London, that a quantity consisting of 200 tons received from four different ships gave the following practical results:

Gas made per ton of shale	cubic feet..	14,057
Illuminating power in standard sperm candles		43.13
Hydrocarbon absorbed by bromine	per cent..	21.0
Oil and tar per ton of shale	gallons..	40
Ammoniacal liquor of 3¼ ounce strength	gallons..	24
Coke or refuse	cwt. to the ton..	4

The illuminating power ranged from 39.10 to 46 5 sperm candles.

NOTE.—As standard candles burn 120 grains of sperm per hour, whilst 1 pound weighs 7,000 grains.

$$\frac{17{,}267 \times 46.04 \times 120}{5 \times 7{,}000} = 2{,}733 \text{ pounds sperm.}$$

That is to say, the mineral converted into illuminating gas gives out on consumption more light than its own weight of sperm. Ordinary bituminous coal yields about 11,000 cubic feet of gas of about 16 candle power, so

$$\frac{11{,}000 \times 16 \times 120}{5 \times 7{,}000} = 592 \text{ pounds sperm.}$$

So that the shale is 4.6 times as valuable as coal for gas making.

The managers of the mines at Iuadga Creek and Hartley report that in addition to their export in 1884 of 12,804 tons of shale, they manufactured 36,000 cases of kerosene oil, 6,000 cases of gasoline, 100 tons of paraffine, and 100 tons of sulphuric acid.

THE CAPERTEE MINE.

The discovery of kerosene shale at Capertee, near the Mudgee line of railway, a few years ago, attracted much attention throughout the colony. A valuable report was made upon this mine by Mining Surveyor Seaver, in August, 1883, accompanied by a map showing the mode of occurrences of the shale and coal seams as determined by aneroid measurement. Although a company was organized for working the mine and operations conducted with every appearance of success, work was suspended for some unexplained cause.

I learn from the report of Mr. Seaver that the formation of the country in which the mine is located is hilly, and that the coal measures are capped by from 300 to 500 feet of Hawkesbury sandstone and conglomerates, which are occasionally surmounted by basalts rising above the intervening valleys from 1,200 to 1,600 feet. The formations in the valleys consist of slate and limestone beds. The Hawkesbury sandstones and conglomerates form bold escarpments to the summits of hills, consisting of cliffs and precipices. In some places the tops of the hills are worn by meteoric forces. In other places the table tops rise into low hills composed of broken bluestone. Immediately below the base of the Hawkesbury sandstone, which is about 2,900 feet above sea-level, the coal measures commence. These measures for about 40 feet consist of clay bands, sandstones, iron bands, and light-gray slates, and at 2.900 feet a coal seam of about 5 feet 6 inches thick, with narrow clay bands running through it, then about 7 feet of clay bands much stained with iron oxide, and then another clay band and 40 feet of sandstone and another coal seam about 3 feet thick. At about 150 feet below the last seam is found the seam of cannel coal varying from 3 feet to 6 inches in thickness. Two tunnels have been constructed, one of which is 100 feet in length and the other 300 feet. The mine is situated within 3 miles of the railway. The following analyses of shale found in the neighborhood of Capertee were made by Mr. C. Watt, government analyst:

Locality.	Hygroscopic moisture.	Volatile hydrocarbons, &c.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Total.	Specific gravity.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Mudgee line of railway	2.20	28.40	18.60	50.80	100	.....
Neighborhood of Capertee	1.04	72.56	18.40	8.00	100	.....
Do	0.75	68.25	20.48	10.52	100	1.11
Do	0.44	57.16	17.00	35.40	100	.....
Near Glenowlan, near Capertee	0.84	48.56	8.70	42.40	100	1.37
Capertee	0.75	67.09	8.66	23.50	100	1.18
Do	1.30	33.26	33.62	31.82	100	1.42

I am indebted to Professor Liversidge for the following valuable tables, in which the kerosene shale of New South Wales are compared with those of some of the most celebrated mines in Europe and America:

Tables comparing New South Wales kerosene shale with those of some of the most celebrated mines in Europe and America.

Locality.	Moisture.	Volatile hydrocarbons.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.	Specific gravity.	Analyst.
Joadja Creek	0.44	83.861	8.035	7.075	0.589	1.054	Liversidge.
Hartley Vale	.....	82.50	6.50	11.0	.....	.....	B. Silliman.
Joadja Creek	0.04	82.123	7.160	10.340	0.337	1.229	Liversidge.
Hartley Vale	.....	82.24	4.97	12.79	.....	1.052	Do.
Joadja Creek	0.41	77.07	12.13	10.27	0.12	1.098	W. A. Dixon.
Do	1.16	73.364	15.765	9.175	0.536	1.103	Liversidge.
Cannel coal, Mold Flints	.....	72.08	21.91	6.01	.....	.....	Percy.
Murrurundi	1.165	71.882	6.467	19.936	0.549	.....	Liversidge.
Torbanite, Torbane Hill	.....	71.17	7.65	21.18	.....	1.170	How.
Cannel coal, Scotland	.....	69.77	10.45	19.78	.....	.....	Percy.
Torbonite, Torbane Hill	9.720	69.695	9.045	20.540	.....	1.316	Liversidge.
New Caledonia (Hartley's)	0.55	64.62	8.71	26.12	.....	1.238	Do.
Greta mine	0.48	61.18	25.13	13.21	.....	.....	Do.
Albertite, from New Brunswick	.....	57.490	42.086	0.424	.....	1.100	Do.
Greta mine	1.475	53.798	27.946	15.870	0.911	1.130	Do.
Cannel coal, Wigan	1.464	45.900	45.519	7.117	.....	1.259	Do.

The following table was prepared by Professor Chandler, of Columbia College, New York, to compare the Hartley mineral with Grahamite and Albertite, both of which are used for enriching gas:

Locality.	Volatile matter.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Gas per ton of 2,240 pounds, in cubic feet.	Candle power of gas.	Coke per ton of 2,240 pounds.		Gas purified by 1 bushel of lime, in cubic feet.
						Lbs.	*Bush.*	
Grahamite, West Virginia	53.50	41.50	2.00	15,000	28.70	1,056	44	.....
Albertite, Nova Scotia	57.70	41.90	0.40	14,784	49.55	806	16	.....
Hartley mineral, New South Wales	82.50	6.50	11.00	13,716	131.00	424	.....	5,666

The New South Wales Shale and Oil Company manufacture a very fair article of black axle oil, and which is extensively used by the public works department of the colony. Until recently all the axle oil used here was imported from Europe. Mr. Down, the superintendent of the government railway stores, while on a visit to the United States observed the use of a superior axle oil on the railway carriages, and obtained samples of it for the purpose of introducing it here. Its use gave much satisfaction, and large quantities of it were imported from time to time from America. Samples of this oil were at Mr. Down's suggestion submitted to Mr. Fell, a chemist of this city, for the purpose of having a similar oil manufactured out of the native shales. Mr. Fell, after a series of experiments with the shale, succeeded in producing an oil very nearly as good as the imported article and at about the same cost. The oil has been so much improved during the last year or two that it is now used exclusively on the tram cars, motors, and all good railway stock.

G. W. GRIFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sydney, New South Wales, October 7, 1885.

BELGIUM.

Table showing the imports of iron and steel into, and the exports of the same from, Belgium, for the first nine months of the years 1885, 1884, and 1883.

Articles.	Importations.			Exportations.		
	1885.	1884.	1883.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Steel:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Cast	11	97	42	854	470	653
Rails	286	538	740	33,158	48,816	54,761
In bars, sheets, or rods	2,410	2,977	4,069	5,653	9,145	5,650
Worked	322	433	773	1,340	1,269	1,374
Cast iron	76,900	102,474	131,831	8,929	5,134	11,404
Old iron	15,267	8,704	11,023	3,495	9,071	5,781
Iron, wrought, rolled, &c.:						
Wire or rods	3,423	4,637	4,043	1,494	1,375	2,340
Rails	131	417	115	6,943	14,598	7,523
Plates	645	506	650	24,199	30,965	34,524
Sundries	3,992	4,391	4,947	164,333	164,236	157,477
Articles of iron:						
Nails	293	266	245	5,369	4,699	5,562
Sundries	2,154	2,059	2,300	17,179	16,159	21,339
Cast-iron articles	375	715	2,861	14,687	8,624	10,439

The outlook at present is very bad in this line of business, the competition is tremendous, and although prices are excessively low, still lower are predicted.

G. D. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Verviers and Liége, Belgium, November 20, 1885.

BOLIVIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL SEAY ON THE TRADE, ETC., OF BOLIVIA IN 1884-'85

Since the recent war between Chili on the one side and Peru and Bolivia on the other, which resulted disastrously to the allies, Bolivia has again settled down to peaceful habits, endeavoring to repair her waste places, though ever looking with anxious eyes towards Chili, whose designs of conquest are too plain to be concealed.

TERRITORY AND POPULATION.

Bolivia, as the result of that struggle, having been shorn of a portion of her territory, with its inhabitants, I will state her present area and population, taken from official sources. Her superficial area is now 772,548 square miles, and her population 1,982,079 souls, distributed among the several departments as follows:

Departments.	Square miles.	Population.	Departments.	Square miles.	Population.
La Paz	43,052	447,822	Beni	295,417	153,973
Potosi	54,300	281,299	Santa Cruz de Sierra	144,083	193,164
Oruro	21,601	110,931	Tarija	114,489	138,900
Sucre	72,796	273,608			
Cochabamba	26,810	352,392	Total	772,548	1,952,089

By the treaty of peace with Chili, Bolivia lost the whole of her littoral territory, amounting to 70,181 square miles, apparently barren, but containing the richest deposits of guano and nitrate of soda, to obtain which Chili brought on the war. Bolivia is now a completely inland and isolated Republic, whose trade is carried on through the ports of the neighboring countries.

GOVERNMENT.

Her form of government is a constitutional Republic, which claims to be based on those liberal principles which underlie the Constitution of the United States. The first constitution, imposed on the Republic by Simon Bolivar, the "Liberator," at the same time that he furnished a code of laws based on the Justinian code and the Partidas, is dated August 25, 1826. The present constitution was framed in 1880. By its provisions the executive power is vested in a President, who is elected for four years by universal suffrage, and in two Vice-Presidents. The legislature consists of a Senate and House of Deputies both elected

by universal suffrage. The ministry is composed of the following members:

(1) Of the government and industry.
(2) Of foreign relations and colonization.
(3) Of the treasury, justice, worship, and public instruction.
(4) Of war.

AGRICULTURE.

It has been estimated by the best Bolivian statists that of the 53,218 square leagues which constituted the Bolivian territory before she was despoiled of a part of it by Brazil and Chili, 25,364 are susceptible of cultivation. While most of the territory on the mountains, hills, and pampas is either barren or poor, most of that towards the east and in the valleys is of unsurpassed fertility. There are places which, though at an elevation almost reaching the region of perpetual snow, produce, notwithstanding, potatoes, Peruvian bark, barley, grasses for pasturage, and many horticultural products. Such is the case in the province of Oruro, 13,300 feet above the level of the sea.

Bolivia may be divided into three regions with regard to climate, and, consequently, with different agricultural products in each.

(1) *The warm region.*—This embraces the departments of La Paz and Cochabamba, and the Yungas district, in which are cultivated the famous plant coca, to whose leaves are ascribed almost magical medicinal powers, the tropical fruits in great varieties, a species of coffee said to be superior to the mocha, the sugar cane, the cacao, cotton and rice to a limited extent, and other products of similar regions.

(2) *The valleys or regions with a temperate climate.*—The leading productions of these regions are their fine fruits of many varieties and a profusion of garden vegetables, cultivated with skill and carefulness. The vine thrives, producing many varieties of grape, from which very good wines are manufactured.

The department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra produces a good sugar in sufficient quantities to suply a great part of Southern Bolivia. The department of Cochabamba produces in great quantities the cereals, such as maize, wheat, &c. Until within a few years past this region supplied the whole country with flour. There would still be enough for home consumption were it not for the large exportation to Chili and Peru.

(3) *The cold region, or Puna, as it is called.*—This embraces the lofty table lands sometimes reaching to the height of nearly 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is quite cold on them all the year round. Frost is formed on them almost every night. They are almost entirely destitute of native vegetation; and yet they produce barley, potatoes, and numerous other garden vegetables.

I have mentioned coca as one of the important products of Bolivia. Its uses are numerous. Next to the mines it brings in perhaps a greater revenue than any other Bolivian production. The quantity raised during the past year was valued at $1,718,330 in our currency.

As is well known quinia is an important article of industry in Bolivia and is largely exported for the manufacture of quinine. According to an official report, in 1883 the number of trees on the different plantations amounted to 3,800,000. The number now will probably reach 5,000,000. The quantity of bark produced the past year is estimated at 200,000 pounds.

But agriculture in Bolivia is in a very rude state. I have seen Indians plowing with oxen hitched to a wooden plow such as might have been used in the time of Abraham. All their other implements of hus-

bandry are made after the same pattern. Agriculture is in the same state, or perhaps an inferior one, as in the time of the early Incas. The reason is that there has been no change in the class of the tillers of the soil. The only dependence for labor is on the Indians; and if they are not allowed to work their own way they will not work at all. They resist all attempts at innovation. If one should introduce the modern improvements in agricultural implements he would have to import some one else to use them. Bolivia has unsurpassed agricultural resources. There are no better lands or climate in the world than those of which Eastern Bolivia can boast. Yet one can see very little prospect of her becoming a great agricultural country for many years to come.

MANUFACTURES.

There is not in the whole Republic of Bolivia what may be properly called a manufactory. There is not a single factory run by either steam or water. Perhaps, however, we may class as manufactures some few fabrics produced in as primitive a manner as in the remotest ages of the world. Such are the coarse cloths of cotton and wool from the department of Cochabamba and the province of Mojos, woven by hand on looms as rude as those we may imagine to have been used at the epoch of the Trojan war. They are much coarser than those woven by the negro women on our Southern plantations fifty years ago. They are produced in considerable quantities. They form the exclusive dress of the Indians and the lower classes. The uniforms of the soldiers are made of them, and during the late war their whiteness was a conspicuous mark for the Chilian sharpshooters. In the department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, besides the manufacture of sugar, they make excellent cigars. The tobacco from which they are made is produced in the departments of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, La Paz, and Farija. There are many varieties of it of a very superior quality, and the production is equal to the demand.

Pottery, which is carried on to only a limited extent, might be made a leading industry, as there exist all the materials in great abundance, including kaolin, of a good quality and sufficient quantity.

The departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Potosi have establishments for the manufacture of paper cigarettes and beer, both of which are extensively used by the Bolivian people.

Cabinet making is carried on with some skill and to an extent almost sufficient to supply the demand, a variety of timber suitable for the purpose being found in the country in great abundance.

The country possesses the *berenquela*, a species of alabaster, and many varieties of fine marble. A promising beginning was made in marble-work some forty-five years ago, and continued for some years, but it has long since ceased to be prosecuted.

In the department of Cochabamba, within a few years past, considerable progress has been made in the rearing of silk-worms, from which is obtained silk of a very fine quality and brilliant colors.

MINES.

The mineral wealth of Bolivia has been proverbial almost from time immemorial. The silver mines of Potosi have long been celebrated as perhaps the richest deposit of silver ore in the world. From the year 1545, when they were discovered, to the year 1864, these mines, according to official data, produced the enormous sum of $2,904,902,690 of our money. Besides Potosi there are other rich silver mines, such as those

of Oruro, Aullaga, Lipez, &c., most of them lying in the southern portion of the republic. In the northern part of the country there are gold washings which have yielded rich results. A family of miners named Rodriguez realized, at the end of the last century, from gold-washing at Tipuani, 30,000 pounds of gold. The mines are doubtless still rich, but they are no longer worked.

From the year 1781, which marked a decadence in the production of the Bolivian mines, consequent upon a revolution in the command of labor, to the present time, these mines have been far less profitable than they were anterior to that epoch. There are few years of which there are any accurate reports of the amounts produced. In the year 1882, according to the report of the minister of the treasury, there were exported from Bolivia bullion, bars of silver, and other metals, to the value of $15,728,163 of our money. In 1883, according to the official commercial statistics of the Argentine Republic, there were exported through Buenos Ayres, of Bolivian metals, the following amounts:

	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	
Bismuth	60, 868	$183, 074
Tin	727, 784	308, 288
Silver (metals, &c.)	1, 030, 362	8, 173, 100
Silver (bars)	204, 606	7, 538, 529
Total	2, 029, 620	16, 202, 945

This value, estimated in Argentine dollars and cents, when reduced to our currency, amounts to $14,819,616. There has been no report since, but there has doubtless been a considerable decrease in the yield of the mines. There are to-day twenty-eight incorporated mining companies in Bolivia, whose total shares show a face valuation of $19,629,900 in our currency. There are many smaller private companies in the same business.

The great want of these mines is evidently sufficient labor and skill in its direction. In early days the Indians were forced to work them against their will, and were treated with great harshness and cruelty. The historical student will call to mind the efforts of philanthropists to mitigate their sufferings. When their labor could no longer be controlled the mines fell into comparative decay. The Indians will not work them with energy and industry to-day. They doubtless hold in memory, through their traditions, the wrongs inflicted on their ancestors by their merciless task-masters. If worked by experienced miners, with all the improved modern machinery, they would yield as abundant returns, perhaps, as in the days of their early history. Five young miners from our Western States called at the consulate a few days since, and stated that they were on their way to the interior to take charge of a gold mine which they had leased. They had mined in California, and said that they intended to introduce the California system into Bolivia. If a good many others would follow them, mining in Bolivia would experience a *renaissance* that would remind the Bolivians of the El Dorado of the olden time.

COMMERCE.

Bolivia is not a commercial country. With no coast she has no seaports, vessels, seamen, or fisheries. Her custom-houses are scattered around the confines of her territory, through which her exports are

taken to the ports of the neighboring countries, and the imports introduced in the same way, there being a wide field for the evasion of custom-house charges.

A better account of the trade of Bolivia may be found in the custom-houses of the neighboring countries than in her own. The consul at Buenos Ayres generally reports very fully the Bolivian exports and imports which pass through that city. There has been no full custom-house report in this country for three years, and it is difficult to get the facts from the custom-houses themselves. But, from reliable data, derived from many sources, I estimate the total value of exports the past year at $9,745,000 and the total value of imports at $6,820,000. The official report places the amount of duties collected during the year 1884 at $618,765.10, and the amount up to June 30, 1885, at $724,806.87. This would indicate that the imports for the whole year will be more than double those of 1884. If there has been a corresponding increase in exports, as is most probable, articles having been sent out to pay for the imported goods, it shows a healthy revival of trade incident to the return of peace and peaceful habits.

The leading exports were silver, Peruvian bark, gum, coca, coffee, copper, and cocoa. The principal imports were cotton and woolen goods, machinery and mill-work, hardware and cutlery, beer and ale, clocks, watches, and canned goods.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Bolivian trade with the United States virtually amounts to zero. It is very seldom that one sees a piece of North American goods here. For the year 1883 the exports to Great Britain amounted to $1,730,637.30, and the imports from Great Britain to $322,777.85. With other countries, notably Germany and France, there is a proportionally active trade. When asked why they trade with these countries in preference to the United States, the merchants answer that they can buy goods cheaper in them. They say that the original prices are cheaper and that the freight rates are less. The two oceans swarm with steamers and sailing-vessels for Europe, and this competition cheapens freight. On the other hand, the nearest route to the United States is obstructed by the Isthmus, causing the breaking of cargo and reshipment on this side, with their consequent extra charges. Even if the ship comes directly from San Francisco, yet, if the cargo is not wholly made up of California products, the price is enhanced by railroad freights across the continent. There is no line of American steamships, and American sailing-vessels are not numerous. Once put the United States a good deal nearer to the South American republics than any other country and the enterprise of our merchants would soon control their trade.

PRODUCTS OF THE FORESTS.

These would constitute a most valuable and important industry but for the difficulty of its development, owing to the great distance of the forests from market and the bad roads which lead to them. Besides the vast forests to the eastward, with all the common trees, there are forests which contain a great variety of timber trees suitable for ship-building and cabinet-making, such as the fir, the holly, the dwarf oak, the box, the cedar, the grape-tree, the pollard, &c. They also produce many trees and shrubs, valuable for medicinal purposes, such as worm-wood, lavender, matico, the sassafras, the palma christi, the orozuz, and many others.

Revenue and debt.

Revenue.	Amount.	National debt.	Amount.
From the national customs in 1884	$618,765 10	Foreign debt	$7,222,161
From all other sources	1,297,022 15	Domestic debt	5,478,766
Total	1,915,787 25	Total	12,700,927

Prices of food.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Bread, per pound	$0 08	Chocolate, per pound	$0 37½
Meat, do	08	Cheese, do	15
Lard, do	15	Flour, per barrel	7 50
Rice, do	12	Milk, per quart	15
Salt, do	01½	Vegetables	Cheap.
Sugar, do	15	Fish	Cheap.
Coffee, do	22		

Wages of labor.

Occupations.	Wages.	Occupations.	Wages.
Common laborer, per day	$0 30 to $0 75	Shoemaker, per day	$1 50 to $3 00
Freighter, do	75 1 50	Blacksmith, do	6 00 7 50
Mason or brick-layer, do	1 00 1 50	Baker, do	7 50 9 00
Carpenter, do	4 50 6 00	Hatter, do	5 00 6 00
Journeyman carpenter, do	75 1 50	Mining laborer, do	1 50 3 00

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There is not a foot of railroad within the whole Republic of Bolivia. There are, however, many projects talked of, and many roads on paper. A railroad runs from Mollendo, on the ocean, to Puno, on Lake Titicaca, 325 miles, all within Peruvian territory. Thence by boat on the lake the route is to within 45 miles of La Paz. It is proposed to extend this line to La Paz and Oruro. Another project is to build a road from Espedicion, on the Bermijo River, in the Argentine Republic, to Potosi. This seems to be an Argentine enterprise, which is much discussed in that country and has very promising prospects. Another road southward to Tacna or Antofagasta, to connect with the road to Arica, on the ocean, is in contemplation. There have been many plans discussed of late years for improving the navigation of the tributaries of the Amazon and the La Plata, thus opening up connection with the Atlantic, and improvement companies have been formed for the purpose; but the war seems to have put an end to all progress in that direction. The Madera, the Beni, the Pueces, the Pilcomayo, and the Paraguay are all susceptible of being made navigable up into some of the most fertile regions of Bolivia.

IMMIGRATION.

Some years since efforts were made to invite immigration to the country by means of stock companies and laws to encourage it; but the wars and revolutions through which the country has passed seem to have been a fatal obstacle to it. Bolivia's increase in population shows hardly an average natural one.

EDUCATION.

Education is at a very low ebb in Bolivia. There are few schools and very poor ones at that. According to a report made in 1884 the universities and schools were attended during the year by 12,000 pupils, or about 5 per cent. of the population of the school age. There are four universities.

THE PEOPLE—THEIR TRAITS, ETC.

Of the total population of near 2,000,000 the Indians, or aborigines, number about 1,000,000 the *mestizos*, or mixed races, 500,000, and the whites near 500,000, of whom about 100,000 preserve a pure European blood. Statistics on the subject, however, have ever been vague and unreliable. The Indians of Bolivia belong to the Aymara nation, whose ancestors formed part of the Inca empire. Their build is massive without being large. They are short, thick-set, broad-shouldered, beardless, with long body and short legs. They have great powers of endurance when they choose to exert them. Either as laborers on the farm, or as small farmers in their own right, the Indians have exclusive control of the agriculture of the country. They are frugal in their habits, their food being generally a little meat, maize, dried potatoes, and coca, which they chew both while at rest and on a voyage. It is said to take away hunger. They profess the Catholic religion, but their worship is full of abuses and superstitions, owing to the condition of subjection and ignorance under which they have been reared. It is seldom that one finds an Indian who can read and write. They live without any pretense to comfort. Whenever they get an opportunity they give themselves up to beastly intoxication. The Indians are considered an inferior race by the other races, who often abuse and maltreat them. They are still subjected to the *tribute* of from $3 to $15 a year, a relic of colonial days. They are excluded from all public employment.

The white race, though perhaps the smallest in numbers, is the dominant caste. They generally fill all the public offices. As a whole their lives are honorable and just, imbued with that spirit of chivalry which characterized their Spanish ancestry in the days of Spanish ascendency.

It is difficult to fix the place of the *mestizos*. They are mixed in every proportion from a shade of white or red to a half-breed. A few of them are farmers. A great many are employed in the mines. All the skilled laborers, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, &c., are taken from this class. The ranks of the army are almost entirely recruited from them.

WM A. SEAY,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
La Paz, October 20, 1885.

ACT OF THE BOLIVIAN CONGRESS AFFECTING IMPORTS.

Consul-General William A. Seay transmits, under date November 13, 1885, the following translation:

The National Congress decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Imposts of 80 cents on the mark of silver, 9 bolivians (60 cents) per centum ad valorem on argentiferous minerals, and 20 cents on the basket of coca * * * are declared to be imposed and will continue until the 31st of December, 1886.

Sent to the Executive for his execution and enforcement.

CANADA.

OTTAWA.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT HOTCHKISS ON PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS.

There are but two important industries materially affecting the interests of the United States, connected with this consular district, viz, the manufacture of white-pine lumber and the mining of "apatite," or mineral phosphate of lime.

It is within the last ten years that the discovery was made of the important deposit of apatite in the apparently barren hills of Quebec and Ontario; but for several years all efforts made in its behalf were of an experimental character, and only within three or four years has any practical development of the deposits been prosecuted, or the real value and merit of the mineral as a fertilizer been established.

When, by analysis and actual use, it had been demonstrated that this mineral was composed of 10 to 90 per cent. of phosphate of lime, the interest of wide-awake men, commercially and speculatively, was drawn toward it, until it bids fair to become a powerful factor in the industries of this section. Its development and production is rapidly increasing, and as the profits, thought to be very great, become more widely known, it is reasonable to expect a still more rapid development.

SITUATION OF THE DEPOSIT.

Examining the map of Canada it will be found that the Ottawa River is the dividing line between the province of Ontario and the province of Quebec. Crossing the Ottawa at Ottawa City (which river is navigable from Ottawa City to its confluence with the Saint Lawrence, near Montreal), we are in the province of Quebec; continuing northerly for 8 miles will bring us into the township of Templeton, in the county of Ottawa, and the region of the phosphates. Go northeast from Ottawa City 20 miles, and the township of Buckingham is reached. Here will be found the best deposits that have as yet been developed. All this district lies less than 70 miles north of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

New discoveries are constantly being made, and new "phosphate properties" offered in the market. Other deposits, however, less in extent and value are found in other parts of the Dominion.

EXTENT OF MINING.

In the earliest stages of this mining it was conducted in a rude primitive manner, as well from want of capital as lack of the necessary experience, and as usual in such cases with doubtful success. In a few cases it must be admitted, through failure of the deposit, it resulted in suspension of the enterprise.

In the last year matters have immeasurably improved. British and American capitalists have so increased their means and abilities that the interest is placed in a lucrative condition.

The following table will show the shipments from Canada for the past three years of crude apatite:

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Value at Montreal.
	Tons gross.		*Per ton.*
1882	16,585	$333,019	$20 08
1883	19,466	421,962	21 67
1884	23,000	519,000	20 25

The shipments for 1885 are known to exceed 25,000 tons. The district alluded to mined in 1884 20,353 tons, the balance of the output for that year going from the smaller workings along the Rideau Canal in the vicinity of Kingston.

When the Canadian phosphates were first introduced in the market they were naturally looked upon with great suspicion, through a want of reliable knowledge of their value as a fertilizer; but at this time the condition is entirely reversed, every pound of the output being contracted for in advance of its production.

As mined it is of every shade of color, from a light gray to nearly black. From irregular "pockets" in small deposits, as well as in large blocks and masses, in apparently inexhaustible volume—superficial, shallow, and down deep in the bowels of the hills. Now mixed with pyroxenic rock, gneiss, mica, &c., which usually accompany the deposit in this country, and in solid masses of almost pure phosphate.

QUALITY OF THE DEPOSIT.

Being a more concentrated phosphate than is known to exist in quantities in any other part of the world, it is greatly sought for to bring up the acid phosphate fertilizer to a high percentage of phosphoric acid.

Regarding the value of this "apatite" as a fertilizer, a reliable authority states that Canadian phosphates contain 89.91 per cent. of tribasic phosphate of lime according to a most authentic analysis. A comparative table of the analytical composition of phosphates recently published shows that with the exception of three limited deposits in the West Indies, and one in Spain, the Canadian apatite ranks the highest. Also recent foreign official reports show that in those portions of Europe, where the sugar beet is extensively cultivated, France, Belgium, and Denmark, notably in France, that no fertilizer has been found to equal the mineral phosphates of Canada.

MARKETS.

To the present time the demand has been entirely European, mainly to Great Britain and Germany, though France would take the entire output if it could secure it.

But 254 tons in 1883 and 221 in 1884 went direct to the United States, while Great Britain exported to the United States in 1883 1,262 tons of crude and 7,766 tons of manufactured or superphosphates. This latter (and possibly the "crude") undoubtedly being Canadian crude chemically treated and returned to America.

On the authority of a member of the Canadian geological staff, that "much of the material mined in Canada, sold and exported to Europe, has been and still is reshipped to the United States, either in a raw or

manufactured condition," confirms what the statistics seem to show. Mr. Torrence, of the Canadian geological survey, in his last report on the phosphates of this district, also states that "as 1,262 tons of crude phosphate and 7,666 tons of superphosphates were imported into the United States from Great Britain last year, it is highly probable that a very considerable quantity of our Canadian apatite has been used in enriching American lands, after a voyage across the Atlantic and back to the United States."

Here we have indubitable authority that this state of affairs prevails. Does it not become us speedily to seek the cause? It is surely extraordinary in the face of the admitted shrewdness of even the average American merchant. Does it not also suggest the possibilities for fraud and adulteration?

Is there not in this risk alone sufficient to appeal to the intelligence and shrewdness of the American dealers in phosphates and fertilizers? If not, let us see what benefactors our German friends are to the agricultural interests of the United States. This may assist toward sounder views of "protection."

IMPORTS OF PHOSPHATES INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The importation of crude phosphates into the United States in 1883 and 1884 from all countries were as follows, viz:

Countries.	1883.		1884.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Danish West Indies	275	$865	240	$1,563
France	102	682		
Germany	44,033	367,970	10,181	63,747
England	1,262	24,081	8,567	156,772
Canada	254	4,420	221	4,025
British West Indies	2,547	25,088	1,375	9,270
French Guiana	250	2,050	125	500
Hayti	235	1,767	590	2,360
Cuba	190	857	81	491
Porto Rico	231	1,625	530	5,115
Dutch West Indies	2	26		
Total	49,381	429,391	21,910	243,843

Average value per ton 1883, $9.78; 1884, $11.08.

The foreign buyers of Canadian phosphates pay from $12 to $18 per ton for it here, and have paid $20 for 80 per cent. phosphate, delivered on boats at the river (to be taken to Montreal for ocean shipment).

The table shows that the average value delivered in the United States from England, Germany, &c., was $9.78 and $11.08 per ton for the years 1883 and 1884, respectively, and also stated the market value here, where produced, about $18 per ton (never less than $12 per ton) for 60 per cent. phosphate. I ask on what hypothesis or by what method of higher arithmetic can this character of commercial traffic be satisfactorily explained other than through the medium of gross adulteration.

By the table given of Canadian production it will also appear that the Canadian phosphates would have supplied one-half the United States demand in 1883 and the entire demand in 1884.

But again, to summarize the case, it apparently shows that the average cost of Canadian crude, as paid by the foreign buyers in 1883, was $21.67 per ton; that the average value as entered in United States cus-

toms, imported from foreign countries in 1883, is $9.78. It was purchased in the lump, freighted to Europe, there crushed and pulverized, by grinding or otherwise, and returned to the United States valued at half its original cost.

When we consider that Canadian phosphates yield 75 to 90 per cent. of pure phosphate of lime, and that its equal in purity is not found elsewhere in any appreciable quantities, is it not surprising that its intrinsic value should be so little recognized by those who require it to the extent which characterizes the known wants of American agriculturists? And, too, when by a little effort on our part (I speak as an American), every pound needed can be mined here by American industry, placed direct in the American market in its purity, and at a largely reduced cost, quality considered?

There is now about $1,000,000 of capital invested in this industry in the region of country adjacent to Ottawa.

MINES.

The Emerald and Star Hill mines, owned and worked by American capitalists, it is stated, paid dividends of 30 per cent. to their shareholders last year.

The High Rock mine is owned and worked by an English company, while several smaller interests are worked by individual Canadian enterprise. Up to October 1, 17,853 tons had gone forward during the present season.

The system of mining is constantly being improved as experience dictates its necessity, the variableness of its stratification compelling frequent changes in method in the interest of economy.

The larger portion of the productive workings are on the bedded deposits; these, however, for the most part are opened only by shallow pits, a condition of things which is explained by the peculiar character and the frequency of the deposits, as also by the economic value of the apatite as reached.

This mineral, unlike ordinary ores, is in its crude state a merchantable article of considerable value locally, and finds a ready sale even in small lots of 5 and 10 tons.

The average cost of mining at the better developed deposits is said to be about $3 per ton gross. Three to four dollars per ton will place it in Montreal for foreign shipment, or thence by the Lake Champlain route to New York, or about the same cost will put it at any of the shipping points between Montreal and Kingston, on the Saint Lawrence River, for reshipment to the frontier ports of the United States, on any or all the lakes to their western limits. It is well known that any freight of this character moving west by water is carried at nominal figures for its benefits as ballast.

USES OF PHOSPHATES.

The demand for proper fertilizers is limitless, and must remain so. "The grain exported from Montreal alone, in a single year, has been estimated to contain 2,574 tons of phosphoric acid, which implies the total exhaustion, so far as phosphates are concerned, of 75,000 acres of wheat land, the renewal of which would necessitate the application of 6,000 tons of phosphates." If this be true—and it comes from the highest authority—what could be written of the steady exhaustion of the great agricultural districts of the United States, and their present and future necessities?

What possibilities, through this crude mineral, await the redemption of those hundreds of thousands of acres of once valuable Southern lands, "corned to death," and now lying to waste in worthless "sage grass," begging for buyers at $1 per acre and even less?

What possibilities also await the enterprising American who shall engage in this business of bringing this wealth, now hidden in these mountains, to the doors of the American agriculturists?

OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICAN CAPITAL.

If any prejudice exists as regards Canada, its climate, or its people, I answer that it is misplaced. The people may not be quite as bold and venturesome in enterprise, but are just as reliable and industrious, and as fully appreciate the dignity of labor.

No people under the sun entertain a more friendly, or more exalted regard for the Americans, and their characteristic vim, push, energy, and shrewdness than do the Canadians. This is outspoken and unquestionable. There is no class of newcomers who will be more heartily welcomed than the enterprising American. The general good health is seen in the countenances and in the actions of the people. The school system is in all respects fully equal to the educational facilities of the United States. The habits, customs, and social atmosphere of the Canadians will not be found uncongenial to Americans. The cost of living is fully equal in all respects to that of any portion of the Northern States, but not greater. Taxes are a trifle lighter. Mechanical and day labor does not materially vary from that prevailing in the State of New York, outside of New York City. Shipping facilities are first-class, and freight rates are in general keeping with the ordinary course of rates in the Northern States, which is the natural result of that grand system for transportation so liberally fostered by the Dominion Government.

I cannot close this already lengthy report without calling especial attention to the apparent apathy of American capitalists toward this enterprise, which not only promises such remunerative results, individually and commercially, but which is of such vast importance to the agricultural interests of the United States.

If the statements made and statistics given are reliable, is it creditable to the alleged business sagacity and far-seeing and far-reaching proclivities which are supposed to be so characteristic of the typical American, that this apparent non-interest should exist toward this promising enterprise?

The United States Government admits this article free of duty, and the Canadian Government and people are inviting us to come and get it. Neglecting to do this, we are allowing Continental Europe to gobble every pound of the production, pay the freight twice across the ocean, with all the incidental expenses attached to such procedure, and with no known check on its adulteration, we complacently purchase it at last at a value that necessitates its resale to the agricultural community at a price that virtually amounts to prohibition.

I ask, are not national, as well as commercial, issues involved in this matter?

THOS. W. HOTCHKISS,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Ottawa, November 23, 1885.

QUEBEC.

REPORT BY CONSUL ROSSE ON THE MINES AND MINERALS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The province of Quebec has had no accurate and scientific geological survey, such as are carried on in the different States of the American Union. Yet sufficient has been done to give a tolerable insight to her possibilities in the present and future. The mineral wealth of the province is very great, but whether it can be developed profitably, either for domestic use or for export, is a question which could be determined only by a careful study of location, &c. It will be my purpose to point out what minerals are known to exist in this province, their location, and such authentic particulars in relation to them as I have been able to collate. For this information I am principally indebted to the intelligent report of J. Obalski, mining engineer of this province, reports of Geologists Sterry Hunt and W. Logan, and the Geological Review of 1863.

This whole province forms a great basin trending or inclining toward the Saint Lawrence River and its tributaries. It is bounded on the north by the range of the Laurentides, on the south by the Gaspésian Mountains, which extend into the State of Vermont. In almost the whole northern part Laurentian grounds are found, which form the range of the Laurentides and compose the western part of the province known as Inferior Laurentian. The Superior Laurentian or Labradorian exists on the Saguenay River, and also at Labrador, and some strips are met in the neighborhood of Quebec. Above these grounds in the geological order, and belonging to the Inferior Silurian, occur the grounds of the Quebec group, which occupy the Eastern Townships of the province and go along the river in a large band to the extremity of the Gaspésie. The Trenton formation exists on both sides of the river Saint Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal. In the Gaspésie are found marked calcareous beds, belonging to the Medium and Superior Silurian, and covered with sandstone and schist of the Devonian class. The whole of these grounds are known as the Gaspésie or Gaspé formation. The Bonaventure sandstone is found in the Bay des Chaleurs Basin and the Magdalen Islands, and extending to the south forms the basis of the coal deposits in the maritime provinces, and belongs to the Carboniferous class.

I have thus hastily glanced at the main geological features, which, taken in connection with data given further on, will enable those versed in that science to deduce a reasonable estimate of what remains undiscovered.

IRON ORE.

Iron ore has been found in very many places throughout the province and of almost every variety; principally magnetic iron, the titanic iron, oligist iron, the limonite or bog-ore iron.

Iron pyrites are also found either in lumps or mixed with other materials or minerals.

Magnetic iron is found in lumps inserted in the stratification of the silurian rocks in the townships of Leeds and Iverness. This ore is found in great quantities, which can be estimated at millions of tons,

and can be easily worked on account of being found on the surface. The analyses have established 60 to 70 per cent. of metallic iron and 0.2 to 0.5 per cent. of phosphoric acid. This bed is not worked.

In the neighborhood of Saint Jerome ore is found in beds following the stratification of the gneiss of the Laurentian formation. The thickness of this bed in certain places, almost on the vertical, is about 9 feet. The ore is good and yields 55 to 60 per cent. of metallic iron, with a small quantity of titanic acid and a trifle phosphoric acid. This bed seems important, but is not worked.

In the township of Hull there are found in the Laurentian rocks very considerable deposits of magnetic iron. At the Baldwin mine, where it commenced to be worked in 1854, there is a bed 60 feet thick, and the estimated quantity, 100,000,000 tons. The ore contains from 55 to 60 per cent. of metallic iron and 0.03 to 0.2 per cent. phosphoric acid. It has been worked, and the product has been advantageously treated in the United States.

There is a bed about 2 miles from the city of Sherbrooke slightly magnetic, and of inferior quality, yielding about 40 per cent. metallic iron. Not now worked.

On the whole north shore of the Saint Lawrence from Bay Saint Paul are found deposits of black sand composed of magnetic iron, titanic iron, quartz, garnetiferous, and feldspathic sands, &c. These deposits are of such importance that, at Moisie, they have been worked, and some good iron made by the Catalonian method. It yields 70 per cent. magnetic ore and 16 per cent. titanic acid. The ore gives 55 per cent. pure metallic iron of the best quality. A great difficulty is experienced in separating the magnetic grains. Here is an opportunity for the inventive American ingenuity.

Oligist iron ore has been found in the Laurentian rocks in the township of Templeton, and in large quantities, estimated at several million tons. It contains from 60 to 68 per cent. of metallic iron. This bed has been worked at the Haylock mine by the Ottawa Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company. A real hematite is found near Sherbrooke, but in small quantities. It has never been worked.

The most important bed of titanic iron is found in Saint Urban, where it forms a real hill nearly 100 feet high. It was worked in 1871, but not to sufficient profit, and work ceased. The ore yielded 35 to 40 per cent. of metallic iron. A very superior deposit of the same ore is found at the Seven Islands, at the mouth of the Rapid River, on the north shore. Small quantities have been found elsewhere, but not sufficient to attract attention.

Limonite, also known by the name of "bog ore," is found distributed throughout the entire province. At Champlain this is worked at the Radnor forges. The ore is gathered at the surface of the ground by the residents, and is also obtained from Lake A la Tortue. This ore is treated with wood, and makes excellent castings. It also exists on the Batiscan and Champlain Rivers. On the Saint Maurice fief, furnaces were erected as early as 1737, and have treated the ore found in the vicinity. The general value of the ore is from 30 to 55 per cent. metallic iron; phosphoric acid, 0 to 0.2 per cent. Furnaces at Saint François (Yamaska) and at l'Islet (Islet) have worked the same sort of ore found in those regions. Workable deposits have been found at Joliette, Assumption, Vaudreuil, Portneuf, Charlevoix, and Kamouraska. At Kamouraska it is found mixed with plumbago, manganese oxide, and yellow ocher. As will be observed, iron mines abound, and are generally of excellent quality throughout the province, but owing to the distance of

fuel and want of communication and cheap transportation, they cannot at present, if ever, become successful rivals to the iron industry of the United States. More extended information on the subject may be found in the Geological Review of Ottawa, 1873–'74.

COPPER.

Copper is found in great abundance in numerous places in this province, notably in what are known as the Eastern Townships. There it has been found in large quantities, and profitably worked. The grounds of that section are those called "Quebec group" of the Inferior Silurian formation. They are composed of magnesian limestone, chlorited and micaceous schist, and are frequently mixed with dorite and serpentine. The different kinds of ore designated vitreous, variegated or philipsite, pyritaceous or calchopyrite copper, are found in these rocks. The ore is found in beds laid according to the stratification, and closely attached to the rocks, and sometimes in scattered fragments. The investigations of the geological commission led to the belief that the superior beds of Lake Superior belong to the Quebec group, which might permit some very interesting conclusions to be drawn for this region. Numerous companies have worked these mines—a limited number successfully.

MINOR METALS.

The ores of nickel and cobalt are generally found together. In the province of Quebec there is very little to be found, and that little is disseminated in the magnesian rocks of the Quebec group and with pyrites of the inferior Laurentian formation.

Very little lead occurs in the province of Quebec, and that found is not argentiferous. The same may be said of zinc.

There is but one bed of antimony known in the province. It is in the township of Ham. It has a vein from 6 to 16 inches thick in the clay slates of the Quebec group, composed of pure antimony and sulphur, with oxidated parts at the surface. This bed, it would appear, could be worked profitably.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Comparatively speaking, there are no silver mines in this province.

Gold is abundantly spread in this province, and all the geologists and industrial engineers who have studied the subject are unanimous in the opinion that the beds which exist can be compared for their formation with the classical countries of gold; and yet, up to the present, it has not become one of the industries of the country. It is found in a native state in alluvial sand and gravel, and in the same state in quartz veins. It is also found in certain veins generally formed of sulphur. This, especially in the Eastern Townships, particularly the county of Beauce, comprising the valley of the River Chaudiere and its tributaries, from its mouth to the southern frontier. (See Geological Review, 1863–'66, and pamphlet of Mr. W. Chapman, 1881.)

GENERAL.

Graphite or black lead has been discovered in numerous places, particularly in the townships of Lochaber, Buckingham, Portland, and Templeton, and no doubt, with enterprise and capital, could be mined profitably.

Asbestos is found in considerable quantities, and it is stated to be of superior quality.

Some important beds of ocher are found in the neighborhood of Three Rivers and all along the Saint Maurice to the north of Lake Saint John. The beds vary in thickness from 3 to 18 feet, and are generally of easy access. In many cases the ocher contains some oxide of manganese and keeps its dark color, and for this reason is much sought after by the trade. The working of the beds is very simple, consisting only of the washing and drying, and, when necessary, the calcination of the natural ocher.

The only ore of phosphate of lime existing in the province is the crystallized variety called apatite or fluophosphate of lime. It is exclusively found in the crystallized rocks of the Inferior Laurentian formation. This ore is found in great abundance in the county of Ottawa and in the Townships, and it is said to be of superior quality, showing as high as 89 per cent. of phosphate of lime, with 7 to 8 per cent. of fluoride of calcium. Some portion of the product of these mines goes to the United States, but principally to England, where it is used in manufacturing the various brands of artificial fertilizers.

No coal beds of the slightest importance are known to exist in this province.

PETROLEUM.

Although no coal beds are known to exist in this province, there are not wanting evidences of petroleum. In the limestone of the Trenton group, at River Lerose, at Chateau Richer (Montmorency), and at Point aux Trembles (Portneuf) small cavities or fissures are seen filled with thick petroleum, and when the rock is broken it exhales a strong odor of that substance.

In the valley of the Saint Lawrence (north side) from Quebec to Montreal, corresponding to a calcareous strip of Trenton partly covered with argil, numerous emanations of protocarbonated hydrogen gas are found. These emissions are of great intensity in the neighborhood of Louiseville. On the opposite side of the river, at Saint Gregoire, important discoveries have been made. The boring is still being pushed on and great results are anticipated. These gas emissions accompany all the mineral springs of the same region. From the indications narrated, it seems reasonable to conclude that by boring deeper down the solid or liquid matter will be found from which the gas has its origin. This supposition is supported by such high authority as Sir W. Logan, geologist, who says: "We must not lose sight of the possibility of finding it in profitable quantities in some of the Trenton formations, although it has never yet produced much petroleum." I cannot doubt an abundance of petroleum will be found in this province if it shall ever be "prospected" with the daring and energy which characterized the pioneers of the oil fields of Pennsylvania.

Chromic iron is found in several localities and in small quantities. Its purity yields from 40 to 65 per cent. of oxide of chrome. It is found in the counties of Brome, Richmond, Wolfe, and Gaspé.

So far, mica has not been discovered in beds of sufficient magnitude to warrant their working. The most promising beds are found in the counties of Argenteuil, Berthier, Joliette, Ottawa, Megantic, and Quebec.

BUILDING STONES, ETC.

As cognate to the subject, I will briefly speak of stones for construction, ornament, &c.

Under this head will be classed calcareous and magnesian or dolomitic limestone. The basin of the Saint Lawrence is partly formed with these rocks, where they form the sedimentary stratum in the Silurian ground. The limestone of these formations is used in the working of rich hydraulic lime. It is also largely used as a building stone. The greater portion of the stone buildings in Montreal and Quebec are constructed of it. The result has shown it to be an admirable article for that purpose; the color a dark gray and easily worked.

Marble is found in many localities, but to the present has been little worked. That found in the Eastern Townships, which is mixed with serpentine, producing what is known as variegated marble, is very beautiful for ornamentation, and doubtless could be profitably worked.

A good quality of lithographic stone is found at Chateau Richer. At Mingan (north shore) gray lithographic stone has been found, it is said, in important quantities and easy access.

The sandstone class is very numerous and is found in formations similar to those of the limestone. A valuable variety of greenish sandstone is worked at Levis. At Levis Pistoles the white and red varieties occur.

Slate occurs at several points in the Eastern Townships. A strip of very good quality is found in the township of Melbourne (Richmond).

Excellent quality of granite is found in numerous localities, notably in the county of Megantic.

Labradorite, which up to this time has been little used, is found in abundance, and could be used advantageously for ornamentation and jewelry purposes. It is a beautiful stone. Numerous deposits of this stone are found between Manitou and Thunder River (north coast).

The serpentine, of a yellowish, greenish, or dark green tint, is found in large quantities in the Eastern Townships, and in the Laurentian formation, pure or mixed with limestone. It is a highly ornamental stone, is easily worked, and takes a high polish. It is very abundant in the counties of Richmond, Sherbrooke, Megantic, Beauce, Argenteuil, and Ottawa.

Soapstone is also found in considerable quantities in the Eastern Townships.

I have thus briefly indicated what minerals are found in this province, where they are located, in what quantities they occur, their quality, and, as far as data would enable me to judge, whether they could be profitably worked.

J. M. ROSSE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Three Rivers, Quebec, November 25, 1885.

CEYLON.

REPORT BY CONSUL MOREY ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF CEYLON IN 1884-'85.

The fiscal year in Ceylon, ended 30th June, 1885, was fairly eventful, as during it the northern arm of the Colombo Breakwater (a stupendous work) was completed; the new railroad extension to Nanu-oya, 41¼ miles long, and attaining to the altitude of 5,292 feet above sea-level, was opened for traffic; a much needed commission of inquiry into certain malfeasance, alleged to exist in the department of criminal jurisprudence, brought to light some astonishing practices, of which it would be well for that branch of the government to be purged, and some new legislation, introduced

by Governor Gordon at the beginning of 1884, amidst considerable discontent in certain quarters, had a trial, resulting (especially with respect to maintaining the revenue and protecting estate laborers) in a fair amount of success, with a prospect of showing superior results hereafter.

Considerable progress was also made in the restoration of ancient irrigation works, long since fallen into decay, but now being renovated, with the laudable view of promoting the local cultivation of grain, and an issue of Government paper money was made to replace the notes of the defunct Oriental Bank Corporation, which were all called in and redeemed at par.

Having stated so much for the progress of government, it is pleasant being able to add that the island appears to me to have materially increased in prosperity, for although many plantations changed hands during the year, going over from the original owners to the mortgagees, whilst others were abandoned, a more careful cultivation of old coffee properties was adopted, and so wholesome an attention paid to the introduction of new products that the value of exports increased by $79,715 over those of the previous year, despite a falling off in coffee, the principal staple, of $240,000, and in plumbago, the principal mineral, of $258,000. Besides, the planting industry, having now more diversified branches, is on a more secure foundation than when, as in past years, coffee was almost the sole reliance of the European agriculturist, for the old caution against "having all of one's eggs in one basket" is as applicable to the planter as to the poulterer.

FINANCE.

Throughout the year the country was no doubt in a low financial state, money being so scarce that those requiring to sell their properties, either real or personal, were forced to accept of very low prices, and but little money was given out on loan, as no large amount of staple security was forthcoming for such transactions. The colony borrowed during the year £100,000 in England at a little below par, which indicates the excellent public credit of the island. It has even been said that under different management this loan might have been negotiated at a premium.* The rupee, which is our currency, continues depreciating, having fallen below 1*s.* 7*d.* during the year under report, and at this present time of writing, September, 1885, is quoted at a small fraction above 1*s.* 6*d.* Certain publicists here contend that this depreciation is advantageous to the planter, whose products are for export, inasmuch as he sells for gold and gets the benefit of the difference between the value of that metal and silver. To some extent this is apparently true, say, with respect to his expenditure for purely local articles. It is not so, however, with his outlay on European goods, which is very considerable, nor with his remittances out of the country. But this is a subject susceptible of more ventilation than I am expected to give to it.

AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding a greatly diminished coffee crop, owing probably to the fact that many ostensible proprietors were too poor to cultivate that product properly, agriculture improved during the year. This was owing to the growth of new products, especially tea and cocoa, the former industry having assumed surprisingly large proportions and been extended over an area of 100,000 acres perhaps (mostly abandoned coffee land); 25,000 acres of this are in bearing, and the amount of land still under coffee is probably 150,000 acres. The growth of cinnamon was also persevered in, despite the low price obtainable abroad, and there was no diminution of the various products of the cocoa-nut tree, the oil of same having been exported to the value of nearly $2,000,000. This is a considerable increase over the previous year. Cinchona, also, which in 1884 was regarded as a dying enterprise, quite held its own, and the yield of cocoa was more than doubled. Of paddy (rice) cultivation I cannot report anything decisively, as there are conflicting opinions on the subject. I am of opinion, however, that it is steadily increasing, and it would be a great boon if Ceylon were able to grow sufficient grain to fully supply local wants.

IMPORTS.

The imports (including coal and coke, 200,000 tons, worth $1,621,000) aggregated 455,871 tons, valued at $17,393,740, and the duties thereon amounted to $1,099,473, as set forth in accompanying schedule. Eight-tenths at least of the whole came from Great Britain or her colonies, and although many of the articles enumerated are more cheap and abundant in the United States than elsewhere, nothing is

* The amount required was subscribed four times over.

credited as coming from there, except $39,500 worth of kerosene oil, whereas $69,800 worth of the same commodity are credited to British India, which country, of course, got it from America. I trace, also, about another $67,000 worth of American goods, viz, salt beef and pork, clocks and watches, plated ware, notions, and tobacco as coming indirectly from America, consequently there were about $175,000 worth of our products imported here during the year. The notions consisted of mostly the following articles, viz: A cotton-gin, a rice-huller, stencil combinations, wharf and warehouse swivel-trucks, coffee-hullers, steel barb-fencing, Marion safes, rifles and revolvers, saws and locks, canned goods and sewing-machines, typewriters, &c.

The principal dealers in these articles say the demand for them is increasing. The first-named firm are agents for the Waltham Watch Company and Seth Thomas's clocks, and probably sell more of those goods, especially the watches, than any other firm here, as almost every one now requiring a strong and reliable time-keeper patronizes the American article.

I notice also that a few American carriages are being imported privately, and railroad locomotive head-lights for the Ceylon government, likewise some wood-working machinery for the Government factory.

EXPORTS.

The exports were 135,208 tons, valued at $13,403,316, or $3,990,424 less than the imports. If, however, we add to the exports at least $1,500,000 for coals supplied to steamers, and therefore being practically "imports re-exported," we shall have exports, $15,000,000, and a difference of less than $2,500,000 in favor of imports. How much of this difference may be made up by the value of precious stones, it is hard to say, in these times, when large quantities of gems are being returned unsold from Europe; it is probable, however, that the account is balanced in that way.

There are no marked features in the export list, especially distinguishing it from last year's, except the increased shipments of copperas to Europe and a corresponding falling off in the quantity sent to India; besides an increase in cocoanut oil to the United States and a diminished amount of plumbago to our country. The export of copperas to Europe and kapook (tree cotton) was alluded to incidentally in my last annual report, as a novelty; and I now observe that the shipments of the latter commodity amounted to, in the calender year 1884, 229,443 pounds, worth $21,826.

MINES AND MANUFACTURES.

Mines and manufactures are so inconsiderable, and have been described by me so often in previous reports, that I scarcely need allude to them now, except to say, with respect to plumbago, the principal mineral product, that it continues to be obtained by the most primitive process by the native inhabitants, who, so long as they can obtain sufficient of the ore by shallow-pit digging to meet present demands, will not largely resort to any innovating method of mining. Almost the same may be said of precious stones, which are mostly obtained by surface digging; and if the branches of the mining industry were to be rated by the value of the product obtained, probably gemming would take precedence of the plumbago industry, on account of yielding a larger return. Considering, however, that plumbago is the more generally merchantable article, and serves more varied interests than gemming, it should be accorded a higher place as an industry. If the public were to be guided by advertisements in western newspapers, there would soon be a general impression abroad that Ceylon exported several valuable minerals, which, as a matter of fact, are only discoverable here in specimen quantities. For instance, one enterprising advertiser offers for sale "finest Ceylon mica," another "Ceylon wolframitic," whereas neither of those articles are exported from here; and with respect to manufactures, which are inconsiderable in the island, and never did include woolen fabrics, we now hear of "Ceylon flannel" for sale in Great Britain, and are much exercised in our minds to know how such a commodity acquired its name.

In gems, which are indeed indigenous and plentiful here, there has been a lull throughout the year, owing, no doubt, to a lessening demand abroad and consequent paucity of local capital to facilitate large operations. Any change in this state of affairs must depend largely on a revival of trade in Europe and America, and especially in the latter country; for, notwithstanding Ceylon supplies gems for America, they very seldom appear in our export list, or, as I am told, in the import list, of the United States; nevertheless many and very valuable Ceylon stones are frequently purchased abroad by American travelers; and thus our citizens do largely patronize and stimulate this trade.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries of Ceylon continue to be neglected, but there is a prospect now of government taking them in hand and fostering "fish-curing establishments." The pearl fishery, which, as I have previously reported, is a government monopoly, only produced the sum of $13,200 in the year under report, which left a net gain of $10,200; and I am informed by Captain Donnan, the master attendant of Colombo and inspector of pearl fisheries, that he does not anticipate having another fishery until 1888. This is unfortunate for the island, as pearls, owing to their scarcity, are now worth as much as diamonds.

COMMERCE.

The navigation for the year, inward and outward, amounted to 4,976 steamers and sailing-vessels, reporting 5,572,104 tons. Of this vast aggregate, 2,598 members, totaling 5,168,850 tons, were steamers, and 2,378, registering 398,264 tons, were sailing-vessels. Great Britain and her colonies' contribution to this immense fleet was 2,096 steamers, registering 4,048,986 tons, and 2,061 sailers, grossing 262,236 tons; total, 4,157 steamers and sailing-vessels, aggregating 4,311,222 tons.

The United States contributed, counting them double, *in and out*, 18 sailing-vessels, aggregating 12,210 tons; which is the largest showing in our favor since the year 1863.

The above numbers are taken from the records of the master attendants at the three principal ports of the island, viz, Colombo, Galle, and Jaffna, and they contain much tonnage calling at Ceylon only for coals or orders. The actual amount of shipping, entering and clearing, at the several custom houses, and really participating in the carrying trade, was about 4,230 steamers and sailers, aggregating about 3,350,000 tons. Nearly eight-tenths of the total tonnage first named above must be credited to Colombo, which therefore may now be regarded as one of the chief maritime resorts of the world, and perhaps the largest in the Indian seas. This condition is mostly due to the opening of the Suez Canal and the building of a breakwater here, as, prior to the former event, the navigation of Colombo was comparatively insignificant, whereas now being in the direct track of steamers bound from the Red Sea to India, Burmah, and China, and *vice versa*, and possessing a safe and most accessible harbor, besides being in telegraphic communication with the whole civilized world, it now attracts and offers superior facilities for coaling and communicating to all steamers cruising in those directions and to sailing-vessels seeking for freights.

French commerce in Ceylon ranks second to British, the figures being 220 steamers and 2 sailing-vessels, aggregating 555,321 tons. A very large proportion of this, however, represents steamers engaged transporting troops and stores to and from the far East in the prosecution of the Franco-Chinese war. Austro Hungary comes next, her contribution being 67 steamers and 2 sailers, aggregating 120,156 tons. Holland ranks next, and Germany, Norway, Italy, Spain, Russia, Arabia, Portugal, Japan, and Siam, so far as steamers are concerned, come in the order named, whilst the two nationalities represented by sailing ships only, were the United States and Maldive Islands; the only other country mentioned in the list in that category being Sweden, a country amalgamated with Norway, which is separately scheduled.

In compiling the foregoing particulars, all ships bearing a Government commission of any sort, except transports, have been excluded; nevertheless men of-war of various nationalities and departmental vessels, are daily calling in at Colombo, and not infrequently at the other ports; so that, were their tonnage included in the list, the total would be enhanced amazingly.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

As hereinbefore mentioned, the import from the United States direct was $39,408 worth of kerosene oil; and the exports to our country, as detailed in the table following, were 11,039 tons, valued at $942,537. The only marked feature in this return is the increase in cocoa-nut oil of $42,543; the total quantity being $450,000, and largely in excess of any previous year's showing. There was also an increase of nearly $70,000 with respect to plumbago, though the quantity shipped was below that of the previous year by 3,000 tons; a circumstance probably indicative of a renewed demand in America for a superior quality of that article.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Ceylon and the United States for the year 1884.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
	Tons.	
Apparel, wearing	.....	$12
Cardamoms	1	1,175
Cinnamon	60	9,058
Cocoa-nuts	10	25
Cocoa	20	2,050
Coffee:		
Arabian	84	25,033
Liberian	23	4,360
Coir:		
Fiber	6	192
Yarn	600	18,485
Horns	2	520
Medicinal roots	1	236
Oil:		
Citronella	200	52,959
Cinnamon-leaf		1,141
Cocoa-nut	5,000	450,000
Plumbago	5,000	376,500
Precious stones	.....	144
Seeds and plants	1	152
Tea	.....	13
Timber, ebony	31	482
Total	11,039	942.537

IMPORTS.

	Cases.	
Kerosene oil	27,508	$39,408

POPULATION.

The population, as per census of 1881, was 2,758,520, and, allowing for a probable increase of 1¼ per cent. in the intervening four years, we get practically 3,000,000, which is probably about correct for the period now under report.

REVENUE.

The total revenue for the year 1884, as stated in the blue book of that period, was $4,960,946, being an increase over the previous year of $2,315, and an excess of revenue over expenditure of $33,659. This seems to be a happy result, and is obtained by no excess of taxation, except with respect to paddy (rice) cultivation, which ought to be free.

ESTATE LABOR.

Having represented freely in my special report on labor last year the condition of many estate coolies who were too frequently deprived of their small earnings, I now have much pleasure in stating that, owing perhaps as much to the revival of a proper sentiment as to protective legislation, the condition of these people is much ameliorated, and it is to be hoped will continue to improve with the growing prosperity of the island until practices (which were no doubt largely the result of impecuniosity, brought on by lavish expenditure in fictitiously prosperous times, by people far from rich, who, thinking themselves millionaires, lived accordingly) may cease to exist and be forgotten.

W. MOREY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Ceylon, October 1, 1885.

Statement showing the exports from Ceylon for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
	Tons.		
Arrapo	40	$560	India.
Areca nuts	4,000	286,000	Great Britain, India, and Maldive Islands.
Bees-wax	1	400	India.
Beche de mer	60	10,700	India and Singapore.
Birds' feathers, 7 packages		414	Do.
Birds' nests, 10 packages		1,510	China.
Bricks and tiles	40	800	India and Maldive Islands.
Cardamoms	100	80,000	Europe, America, Australia, and China.
Chozes root (madder)	1	40	India.
Chanks	1,500	70,100	Do.
Cinchona bark	9,000	1,700,000	Europe.
Cinnamon	1,120	450,000	Europe, Australia, and United States.
Cocoanuts and cocoanut shells	7,500	60,000	Do.
Cocoa	800	130,000	Do.
Coffee	16,000	4,760,000	Europe, Australia, United States, and India.
Coir	9,000	32,000	Do.
Copperah	20,000	658,000	Europe, Great Britain, and India.
Cowries and shells	100	3,760	Europe and India.
Dammer	50	360	India.
Fiber:			
Kittool	200	12,600	Great Britain and Australia.
Aloe	1	325	Do.
Fish (dried and salted)	1,500	34,900	India and Singapore.
Gall nuts	440	11,500	India, Great Britain, and Australia.
Hides and skins	300	72,500	Do.
Horns	200	12,300	India, Great Britain, and United States.
Elephants, 51		11,300	India, Great Britain, and Trieste.
Oils:			
Cinnamon, 25,045 oz		10,200	Great Britain and Hamburg.
Citronella, 4,786,174 oz		138,000	Great Britain, United States, Europe, and Australia.
Essential, 107,468 oz		3,450	Europe and United States.
Cocoanut	21,000	1,902,000	Europe, United States, India, and Australia.
Orchilla	50	4,050	Great Britain.
Plumbago	10,000	730,000	United States, Great Britain, and Europe.
Poonac (cocoanut-oil cake)	4,200	65,000	Great Britain, Europe, and India.
Shark fins	30	4,600	Singapore and India.
Spirits, arrack	4,000	103,700	India.
Tanners' bark	50	591	Do.
Terrajaponica (cutch)	2	112	Do.
Tea	3,000	575,000	Europe, India, Australia, and United States.
Timber:			
Ebony	700	24,300	Europe, China, and United States.
Satinwood	200	13,500	Europe and India.
Tobacco and cigars	8,000	511,000	India, Australia and Maldive Islands.
Miscellaneous	12,100	998,918	Various countries.
Kapook tree cotton, 229,443 pounds		21,826	
Total	135,285	13,407,316	

Statement showing the imports at Ceylon for the year ending December 31, 1874.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Whence imported.
	Tons.			
Acids	30	$4,400	Free.	Great Britain.
Arms and ammunition	200	31,100	$2,107	Do.
Asphalt	16	280	15	Do.
Beef and pork, salted	15	5,212	143	Great Britain and India.
Biscuits	500	30,000	1,500	Great Britain.
Blacking	10	1,210	Free.	Great Britain and India.
Boots and shoes	30	17,020	1,030	Do.
Beans	50	630	Free.	India.
Butter	25	12,600	544	Great Britain and Australia.
Candles	50	9,840	Free.	Great Britain.
Cement	2,000	52,300	2,500	Do.
Cheese	20	9,500	406	Great Britain and Australia.
Clocks and watches	.....	10,330	720	Great Britain.
Coal and coke	200,000	1,621,000	Free.	Do.
Cotton:				
Fabrics	5,000	2,240,000	98,380	Great Britain, continental Europe, and India.
Thread	100	22,300	1,190	Great Britain and India.
Twist	400	101,500	3,714	Do.
Earthenware	5,000	63,830	3,970	Great Britain, India, and China.
Fish, dried and salted	5,400	426,500	21,550	India and Maldive Islands.
Flour, wheat	1,600	172,930	11,500	India, Austria, Australia, and Great Britain.
Glass and glassware	1,000	37,850	2,100	Great Britain, India, and continent of Europe.
Grain:				
Rough	22,000	709,200	65,900	India.
Rice	112,300	7,140,000	629,940	Do.
Wheat	500	26,350	22,512	Do.
Ham and bacon	30	16,470	7,150	Great Britain.
Millinery and hats	1,000	13,850	634	Great Britain, China, France, and Austria.
Machinery	1,500	54,000	Free.	Great Britain.
Malt liquors	1,100	138,670	7,630	Do.
Manures	6,500	100,000	Free.	Great Britain and India.
Metals:				
Brass and copper	50	16,340	808	Do.
Hardware and cutlery	1,000	94,000	5,000	Do.
Iron and steel, manufactured	1,730	139,220	3,790	Great Britain.
Pig iron	105	2,100	105	Do.
Lead, zinc, tin, and copper	200	23,800	1,020	Do.
Copper sheathing	70	40,700	1,580	Do.
Plated ware	.....	10,316	523	Do.
Oils:				
Kerosene	3,500	109,300	6,500	United States direct, $39,500. Via India, $69,800.
Linseed and vegetable	1,000	80,580	Free.	Great Britain and India.
Oilmen's stores	3,000	74,410	3,894	Great Britain, India, and Australia.
Opium, 10,503 pounds	.....	42,000	2,100	India.
Painters' materials	550	16,800	843	Great Britain.
Papers and stationery	15,000	74,300	Free.	Do.
Pitch, rosin, and tar	50	2,935	Free.	Great Britain and India.
Printing materials	20	5,140	Free.	Great Britain.
Quicksilver	.....	160	20	India.
Railway materials	4,000	124,000	Free.	Great Britain.
Saddlery and harness	20	7,136	368	Do.
Silks	.....	25,400	1,260	Great Britain, India, China, and continent of Europe.
Soap	250	26,160	1,330	Great Britain and India.
Spirits	2,000	201,000	101,350	Great Britain, India, and France.
Sugar and sugar candy	2,000	248,000	20,540	Great Britain, India, and Singapore.
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	400	171,000	12,750	Europe, China, and India.
Toys	50	4,890	256	Great Britain and India.
Wines	2,500	105,141	11,440	Europe and Australia.
Woods, dye and sandal	.....	2,400	Free.	India and Sirgapore.
Timber	.....	105,128	Free.	India.
Miscellaneous	52,000	3,582,512	37,862	Various countries.
Total	455,871	17,393,740	1,099,473	

DENMARK.

REPORT BY CONSUL RYDER ON LABOR IN TOWNS AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

In bygone days the condition of the labor market in the towns was far from exerting the same influence upon the labor markets in the agricultural districts as is the case in the present day. Before railways came into existence and when the old cumbersome coaches and the daily carriers of goods were the sole modes of conveyance, the communication between town and country, as well as from one rural district to the other, was of an arduous and imperfect character. Daily life in the country was more tranquil and languid, to which a state of semi-serfdom and bondage of the peasantry also largely contributed.

The laboring classes as a rule remained fixed to their places of nativity, amidst the surroundings of relatives and friends, and had but slight intercourse or acquaintance with the more distant parts of the Kingdom.

It was thus difficult for them to break loose from the patriarchal bond which, as it were, tied them fast to the service of their masters, whilst the towns did not either offer at that time the same attractions as at present, for the very reason that in order to obtain employment in the towns in those days of trades guilds and handicraft labor, before the introduction of factories and large industrial establishments, a previous training of the workman was necessary, and without which it was often quite hopeless to look for employment.

The relative conditions are now quite different, as every one knows, although this is not always sufficiently taken into account.

Thanks to steam and electricity, there is now a complete and sensibly felt intercourse between the town and country, as also among the various rural districts. Any important movement in a town center is, so to speak, at once transmitted through hundreds of nerve fibers to all parts of the Kingdom, speedily making its effects felt, and not least of all is it to be discerned in an economic point of view.

In the towns it is found that labor wages more and more follow the different fluctuations in the general markets, and a speaking proof of the way in which the economic conditions in the towns are now felt in the rural districts is to be noticed continually through the movements of the laboring population from the country towards the capital and the more important towns, such as migratory streams always meeting with an increasing or decreasing flow in full accordance with the rise or fall in the labor markets in the towns. As a rule, the economic improvement is first felt in the towns, and the wages which generally meet with the first and proportionally the highest advance are those earned in such occupations as call for the smallest amount of preparatory education, and are those which mainly absorb the fresh labor streams pouring in from the country; and the increasing tendency to be observed, especially in the large towns, in attracting the rural population to their centers, will undoubtedly continue so long as the present conditions of the more or less protected industries also exist.

It is therefore desirable that the agricultural employers of labor should firmly bear in mind that this tendency to the growth of the towns at the cost of the rural population is an established fact and in all probability in the future will continue. It is only when this becomes plainly clear to them that they will seek for such remedies as may help

to counteract the evil influences which this development may entail, by such steps on their part to arrest, or at any rate to mitigate, the evils arising from these tendencies.

The real danger to be apprehended is that this attraction towards the towns may become the cause of a sensibly felt scarcity of laborers in the rural districts, and, although it may not be productive of an actual want, that it will nevertheless be tending to the withdrawal of the most intelligent and active part of the population from the country.

CAUSES OF A SCARCITY OF LABOR.

When complaints are to be heard in some places of a chronic scarcity of laboring men, the cause thereof may generally be assigned to one of the following circumstances:

(1) Either that in such places the development of the laboring class, as regards ordinary intelligence and energy, is greatly below that of the development of the class taken generally;

(2) Or else that their wages are so small and their condition altogether so poor in comparison with what it is in other districts, and more especially with that of the laboring classes in the towns, that they are naturally tempted to migrate; or, lastly,

(3) That sufficient use has not been made of labor-saving agricultural machinery, and, as is specially mentioned in the second article, it will surely be found that in many districts this scarcity of hands may safely be attributed to this cause.

RATES OF WAGES.

According to the most reliable accounts that can be obtained, the ordinary daily wages of an agricultural laborer, finding his own food, may be taken on an average for the entire Kingdom at 35 cents per day, giving an average annual income of $110.

The municipality of this city have collected statistical returns of the rates of labor wages paid in this capital, from which it is seen that the average daily wages of an ordinary laboring man is abont 63 cents per day, or somewhat over an income of $190 per annum.

According to these returns the Copenhagen laboring man would thus be receiving $1.34 for every 80 cents received by the agricultural laborer, but in making this comparison between the labor conditions in the capital and the country, it will be necessary to take into consideration the difference of cost of the necessaries of life, as well as of lodings, in the two places; and when this is done it may be said that the agricultural laborer, in order to be placed upon an equal footing with his Copenhagen colleague, should receive $1 instead of the 80 cents which now fall to his lot, and even if it be taken into account that the agricultural laborer may at times receive some returns *in natura*, still their position as regards wages is, without question, considerably inferior to that of the Copenhagen laborer.

No official tables of the rates of wages in the labor markets for the Kingdom at large seems to have been prepared since the year 1872, but from returns published last year from five of the chief provincial towns the average yearly earnings of the workingmen in those centers are given as follows, viz:

Occupations.	Odense.	Assens.	Nastord.	Nakskov.	Elsinore.
Mechanics	$148	.....	$160	$184	$160 to $240
Ordinary laborers	143	$177	143	184	177

It will be seen from these figures that although the returns from Odense are lower, whilst those from Nakskov are higher, than those for the remaining three towns, still on the whole they denote a sufficient run of uniformity that they may be considered as fairly typical of the provincial towns of medium size, at any rate so far as the islands are concerned. Under this assumption, and when the prices of the necessaries of life are taken into account, it is seen that for every 5 kroeners ($1.34) which the Copenhagen laboring man receives, the workingman in the provincial towns is earning about $1.14, whereas if he were placed upon an equal footing with the first named, he should be in the receipt of $1.22. It is thus seen that the position of the laboring man in the provincial towns is inferior to that of the Copenhagen workingman; but, on the other hand, it is superior to that of the agricultural laborer.

Should these relative positions become developed to greater extent, it will be incumbent upon the employers of labor in the country clearly to understand that, in these days when intercourse between town and country day by day becomes more facilitated and extended, in order to counteract the tendency to an increasing scarcity of hands in their markets, one of the most weighty means towards this desired object must be found in their endeavors to bring about such improvement in the condition of the agricultural laborers that the desire for removal from their native homes may be lessened; and this may be accomplished not alone by an increase of wages, but also through other agencies, such as by the establishment of co-operative stores, by associations for affording help in times of sickness and old age, as also by the building on a more extensive scale of more comfortable dwelling-houses, to which a small plot of ground might be added, and so forth.

HENRY B. RYDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Copenhagen, October 8, 1885.

FRANCE.

CRYSTALLIZATION OF FRUIT.

REPORT OF CONSUL MASON, OF MARSEILLES, ON CRYSTALLIZATION OF FRUIT.

The business of preserving fruits by the crystallizing process is peculiar to Southeastern France, and is practiced on a large scale at Apt, in the department of Vaucluse, at Clermont, in Auvergne, as well as at Marseilles, Grasse, Avignon, and other places of less importance.

The product is exported largely to England, the United States, and various other countries, including Algiers, the East and West Indies, and even South America, where the profusion of fresh fruits would seem, at first thought, to render such an expensive import almost superfluous.

The kinds of fruit preserved by this process are mainly pears, cherries, apricots, pineapples, plums, figs, citrons, oranges, melons, and a kind of dwarf orange called "chinois," which grows to some extent in the district of Nice, but is imported here mainly from Italy and Corsica. Peaches are used for this purpose only to a limited extent in the region of Marseilles, the "free-stone" varieties being too costly and the supply too small for profitable use on a large scale.

The crystallizing process is in principle simple and nearly uniform

for all the above kinds of fruit, but it requires a certain skill and delicacy of manipulation which can only be obtained by experience, and which it is difficult to precisely define.

The essential thing to be done is to extract the juice of the fruit and replace it in the pulp with liquid sugar, which, upon hardening, not only preserves the fruit from fermentation and decay, but retains it in its original form and consistency. For this purpose it is necessary that the fruit should be fresh, clear of all decay or other blemish, and of precisely the correct degree of ripeness. This last is an important and difficult requirement, as the proper degree of ripeness for crystallizing varies with the different varieties, and is so precise as to exclude from use for this purpose much of the fruit sold during the season in open market, and which has not been gathered, assorted, and transported with sufficient care.

SUPPLY OF FRUIT.

In the neighborhood of Apt and Avignon, where this method of preserving forms a leading industry, fruit growers are carefully instructed in this respect, and deliver their crop to the confectioners in the best condition. Contrary to what is popularly believed, native fruits are rarely or never really cheap in Southern France, except sometimes for a brief period, when, by reason of some exigency of weather or sanitary trouble, the supply of apricots, figs, or melons, may temporarily exceed the demand.

Oranges, which come from Spain and Italy, and citrons, from Corsica and Algiers, are, in favorable seasons, plentiful and reasonably cheap, but apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, and berries are always costly in the market of Marseilles. At this time, the end of October, ordinary apples command at retail from 4 to 8 cents per pound, and the average price paid by confectioners for the various fresh fruits used in crystallizing varies from 8 to 10 cents per pound.

At Apt and Clermont, which are small towns in the midst of fruit-growing districts, prices are somewhat less than this. Refined sugar, the other principal material, costs $9.65 per hundred pounds. If moist or inferior sugars are used, this item of expense may be slightly reduced, but the saving thus effected is more than lost by the inferior quality of the product. This is exemplified by the Corsican citron preserved at Leghorn.

It will be borne in mind that the preserved fruits under consideration are of two kinds, "*fruits glacés*," glazed, and "*fruits crystallisés*," but this difference relates simply to the exterior coating of sugar, which results from the final stage of the process. Until that finishing process is reached, the method of preparing glazed and crystallized fruits is identical and the value of the product is the same.

THE PROCESS OF CRYSTALLIZING.

The fruit is first carefully assorted in respect to size and uniform degrees of ripeness.

Pears, pineapples, and quinces are pared, citrons are cut into quarters and soaked a month in sea-water, and the "pits" of apricots, cherries, and peaches are carefully removed.

Even this preparatory process requires a certain degree of skill, since the stone must be removed with as little injury as possible to the form and solidity of the fruit. This work is done mainly by women, who earn thereby 50 cents per day.

Thus prepared, the fruit is immersed in boiling water, which quickly penetrates the pulp, dissolving and diluting the juice, which is thereby nearly eliminated, when the fruit is subsequently taken from the water and drained, leaving only the solid portion of the pulp intact.

This process of "blanching" must also be done with exact nicety, the period of immersion in the hot water being determined by the size and ripeness of the fruit. If immersed too long, the pulp is either overcooked or is left too dry and woody. If taken out too soon, the juices left in the pulp prevent perfect absorption of the sugar afterwards, and, by eventually causing fermentation, destroy the value of the product. In this, as in other stages of the process, the only guide is experience. A skillful workman can tell by the color and appearance of the pulp when it is properly "blanched," and this knowledge invariably commands employment and liberal compensation.

After being thus scalded some fruits, apricots, for example, are again assorted into two or three classes, according to the degree of softness that has been produced, for the reason that if kept together they would take up the sugar differently, some losing their form entirely, while others would remain sufficiently impregnated. For these different grades sugar-sirups of different degrees of density are required, the softer the fruit the stronger the sirup required for its preservation.

For the same reason each of the different varieties of fruit requires a sirup of corresponding strength.

Pears, citrons, and pine-apples, which remain hard and firm, take best a sirup having a density of from 18° to 25°, while apricots, plums, and figs are treated with sirups which gauge from 30° to 42° by the aerometer.

The requisite sirup having been prepared by dissolving the sugar in pure water, the fruit is immersed in it and left at rest for a certain period in large earthenware pans, glazed inside, and having a capacity of about 8 gallons.

The sirup penetrates the pulp, and gradually withdraws and replaces the remaining fruity juice, which, as it exudes and mingles with the transparent liquid, produces a certain filmy or clouded appearance, which marks the commencement of fermentation. When this has reached a certain stage, the vessel containing the sirup and fruit is placed over the fire and heated to 212° F. This corrects the fermentation and raises all impurities to the surface, whence, if necessary, they can be removed by skimming. If the sirup is of proper density, this process of impregnating the fruit with sugar will be complete in about six weeks, during which time it is usually necessary to perform this heating process, as above described, three times.

The impregnation of the fruit with sugar being thus complete, it is taken out, washed in pure water to remove the flaky particles that adhere, and is then submitted to one of two finishing processes, as follows:

If the fruit is to be "glacéd," that is, covered with an ice or transparent coating, it is dipped in a thick, viscid sirup of sugar and left to dry and harden rapidly in the open air. If it is to be "crystallized" it is dipped into the same sirup, but is then cooled and dried slowly in a kiln or chamber warmed to a temperature of 90° Fahrenheit.

This slow cooling causes the thick sirup with which the fruit is covered to crystallize and assume the usual granulated appearance. The work is now finished. If properly done, the fruit thus preserved will bear transportation to any climate and will keep, firm and unchanged,

for years. It is packed in light wooden or card-board boxes and may be shipped in cases containing several hundred pounds each.

USES OF THE SPENT SIRUP.

During the process of impregnating the fruit with sugar the sirup in which it is immersed is gradually deteriorated by losing its sugar and absorbing the juices of the fruit. It is finally utilized in the preparation of "confiture d'Apt," which is made of the soft overcooked and irregular pieces of fruits of all kinds mixed in irregular proportion and preserved in the spent sirup, which is boiled down to the required consistency. This branch of manufacture, like many others, gives opportunities for sharp practice, particularly in the use of glucose in place of pure sugar, and of certain chemicals, notably salicylic acid, which there is reason to believe is employed to some extent by certain confectioners to shorten and thereby cheapen the process of preservation.

Salicine, the basis of this acid, is a flaky substance derived from the bark of certain species of willow. It is used in medicine as a febrifuge, two grains per day being regarded a safe allowance for adults. Salicylic acid is made by the action of sulphuric acid, bichromate of potash, and water upon salicine. In just what degree salicylic acid is deleterious to health I am not informed, but it is the opinion of good judges that its use in the preservation of fruits and wines should be prohibited by law. It is a powerful antiseptic, and is for this reason used in the mixing of wines and, as already indicated, in the fruit-crystallizing process, to arrest and prevent the acetous fermentation of the juice, which would otherwise spoil fruits which have been imperfectly prepared.

As has been shown above, the process of eliminating the natural juices of fruit and replacing them with sugar by immersion in sirup requires about six weeks. By the use of salicylic acid, which penetrates the pulp and exerts upon the juices an antiseptic influence which prevents fermentation, this process can be reduced to a few days only. Time, labor, and sugar are thereby saved, but naturally at the expense of quality in the finished product.

COST AND MARKET VALUES.

The net cost of preserving fruit by this process varies, of course, with the price of sugar, labor, interest on investment, &c., and this is moreover a point upon which confectioners are not disposed to be communicative.

But with the facts at our disposal the question of costs can be closely approximated. Sugar costs here this season, as already stated, 9.65 cents per pound, and fruit in condition for crystallizing on an average 8 cents per pound. The labor of women to pare, stone, and otherwise prepare the fruit costs 50 cents per day; that of men sufficiently skilled in the processes of scalding and preserving to work under the direction of a foreman, commands from 80 cents to $1 per day. In most establishments the proprietor or a member of the firm is the superintendent, who personally directs the work.

Most leading confectioners and caterers of Marseilles manufacture their own crystallized and "glacé" fruits, which they sell at retail from 50 to 75 cents per pound.

The wholesale trade prices of quantities for export are much less, as will be shown by the following exhibit of the average values, as declared for export to the United States and other countries, of the several

fruits during the season of 1884, which was a year of abundant fruit harvest, and the present summer and autumn, when all fresh fruits, except cherries and figs, have been more expensive by reason of a short and inferior supply:

Articles.		1884.	1885.
		Cents.	Cents.
Apricots	per pound	27½	29
Chinois:			
Green	do	24½	23
Ripe	do	24	25½
Cherries	do	23	23
Figs (Marseilles)	do	21	20
Pears:			
Red	do	24	25½
White	do	24	24
Plums:			
Green gauge	do	24½	29
Yellow, mirabelles	do	25	26
Pine apples (from West Indies)	do	33	33
Citron	do	13	22
Melons	do	24½	25½
Strawberries	do	29	29
Mixed fruits	do	25½	30

This would give an average of about 24 cents per pound for 1884, and 26 cents for 1885.

Deduct from these values, say, 20 per cent. for manufacturer's profit, and we reach from 19 to 20 cents per pound as the average cost of production.

Add to these values the cost of importation and a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem, and the crystallized fruits of Provence become a rather expensive sweetmeat to American consumers.

THE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

But there would seem to be no good reason why this dainty and profitable industry could not be established with immediate and complete success in the United States, where most ordinary fruits grow in profuse abundance and with finer flavor than is developed by the same varieties in any part of Europe. Sugar is equally cheap, and fuel far less expensive in our country than it is here. From the foregoing account it will be seen that the process of crystallizing fruits, as well as the requisite apparatus, are exceedingly plain and simple. But the most profusely furnished kitchen, abundant raw material, and a library of books on cookery will not enable a novice to prepare a well-cooked dinner.

There is so much in the art of crystallizing fruit, which can only be learned by experience, that in order to begin the experiment with certainty of success, American pioneers in this manufacture should employ competent French workmen to superintend the construction of their plant, instruct the operatives, and superintend the whole process of preserving and packing during the infancy of the business.

The extent to which the crystallized fruits of this country are imported by the United States would seem to indicate that here is an opportunity for a new and profitable enterprise.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, October 31, 1885.

REPORT BY CONSUL IRISH.

I have extended my inquiries as far as practicable for this portion of France, and am enabled to state that the actual processes of crystallizing fruits have been generally abandoned throughout the country, on account of the expense attending thereon and the general scarcity and usually high price of fruit.

However, there are, in all the towns of this region, such as Cognac, Angoulême, Saintes, Rochefort, La Rochelle, and Limoges, persons who are familiar with the business, who deal in the crystallized fruit, and who have formerly engaged in its manufacture. The testimony on the subject is to the effect that the process of crystallization is now largely and almost entirely confined to a few points, namely: Clermont-Ferrand, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, in the consular district of St. Etienne, and Carcassonne, department of Aude, in the extreme south of France, and in the bounds of the Cette agency of Marseilles.

A reasonable amount of manufacturing is done at Paris, and also at Bar-le-Duc, department of Meuse, where the production is chiefly confined to the preserving of currants, gooseberries, and such like fruit.

Clermont-Ferrand is the most important place for this industry in France, and as fruit is usually abundant and cheap in that locality, they are enabled to furnish the dealers throughout all this region to much better advantage than the dealers themselves can manufacture it.

As a consequence of the confinement of the work to localities beyond my bounds, it will be seen that I have not the data for its cost and extent of production.

Neither are the manufacturers usually disposed to furnish detailed information concerning their business, and many obstacles lie in the way of an investigation.

I am enabled, however, to furnish a tolerably clear statement of the various processes of the work, which, as a whole, is quite uniformly practical whenever the labor is performed.

WHITENING FRUITS.

Much precaution is necessary to be taken to well preserve the fruit, whether it be dry or watery, in order to obtain good results.

Success depends largely upon the first act of bleaching. The bleaching, or whitening, of the fruit must be regulated according to the quality and maturity of it; the water must not boil, must simmer only.

It is well to choose each kind of fruit a few days before being ripe; it should be hard or firm and gathered in dry weather in the morning, and whitened as much as possible the same day, for if too ripe it will fall in marmalade; if not enough it cannot be properly preserved, the pores will become closed, and the sugar cannot penetrate. The fruit will become hard, acid, black, and moldy. It is necessary to place the fruit in a considerable quantity of water to whiten it that the water cover it at least 8 inches, in order that there be no necessity to increase the quantity during the process. In such a case added water should be of the same temperature. Cover the fruit with an osier screen or linen cloth, and put about 4 inches from the bottom of the vessel a copper colander, to prevent injury from the fire. Stir the fruit from time to time lightly, with a skimmer, to aid the riper portion to rise. Usually the fruit is whitened with the naked fire, but it is much easier to do it with steam, because in that case it is not exposed to the danger of scorching, and the degree of heat for the various kinds of fruit is easier regulated.

M. Rangot, confectioner, 4 Rue de la Verrerie, Paris, has invented an apparatus, called a *confisoire*, very convenient for preserving fruit. The use of this is to avoid the necessity of decanting, and 25 gallons or more can be preserved at a time in sixty hours, and watery fruit in 72 hours.

Each kind of fruit is whitened in a different manner. Stone fruit is placed in cold water over a slow fire, and removed with a skimmer as soon as it rises to the top of the water. The condition of the cooking is ascertained by the use a pin, which must easily penetrate, or by softly pressing with the fingers; when it is found to be sufficiently soft it is taken out and put in cold water. If there is a great quantity of fruit to be whitened, the same water may be used again, especially for plums and green fruit.

Plums that are whitened in the first water, not being so nice and transparent as those whitened in the second, the poorest and ripest and ill turned may be whitened first to acidulate the water. Some confectioners employ lemon juice, virjuice, pysoligneous acid, alum, marine salt, epsom salt, &c., to preserve the whiteness of the fruit, and blue vitriol, vinegar, or salt, to turn it green. It is dangerous, however, to use the blue vitriol; too great a quantity causing the water to turn bluish, the fruit will then become black. If used, put not more than 3 grains to a quart of water, and when the fruit is whitened, put it in water for twenty-four hours, changing four or five times.

To be assured the water or fruit does not contain any part of the vitriol, plunge a well-polished bar of iron into the water; if it is not covered with a copper tint there is no danger.

When plums or other fruit are to be whitened, if the water is to be used again, let it cool before using until it becomes lukewarm, and leave the fruit in it awhile before heating; this is why the use of steam is so helpful.

Fruit with a tough skin requires longer to whiten, and time, according to its quality; hence the following notices of the time required to preserve each kind of fruit.

SUGARING FRUIT.

After the whitening process is completed, great care is still required to properly preserve them in sugar. If the fruit is too firm or hard, or not ripe enough, on being removed from the whitening process it must be put in sugar reduced to a sirup of 23°; the water contained in the fruit will be eliminated and the sirup reduced to 20°; it will be necessary the next day, for the first operation, to increase it to 25°. Cover the fruit and boil it, pour it out gently into an earthen dish, and place it in the cellar in a cool and dry spot to avoid fermenting. Continue cooking it from day to day, making it one or two degrees thicker. Covered when boiling.

Ordinarily this process is repeated from five to eight times, thickening to 36°, or more, according to the maturity of the fruit. If the fruit is soft or too ripe it will be necessary to cook the sugar more to harden it and preserve it from falling into marmalade. Reduce the sugar to 28° for the first shape or condition, increasing 2° each day for each shape. It is sometimes necessary to give two shapes each day, morning and evening. In that case increase the sugar only 1° each time, and only simmer the fruit; afterwards put it in the cellar. If it is desired to preserve the fruit very clear and white, it is necessary to change the sirup in the middle of the shape. In such case it is necessary to thicken

the sirup with apple jelly or glucose, to prevent its candying. When the fruit is sufficiently preserved, it is left in a cool and dry place from eight to fifteen days, in order that all the water may escape and it become impregnated with the sugar.

It is necessary that the fruit be well drained at each shape or stage of the process, because if reduced sirup remains at the bottom of the vessel into which the fruit has been poured, and a covered boiling or simmering has been neglected, it will contribute to its fermentation.

A spigot at the base of the vessel for the purpose of draining the sirup is very useful in the case of apricots, chestnuts, strawberries, raspberries, and all tender fruit. The quantity of sugar necessary to preserve each sort of fruit is not indicated, as the fruit will take only the amount of sirup necessary for it; it is only important that it bathes in the sirup.

PREPARING PARTICULAR FRUITS.

I present herewith instructions for preserving a number of the more important kinds of fruit:

Apircots, whole.—Choose the white apricots from high trees, or grown in a garden, along the wall. They will be recognized in opening by the meat forming species of rays around the stone.

It is necessary to take them some days before their maturity, when they begin to turn yellow, and the stone is easily detached, and they are firm.

Make a little incision at the head with the point of a knife. Hold the fruit in the left hand with the thumb and fore-finger, then pushing the knife at the place of the stem, the stone goes out at the top or head. Proportion the apricots in water slightly alumed, or acidulated with lemon juice. Prick them in the green parts which are not ripe enough, then whiten them on a slow fire, stir them from time to time to aid the ripest to rise to the surface; try them on the skimmer with the fingers or a pin, and put them in fresh water as soon as whitened. When they have become cooled, after having changed the water several times, put them in sugar warmed to 20°, and make them simmer or slightly boil, if they are not too ripe. The next day put them in sugar at 22°, boil them, covered, if the fruit is firm, or simmer them if it is tender; continue thus each day for five or six days or processes, increasing 2° each time until 36°, then let them remain for fifteen days, as heretofore indicated.

When the fruits are a little large, turn them with a thin and suitable knife that the sides may correspond; with a toothed knife the sides are better and neater. Cherries, oranges, nuts, pears, &c., are turned in the same manner.

Stuffed apricots.—Take whole, preserved apricots, and introduce in each plum or other small preserved fruit separated from the stone, which replace by lemon or lime.

They are equally stuffed with the marmalade of apricots, pine-apples, strawberries, apple jelly, currants, cherries, raspberries, &c., and a peeled almond is put in the middle.

Apricots in quarters.—Choose apricots already yellow, without being ripe, firm, and with the stone easily detached. Peel them, or turn them, and prick them lightly with a pin and immediately throw them in fresh fountain water lightly alumed. Whiten them and put them in the sirup like the whole ones. When they are preserved, drain them, put them in a stewing dish with sirup at 20°, and add the juice of a fine orange. The apricots are iced and candied, drained, and placed with preserved fruits in boxes. Increase the sirup at each process, so that the fruit is bathed in it.

Pine-apples.—Choose the pine-apples before they are entirely ripe, remove with care the first pellicle, leaving half of the middle of the crown, prick them with a large needle to the heart in several places. Whiten and preserve them like the apricot.

Cherries.—Take fine cherries with considerable acidity, take off the stems, push out the stones with a quill, and place them reversed side by side on a strainer. Afterwards put them in an earthen dish in layers, with equal parts of powdered sugar, until the next day. It is necessary to decant them several times to dissolve the sugar. Heat them slowly, and proceed as with sirup.

Quinces in quarters.—Choose quinces of a fine yellow, and well ripe and sound. Take off the down with a linen cloth, prick them to the heart with a large needle, put them in a proportional quantity of alumed water, place them afterwards over a quick fire, boil for a time, and when tender throw them into fresh fountain or river water in preference to well water (as such contains less calcareous salt and is softer).

Fountain water is preferable for preserving all fruit, especially white fruit. Peel them and take out the cores, cutting them in equal quarters; put them again in alumed water, and continue whitening them until the head of a pin passes easily through the quarters, and the hole closes up again. Quinces are also whitened in the following manner: The fruit is just peeled, and a lemon rubbed over each slice to prevent its becoming red; then put in alumed or acidulated water, then they are whitened.

The former process is preferable. They are preserved like apricots, having care to cover them with a white linen cloth at the surface of the water, and to cover each vessel into which they are poured with linen or white paper, to hinder the fruit from reddening. It is necessary to take these precautions for all white fruit. When it happens that water reddens in whitening them, it is necessary to change the alumed or acidulated water.

Lemons.—Choose fine lemons well united, turn them, make a hole with a punch at the right of the stem, put them successively in fresh water. Whiten them, empty them like oranges, preserve them, and ice them the same.

Quarters of lemons.—Take fine lemons, well ripened, united, and without spots; separate the largest part of the white, after having cut them in equal quarters. Whiten these skins like citrons, and preserve them and ice them the same.

Citrons.—Choose fine citrons uniformly ripened. Test them with a piece of glass to raise only the surface of the rind. Make a hole with a punch a little larger than for lemons. Whiten them with much water. When they are half whitened, empty them with a coffee spoon, put them in fresh water, and finish them and whiten them like lemons, and preserve them the same. Citrons in quarters are emptied only when they are whitened. Leave them forty-eight hours in fresh water, changing it two or three times a day to remove the bitterness of the rind.

Raspberries.—Choose fine red raspberries, not too ripe, that you examine carefully. Put them in an earthen dish; about 9 pounds in each; cook with an equal part of sugar *au soufflé;* empty, decanting four or five times during an hour, into a similar dish; put them on a slow fire, bringing them to a boil again; put in the cellar until the next day, draining slowly so as not to crush them; and cook in sugar at 28°, covered while boiling. The next day cook them at 30°, the third day at 32°, afterwards drain them so as to dry and candy them. I need not specify their numerous uses.

Strawberries.—Choose them firm, without being quite ripe, and preserve them the same as raspberries and cherries.

Oranges.—Choose very fine oranges, very firm, and with a thick skin. Turn them, making all sorts of designs, and put them in fresh water. Whiten them, and empty like lemons and citrons. They are preserved and iced the same.

Oranges in quarters.—Choose similar oranges. Mark four separations in the orange without detaching the quarters. Whiten as heretofore shown, and when they are well preserved divide the quarters for the various uses. The skins and peels are preserved and iced the same, and are used to perfume sweetmeats, &c.

Plums.—Choose fine fresh plums, not too ripe, but commencing to turn yellow. The plums of Metz are superior to all others in France for preserves. They are very transparent, and once preserved have a very delicious taste. Prick them to the stone with five or six pins fastened in a cork. Put them in a proportional quantity of fresh water lightly alumed. Let me here refer to a former statement about using water more than once in whitening plums. Care must be taken to put the fruit only in lukewarm water to commence to whiten it, and to leave it in some minutes before increasing the heat. The plums are whitened and preserved the same as apricots.

Pears.—Choose fine pears, like the butter pears of England or Rheims or Bergamots, and when not too ripe, when the pips are black, and when in paring them they are white under the skin. Put them, with a good deal of water, on a quick fire, or with steam, until they are softened, then remove them and put them in fresh, cold water. Pare them as lightly and promptly as possible, prick them from the head to the core, cut and scrape the end of the stem, and throw them into a quantity of fresh water, alumed and acidulated. Put them again on the fire, cooking them until the head of a pin enters easily, and the hole closes on withdrawing it; then put them again into fresh water, lightly alumed or sharpened with lemon juice. Preserve them with the same precautions as quinces and apricots. As the pears are easily candied, the sugar must be thickened with apple jelly or glucose.

Peaches.—Choose fine peaches, before their maturity, and quite firm; whiten them and preserve them whole, or in quarters, like apricots, being careful not to boil them, for it is a very tender fruit and liable to fall into marmalade.

Green gages.—Take green gages of a good size without being ripe or colored, of a fine green rind, firm, the stone being detached easily. Cut the end of the stems, and prick them in divers places, notably near the stem, with a little bodkin. Put them in a basin full of water on the fire, or with steam, so that they may have ample room. As soon as they become yellow, remove them from the fire, and throw in a pinch of salt, vinegar, and spinach, or verjuice. Blue vitriol is also employed, but in small

quantity; to make them green again let them remain quiet for some hours, then put them on a slow fire without boiling, stirring them from time to time until they again become green; then increase the heat, and as they rise to the top of the water, remove them and put them in fresh water, removing it several times until they become thoroughly cool. They are preserved with sugar like other plums.

Chestnuts.—Which grow very large in this country and are much sought for as an article of food. Take the fine chestnuts of Lyons or Lucques, rend off the outside with the point of a knife, being careful not to touch the meats, and put them in a proportional quantity of fresh water. When they are all prepared, put them on a quick fire, or with steam, with a large quantity of water. Boil them until the skin can be removed and they become tender, of which assure yourself with a pin, then remove them from the fire, and change the warm water, diluting the second water with a little flour to preserve the whiteness of the chestnuts. Peel them as promptly as possible to prevent them becoming too tender, and also not to break them, for this fruit is one of the most difficult to preserve, and all possible precautions must be taken. Put them in a proportional quantity of hot sugar reduced to 20°; keep them warm over a slow fire, covering each dish with linen or white paper. The dishes must be provided with faucets to drain them more easily. Proceed to preserve them with the same care as with apricots; they may be iced with vanilla. Some confectioners do not give them the *shape* or *fashion* for fear of spoiling them, for they separate easily at the least contact with too strong heat. They keep them continually warm in a drying stove or slow oven. With steam or a hot water bath, they decant them from time to time; or stir them, the sirup can be reduced to 32°. This means is very difficult and only a small quantity can be made at a time.

ICED FRUITS.

The preserved fruits are iced to dry them. They are drained, then passed through luke warm water to wash them, then put an hour or two in a drying stove in an earthen dish. Sugar cooked to the grade *au petit soufflé* is put with them, and they are made to take a covered boiling, are skimmed, the basin taken from the fire, and placed on a table in an inclining position, where the sugar is massed on the border of the basin with a spatula. When the sugar commences to whiten, turn one or several of the fruits in the whitened portion, remove them with a fork, and spread them on a grate or strainer placed over a dish or mold to candy.

When the fruit is small and the sugar commences to grain, mix the whole together, raise the fruit quickly with a skimmer and put it on a strainer. When the fruits are soft it is necessary to cook a little harder and mass the sugar more than for hard or dry fruits and rinds.

This ice is now kept for use, and when wanted a little sugar is added each time. When thick or gelatinous, it is cooked and massed more, or replaced.

CANDIED FRUITS.

Drain the preserved fruits, wash them in lukewarm water, and put them on a strainer on the stove to dry. When they are dry put them side by side, and put them between two strainers made for the purpose, and place them thus in a mold to candy.

Take sugar cooked *au petit soufflé* at 36° to 37°, and pour it slowly over the fruits from above, and then place the mold in a drying stove, heat to 40°, drain when sufficiently candied, ordinarily at the end of five or six hours.

Fruits that are dry and firm are also candied cold, the candy is finer and less subject to mass, in that case the sugar is cooked 1° or 2° less, is put to candy at night and drained the next morning.

SUGARS.

I now, perhaps, have sufficiently presented the processes required by my instructions, but it seems important, to make matters clear, that

something be said concerning the various forms of preparation of sugar that are used in the business.

Only clarified sugar is used, and this is reduced to sirups of various densities. The degree of density is ascertained by a *pèse sirup*, an aerometer invented by Beaumé.

The first condition of cooking which I shall mention is called *La nappé*, and the sugar weighs 20°. When, in dipping the skimmer into boiling sugar, after a turn of the hand the sirup spreads along the skimmer, it has reached this stage.

Petit lissé.—The sugar weighs 25°. Some boilings after *la nappé*, pass the forefinger on the skimmer charged with sirup, and apply it against the thumb. If in spreading these two fingers you see a little thread which breaks immediately, leaving a drop on the finger, you have *petit lissé.*

Grand lissé.—The sugar weighs 30°. When the thread has more consistency, and spreads more, you have *grand lissé.*

Petit perlé.—The sugar weighs 33°.

Grand perlé.—The sugar weighs 34° and 35°. If at last in spreading the two fingers the thread sustains itself without breaking, you have the *grand perlé.* The attentive workman will distinguish these two cookings by the aspect of the liquid. It produces large, high, round bubbles going out from the boiling in the form of pearls.

Petit soufflé.—The sugar weighs 37°. It will be recognized when, in blowing through the holes of the skimmer after it has been shaken, the liquid forms little bubbles on the side opposite, which lightly detach. This is the *petit soufflé* employed in icing fruit.

Grand soufflé.—The sugar weighs 38°. After some boilings operate as in *petit soufflé* If the bubbles are larger, resembling soap-bubbles and maintaining themselves a moment, it is the *grand soufflé.* Or dip your finger in fresh water, plunge it in the sugar and dip it again in the water, if there remains a little compact sugar at the end of your finger you have the same thing.

The same means are employed for the cooking of *gros candi.*

Petit boulé.—The sugar weighs 39°. Dip your finger in fresh water, then in the boiling sugar, and then again in the water. If it forms a soft ball which one can turn in the fingers you have the cooking for bon bons with liquors.

operation. If the ball is larger and harder you have the cooking for preserves which

Grand boulé.—The sugar weighs 40°. After some boilings more renew the preceding are not clear.

Petit cassé.—After some boilings operate as before. If in cooling the sugar it breaks; if it attaches to the teeth, it is a *petit cassé.*

After the *grand boulé*, the degree of the sugar is no more observed. It is then the cooking of the twisted sugars, or *sucrestors.*

Grand cassé.—When after being further cooked the sugar produces a little simmering in water and adheres no longer to the teeth, it is a *grand cassé.* This is the cooking of barley sugar, caramels, burnt almonds, &c. An experienced workman will readily recognize it by the crackling which the sugar makes in the fingers.

J. E. IRISH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cognac, France, November 25, 1885.

REPORT BY CONSUL FRISBIE, OF RHEIMS.

While crystallized fruits (*fruits glacés*) are kept on sale by all first-class grocers and confectioners, and quite extensively used by the people, they are not manufactured to any extent in this district, for the principal reason that the fruit grown here is not of sufficient variety, quality, and quantity for the purpose, and by reason of its scarcity it usually commands too high a price to make the business profitable. I have found that the industry of manufacturing crystallized fruits, and other preserving methods, is carried on in Southern France, the great center of the industry being at Clermont-Ferrand, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, about 100 miles west of Lyons, which is the greatest fruit-producing section of France, and where fruit of many kinds is nearly al-

ways plentiful and of the best quality. The dealers in this section usually purchase their crystallized and other preserved fruits from the wholesale houses of Paris, who receive it in large quantities from the section named, and in some considerable quantities from Nice, where it is also quite largely manufactured. It is said that this fruit is not so finely and nicely made at any other place in France as at Clermont-Ferrand and at Nice. There is at Rheims, however, an occasional confectioner of the first-class, who finds himself in a position to advantageously manufacture his own fruits, but this is always done on a small scale and only for the needs of his local customers and never for wholesale nor for export, and which my information teaches me they manufacture according to the following methods, and which are said to be substantially the same as that employed in the large establishments in the south of France:

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Begin the operation by dipping the fruit into hot, melted sugar for a moment; let it drain and dry. Then wash it lightly in lukewarm water, after which put it in earthenware pans or dishes and place it in a warm (not hot) oven for a couple of hours. Cook some sugar over a slow fire in a copper dish at 105° of heat; put the fruit in the boiling sugar for a few seconds; skim; remove the dish from the fire and place it on a table in an inclined position and collect the sugar on the side with a spatula. When the sugar begins to whiten roll the fruit in it, one or two at a time; remove it with a fork and place it on galvanized or tinned wire sieves or grates, over earthenware dishes or candy molds. When the fruit is small, as soon as the sugar begins to granulate mix the whole, fruit and sugar, rapidly together and remove quickly with a coarse skimmer, placing the fruit on a wire sieve as above described. If the fruit is soft cook it a little more, and stir the sugar longer with the spatula than if it be hard, dry, or of the rinds.

Keep the glazing (sugar) for future use, and, if necessary, renew it by adding more sugar. Should the sugar become pasty, cook and stir it longer, or, better still, replace it with fresh glazing.

CANDIED FRUITS.

First dip the fruit in hot melted sugar for a moment, let it drain and dry, after which wash it lightly in lukewarm water; then place it on a sieve to dry in a warm (not hot) oven. When it is dry cook some sugar over a slow fire to 95° or 100° of heat. Place the fruit side by side between two galvanized-wire sieves or grates in a candy mold; pour the sugar carefully over the fruit, and then place the molds in an oven heated to 105°. When the fruit is sufficiently candied, which is usually accomplished in five or six hours, remove and let the fruit drain and dry.

Fruit that is hard or dry may be candied by the cold method, the candy being finer and less liable to granulate. Cook the glazing to between 95° and 100° of heat. Place the fruit in the glazing in the evening and remove it the following morning, when it is allowed to drip and dry.

CARAMELED FRUIT.

Begin by preparing each kind of fruit, according to its nature, to be dipped into the caramel, a substance obtained as follows: Cook about 2 pounds of clarified sugar, which is preferable to melted sugar, to which add a spoonful of glucose to prevent its granulating, and cook

it until it becomes hard and brittle when placed in cold water. Place an earthen or copper dish in an inclined position over a slow fire or over hot coals lightly covered with cinders or ashes so that the sugar does not get cool. Dip the fruit in the sugar and then place it on a sieve or hang it on strings over an oiled marble slab; for small fruit, on wire sieves or grates made for the purpose, and for large fruit, such as oranges, chestnuts, &c., simply place them on the marble.

If the fruit has been prepared on strings, cut the strings and place the carameled fruit on sieves and put it away in a dry place. If the fruit has been done on skewers, especially oranges, remove the skewers before the caramel is completely cold, as otherwise the caramel gets broken and the juice of the fruit escapes. When removed in proper time the hole made in the fruit by the skewer is easily closed up by the warm caramel.

Fruit should only be carameled a few minutes before serving, so as to be nice, fine, and fresh. Carameled fruit can be either served up in fancy structures and forms or separately. When carameling fruit two or more persons should always be engaged in the operation, as the caramel should be kept hot and never allowed to cool, as if it is reheated it will granulate and redden. To caramel fruit wooden skewers, string, or galvanized or tinned wire may be used.

In carameling cherries there are three things to be considered, viz: If fresh they must be very fresh and sound, and have the stems cut short, that is, about half lenghth; (2) if the cherries have been preserved they must be dried before the operation; (3) if brandy cherries are used they must be allowed to drip and be left a few minutes in a warm oven. They are either tied together or fastened on shewers, then dipped and hung up to dry.

Chestnuts.—Roast the chestnuts slowly so as not to scorch them; remove the shell and inner husk. Put them on skewers and dip them in the caramel. In removing them give them a twirl, so as to spread the caramel evenly over them and lay them on a slightly oiled marble slab.

Oranges.—Choose the finest and firmest fruit, remove the peel, divide into quarters, remove all the white with a knife, taking care not to cut the skin, as the juice would come out and dissolve the caramel. Put them on skewers on a sieve and place them in a warm (not hot) oven, to be slightly dried before dipping. Finish as with chestnuts. Oranges should be skewered through the center so as to prevent the juice from running when the skewer is withdrawn.

Preserved fruits.—All kinds of preserved fruits, such as apricots, small oranges, plums, nuts, pears, dates, prunes, &c., can be carameled by following the foregoing instructions. Only care should be taken that the fruit be first washed in luke-warm water to remove the sirup and then dried in a warm oven.

Grapes.—Fresh or dry Malaga grapes are frequently used and grapes of the country in their season. Several grapes are fastened on galvanized wire, and the bunches thus formed are fastened to a wooden skewer; they are then dipped into the caramel and then placed on small wire sieves, of which the meshes are made of proper size to hold the grapes, and placed as usual above a marble slab.

Small fruits, such as currants, raspberries, strawberries, almonds, filberts, hazelnuts, &c., can be carameled, but care should be taken that the fruit be separated when removed from the sugar.

JOHN L. FRISBIE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rheims, France, November 11, 1885.

REPORT BY CONSUL ROOSEVELT, OF BORDEAUX.

Having carefully examined the methods employed in crystallizing fruits, I am enabled to report as follows:

All fruits indigenous to France, and a few select fruits from other countries, as also several species of soft shell-nuts are employed.

The kettles used are generally of copper (much broader than deep, to prevent crushing the fruit), provided with a wire frame placed 1 or 2 inches from the bottom to protect the fruit from scorching. When ready for use they are three-fourths filled with water, which is heated to boiling point (95° centigrade) and covered by a towel or straw cover.

The fruit should be gathered several days before maturity; and, if possible, early in the morning of a dry day. The first important step is the bleaching, or, more properly speaking, the parboiling of such fruits as are to be subjected to this preliminary process. The fruit should be picked and bleached the same day to obtain best results. The pits are carefully removed and the fruit plunged into very cold water before being transferred to the kettle. During the process of boiling, the fruit is occasionally gently stirred, so that each separate piece may be equally cooked. When the fruit begins to settle at the bottom of the kettle the fire is reduced for ten minutes, then gradually increased until the fruit again rises to the surface and becomes sufficiently tender to be punctured with a straw. They are then carefully removed from the kettle with a skimmer and dropped into very cold water, which is renewed several times, or until they are thoroughly cold; they are then placed upon wire frames to dry. The boiling should be accomplished quickly, so as to submit the fruit to as rapid and sudden change of temperature as possible. The boiling is generally done over an open fire, but the most satisfactory results are obtained when steam is employed, as it is an easier matter to regulate the heat from steam necessary to the different kind of fruits.

Great care must be taken in the first boiling, since the fruit, if overdone, falls to pieces, and if underdone the pores are compressed, preventing a thorough permeation of the sugar, and in consequence the fruit becomes tough, dark in color, and soon grows moldy. When the same water is used a second time for the purpose of boiling, it is thoroughly cooled before receiving the fresh fruit; it is then slowly heated, the temperature being maintained at a low point for a considerable time.

When the fruits are not sufficiently soft after the first boiling, they are put into a hot sirup (invariably made of cane sugar) of 25° of density, the water remaining in the fruit is absorbed by the sirup and is gradually reduced. After the preliminary boiling in water the fruit is submitted to the sirup daily for five or ten days, or until the sugar has thoroughly penetrated the pores. After each boiling the fruit is carefully removed from the sirup and put into a cool place to dry. The sirup for the first boiling is always 25° of density, and is increased 2° each day until it reaches 36°, excepting in cases where it is necessary to submit the fruit to the sirup twice in the same day, then it is only increased 1° and is not allowed to boil, but only to scald the fruit.

Fruits are crystallized with and without rind, whole, in halves, and in quarters. Pears, apples, quinces, and oranges are generally crystallized peeled. To retain the delicate coloring in such fruits as the apricot, pear, peach, and chestnut, it is necessary to add to every hectoliter of cold water 40 or 50 grams of pulverized alum.

Some confectioners employ lemon juice, verjuice, salt, sugar of milk, and epsom salts, to preserve the whiteness of the fruit after boiling, and

sulphate of copper, vinegar or salt, to retain the green color natural to certain fruits.

When the crystallized fruit is destined for warm countries it receives additional cooking. The fruit when crystallized is packed in boxes containing from a quarter of a pound to two pounds each.

There are several establishments in Bordeaux devoted to the crystallization of fruits. The most important of which is that of Alexander Droz & Co., to whom I am under obligations for much valuable information. Their average annual sale of crystallized fruits is 160,000 pounds, the half of which is consumed in France. Their annual exportation of cherries alone to Eng land and Russia is 24,000 pounds.

It is estimated that very nearly 700,000 pounds of fruit is crystallized at Bordeaux annually. The average cost per pound (not including the price of the fruit) to the producer is 15 cents, or $15 per cwt. The fruits in greatest demand on this market are apricots, cherries, and chestnuts. The separate preparation of each I give in full below.

APRICOTS.

The apricots should be picked several days before maturity. An incision is made by a knife at the head, and the pit gently forced out, the unripe parts are lightly pricked, and the fruit is then plunged into very cold water containing a little alum or lemon juice. The water is changed frequently before the fruit is transferred to hot sirup of 20° of density, preparatory to boiling. After boiling the fruit is taken from the sirup and removed to a cool place until the next day. This process is followed for five or six days, each day increasing the density of the sirup 2° until it reaches 36°. The fruit is only permitted to boil after the first cooking if it continues too firm; if soft, it only simmers. The kettle containing the fruit is removed from the fire, and as the sirup begins to whiten the fruit is carefully turned in the whitish parts and then removed from the kettle and placed on a wire frame to dry.

CHERRIES.

Large cherries should be chosen. After the stems are removed the pits are taken out, the cherries are placed on a dish side by side, with the open side up, and covered with powdered sugar; layer after layer is thus formed until the dish is filled; it is then set aside until the next day. They are frequently stirred, and finally are slowly cooked and crystallized.

CHESTNUTS.

The large chestnuts of Lyons, France, or Lucques, Italy, are preferred. The outer shell is removed, care being taken not to bruise or break the nut. They are immediately put into cold water, from which they are transferred to a large kettle of boiling water, where they remain until they become tender, they are then taken from the boiling water, freed from the skin surrounding them, which is a delicate operation and should be accomplished as quickly as possible, as the nut is liable to crumble, and in consequence is difficult to crystallize. Once peeled they are put into sirup of 20° of density, and are kept hot over a slow fire. The kettle is covered with a towel or piece of white paper until the sirup begins to whiten. The kettle is then removed and the same process followed as employed in crystallizing apricots.

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, November 19, 1885.

REPORT BY CONSUL HATHEWAY, OF NICE.

The art of fruit crystallization, as employed in France, is, in theory, a process by which certain fruits are preserved by withdrawing their juices which lead to fermentation and substituting a thorough saturation of sugar.

The successful practice of the art depends largely on the judgment and experienced skill of the confectioner, for many conditions, independent of any formula, may operate in favor of or adversely to the desired results.

The nature of the soil from which the fruits have been produced must first be carefully considered. Confectioners here prefer, therefore, to select their fruits among those grown on a dry soil, as such are more palatable, damp land producing those too soft, or of an insufficient firmness of fiber to support the fabrication.

The process also is modified by the variety of fruit used, and its degree of hardness or ripeness; and the exact adaptation of the sirup thereto is also a requisite to complete success. For instance, pine-apple demands a density of sirup of only 18°, while other fruits of less consistence require according to their kind a sirup up to a maximum of 42°.

Again, some fruit must receive a special preparation. Thus cedars, mandarin, and bitter oranges should be soaked first in a bath of sea-water, often changed, which gives them consistency and removes a disagreeable flavor which renders them otherwise unfit for use.

All fruits produced here, apples excepted, can be crystallized, but the more "fat" the fruit the less easily the sirup penetrates into its pulp; thus oranges admit the process easily, but plums much less readily.

The oranges used for this purpose are gathered at times commencing when the fruit is hardly formed, and has simply the firmness and taste of fruit, and continuing until when nearly ripe and of full size it begins to be somewhat colored.

PROCESS OF CRYSTALLIZING FRUITS.

The fruit is plunged into very hot water for a short period, or until it is white or has become bleached.

It is then completely drained of water and placed in a sirup of white sugar which has been cooked until a small quantity separated between the thumb and forefinger forms slight filaments, and it is adapted in strength to the hardness, softness, and degree of ripeness of the fruit employed.

In this sirup the fruit remains until the mixture of juice and sirup shows a white clouded appearance, indicating the beginning of fermentation. The whole is then again subjected to heat and raised to the boiling point and then removed.

Such alternate fermentation and boiling is usually three times undergone, the fruit and sirup remaining together from two to five weeks, according to the kind and quality of the same.

Red copper boilers, with iron handles at the sides, and containing about 25 pounds, are used in the process.

BEAUMÉ AEROMETER.

The aerometer employed to show the amount of sugar which the water contains is about 8 inches in length, formed in ordinary glass, and in weight the same as the volume of water which, when used, it displaces.

One end of this is heavy, that it may stand upright in the liquid, the center has a chamber of rarified air, and the other extremity is a slender tube, on which is marked a graduated scale from the top toward the center of its length, and numbering 50°. The rising of this tube above the liquid shows the density of the sirup.

One of the confections made from this preliminary process is styled "crystallize;" the other "glace."

To crystallize the fruit thus prepared (as in the foregoing description) it is taken from the sirup and dried in a room at a heat of 100° F., when the sugar appears in small crystals on its surface. "Glace" is prepared by removing the fruit from the sirup and allowing it to dry gradually. The sugar thus forms a glaze on the fruit, which gives it its name.

PRODUCTION AND COST.

The quantity of fruits thus preserved in this consular district cannot be accurately determined, as there are no statistics of these products. The following data per year may, however, be received as nearly correct:

	Pounds.
Nice	90,000
Cannes	30,000
Mentone	15,000
Monaco	10,000
Whole amount	145,000

The expense of labor and sugar employed in the manufacture of them may be estimated as follows: (1) 1½ pounds of sugar to 1 pound of fruit, cost price of sugar, 14 cents; (2) labor, per pound, of production, 5 cents; entire cost of sugar and labor, 19 cents.

One pound of crystallized fruit is sold here at the manufacturers' wholesale sales, at from 28 cents to 50 cents, according to its kind and quality.

I am indebted to the most experienced confectioners of this district for the foregoing information, and especially to the courtesy of M. Voggade, of Nice, and J. Negree, of Cannes.

ALBERT N. HATHEWAY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nice, December 1, 1885.

Consul Dufais, under date November 9, 1885, sends the following translation of a letter of the mayor of Clermont-Ferrand on the subject of crystallized fruits:

CLERMONT-FERRAND, *November* 7, 1885.

In answer to your letter, 28th last month, I have the honor to transmit to you the following information which Mr. Dionis, confectioner, has been pleased to give me:

"The candying (glaceage) of fruit is an operation learned entirely by practice, and which is difficult to describe.

"When the fruit is well drained boil the sugar briskly, put the drained fruit in it, cover up your pan (a large one) after one boiling, then withdraw it from the fire, work your sugar until entirely melted. Take the fruit out with a skimmer, put them on gridirons in a drying stove. The price of candied fruit varies according to quality and kind from 2 to 4 francs per kilogram (about 2¼ pounds)."

BORDEAUX.

REPORT BY CONSUL ROOSEVELT ON THE MANUFACTURE OF CHOCOLATE AT BORDEAUX.

There are two versions concerning the first introduction of chocolate into France, the most authentic being that, at the solicitation of Marie Thérésa, queen of Louis XIV, it was brought to Paris in 1660, and became universally esteemed throughout France in 1771. It is an indisputable fact that the knowledge of the use of chocolate by the different European nations was derived from the Mexicans by the Spaniards, who introduced it into Spain after the conquest of Mexico. At the present day chocolate is a staple article of French commerce and justly valued and esteemed for its nutritious qualities. Two countries principally supply Europe with cacao, namely, Venezuela and Ecuador. France, Spain, and Italy import almost exclusively from the first named, while England, Germany, and Russia are supplied by the latter.

PREPARATION OF CACAO FOR EXPORTATION.

After the cacao tree arrives at maturity, it may be said to be a perpetual bearer of fruit until it is twenty-five or thirty years of age. Notwithstanding the fact that it is always in bearing, the harvesting of the fruit is usually in the month of June. After the fruit is gathered it is dried preparatory to shipping to market. There are two methods of drying in vogue, the most simple being by the heat of the sun, after the beans are freed from the outer shell and soft pulpy substance surrounding them. The other produces more profitable results, and is as follows: The fruit as it is taken from the tree is buried in the ground for a period extending from thirty to sixty days, or until putrefaction has completely detached the hull and freed the bean from the sweetish acid pulp, and at the same time extracting from the bean all acidity. Cacao dried in this manner has a greater commercial value than the sun-dried, and is known as "ground cacao." The commercial value, however, depends largely upon the care devoted to the cultivation of the tree and gathering of the fruit. In countries where cacao is sold by weight, the dishonest practice of wetting the beans to increase their weight is resorted to by unscrupulous dealers. Cacao having been subjected to this treatment makes inferior chocolate, as a more or less moldy taste exists. The best cacao comes from Caracas, and is known as superfine. The beans are large, of a uniform roundness, and are generally dried in the ground. The cacao from the West Indies contains less oily matter, is smaller in size, and more flat in form.

MAKING CHOCOLATE.

There are several chocolate manufactories in this consular district. The largest share of public esteem and confidence is enjoyed by Messieurs Louit Frères, established at Bordeaux since 1827. Their factory proper, machine-shop, and other necessary buildings cover very nearly 4 acres of ground. With the exception of the large granite cylinders and molds, all the machinery requisite to the making of chocolate is made on the premises. Three hundred and fifty hands (men and women) are employed. Each department is under the supervision of an experienced foreman. The average weekly production is 7,000

pounds of chocolate, which is mostly consumed in France. Messrs. Louit Frères import the cacao beans, which are delivered here in barrels and gunny sacks containing from 90 to 160 pounds each, principally from Puerto Cabello. The first important step in the preparation of chocolate is to sort according to size and to clean the cacao beans. They are then roasted (a process similar to that applied to the green coffee bean); the roasting thoroughly dries the bean and renders friable the thin brown shell. Cacao acquires different qualities according to the different degrees of roasting, as, for example, the Italians roast the beans to excess, which produces a bitter chocolate. The Spaniards go to the other extreme and insufficiently cook the cacao, which gives a more greasy but less bitter article. The French adopt a happy medium between the two extremes, with the excellent result of retaining an agreeable equality of taste and perfume, and giving to the consumer an unrivaled chocolate. After the cacao bean is roasted, the thin brown shell is separated from it by winnowing. The beans, with a proportionate amount of sugar and flavoring, are then put into the crushing machine to be reduced to paste. When chocolate was first introduced into France, it was made by journeymen chocolate makers, going from city to city, and carrying with them their primitive machines. In those days the beans were crushed by a pestle in a heated mortar. This custom still exists in certain provinces of France. In all the important manufactories this primitive mode has been superseded by machinery, and the crushing and mixing is done by a machine with a large granite cylinder revolving over a heated marble slab. When the paste is thoroughly mixed, it passes from this machine to another which completely expels all air globules from the mass; it is then put into molds and left to cool. The molds are in the form of tablets, divided into fractional parts, which are easily separated, each small tablet being sufficient to make one cup of chocolate. The tablets, after being carefully wrapped in tinfoil, to protect them from dampness or other causes, which may affect the quality or perfume, especially the latter, which is very volatile, is finally wrapped in a paper envelope, and thus becomes the chocolate of commerce.

To make good, pure chocolate it costs the manufacturer from 40 to 55 cents per pound. A fair article, however, can be made at a much more reasonable price.

ADULTERATION.

Chocolate is one of the articles of trade most susceptible to adulteration, since a very small quantity of the cacao bean imparts taste and perfume to a mixture of tasteless and not always harmless matter. Unscrupulous manufacturers (and especially is this applicable to the small producer) introduce into the paste flour, ground corn and beans, stale coffee grounds, veal or mutton tallow (to supply the necessary oily substance), and the dregs of ground nuts (peanuts) after the oil has been completely extracted. This latter substance, which a few years ago was employed as a fertilizer and occasionally made into cakes as food for dogs, is now profitably converted into chocolate. Add to the above ingredients cacao shells and ground brick, the latter to give weight, and the component parts of cheap chocolate are given. Chocolate manufacturers admit with refreshing artlessness that adulterated chocolate is very little used in France, but is profitably exported. It is difficult to distinguish good chocolate from fabricated, from the appearance of the tablets. Good chocolate possesses the following qualities: It is oily, possessing a full and undeniable flavor of cacao, breaks regular and smooth, is slightly yellowish in color, with a crystalline ap-

pearance, and when cooked with a little water or milk becomes only moderately thick. Adulterated chocolate, on the contrary, breaks irregularly, is somewhat gravelly and porous, is whitish in color, thickens considerably in cooking, and gives forth an odor resembling that of glue.

It is customary with some manufacturers to extract the oily matter from the bean and manufacture from it the article known as butter of cacao, which commands a much higher price than chocolate. It is used in making cold creams and pomades, and is also employed in candle-making.

To conceal the loss of this indispensable property to good chocolate, it is replaced by oil of sweet almonds, olive oil, yolks of eggs, or veal or mutton tallow. Chocolate falsified with the above-mentioned substances soon becomes rancid. The duty on cacao beans, when imported direct, is $20.07 per 200 pounds, when imported from bonded warehouses in Europe (which is rarely done), $22 per 200 pounds.

The following is a price list of Louit Frères' chocolates:

Chocolate Louit, for export.

Quality.	No.	De Sante.		À la Vanille.	
		Color of wrapper.	Per pound.	Color of wrapper.	Per pound.
Ordinary	4	Dark yellow	$0 26	White	$0 30
Good	3½	Blue	29	Light blue	33
Fine	3	Yellow	32	White	40
Fine superior	2½	Lilac	40	....do	48
Superfine	2	White	48	....do	55
Extra fine	1	.... do	55	.... do	65
Excellent	0	....do	65	....do	75

Chocolate colonial, for export.

Quality.	De Sante.		À la Vanille.	
	Mark.	Per pound.	Mark.	Per pound.
Fine	Mexique	$0 40	Mexique	$0 48
Superfine	Bresil	48	Bresil	55
Extra fine	Bordeaux	55	Bordeaux	65
Superior	Paris	65	Paris	75

Chocolate Louit, for France.

Quality.	No.	De Sante.			No.	À la Vanille.		
		Color of wrapper.	Per pound, retail.	Per pound, wholesale.		Color of wrapper.	Per pound, retail.	Per pound, wholesale.
Ordinary	10	Dark yellow	$0 28	$0 28	510	White	$0 36	$0 31
Good	11	Blue	36	31	511	Light blue	40	34
Fine	12	Yellow	40	34	512	White	50	42
Fine superior	13	Lilac	50	42	513	.. do	60	48
Superfine	14	White	60	48	514	... do	70	55
Extra fine	15	....do	70	55	515	....do	80	65
Excellent	16	....do	80	65	516	... do	1 00	75

Chocolate colonial, for France.

Quality.	De Sante.				À la Vanille.			
	No.	Mark.	Per pound, retail.	Per pound, wholesale.	No.	Mark.	Per pound, retail.	Per pound, wholesale.
Fine	21	Mexique	$0 50	$0 42	521	Mexique	$0 60	$0 48
Superfine	22	Bresil	60	48	522	Bresil	70	55
Extra fine	23	Bordeaux	70	55	523	Bordeaux	80	65
Superior	24	Paris	80	65	524	Paris	1 00	75

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, November 9, 1883.

RHEIMS.

REPORT BY CONSUL FRISBIE ON CHAMPAGNE TRADE AND WOOLEN MILLS.

Champagne sparkling wine has long been held as a barometer in many business circles for measuring and determining commercial prosperity or commercial depression in the different countries. This is owing undoubtedly to the very prominent place which this wine takes as an expensive and delicious luxury in the social world, and which is only indulged in to the maximum or highest degree when commercial and financial affairs are at the highest flow of prosperity, and receding to the minimum or lowest degree when a country is afflicted with great commercial and business depression, and October has usually been the month selected as giving the truest tests in this regard, as it is the month when nearly all countries order supplies for the near approaching social and holiday season of the winter time. These orders are usually made by shrewd, penetrating business men, whose training through many years of experience enable them to display wise and sagacious judgment in placing their orders, and who will not risk an unnecessary adventure in placing large orders against an uncertain and hazardous market.

For a long time past there has been a gradually increasing depression in the champagne wine trade in all countries, which reached its lowest stage in the United States in 1884, when the imports showed a decrease for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, of 149,338 cases (1,792,052 quarts), of the value of $1,867,457.91, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. After this period there was a slight improvement, but still the year 1884 closed with a decrease of 78,452 cases (941,424 quarts), of the value of $849,363.20, as compared with the year ending December 31, 1883. The improvement was more marked for the first months of 1885, and we find the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, closing with an increase in the value of champagne shipped to the United States of $284,924.29 over that of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. And now we come to the important barometrical month of October, 1885, with its prophetic indications as to the advancing increase of commercial, business, and social prosperity in our country. The invoices presented and legalized at this consulate during the month of October just closed show that during that month there have been shipped to the United

States 29,113 cases (349,356 quarts), of the value of $343,586.25, which is an increase over the month of October, 1884, of 12,347 cases (148,164 quarts), of the value of $142,999.86, and an increase over the month of October, 1883, of 11,993 cases (143,916 quarts), of the value of $138,093.78

The increase in the shipment of champagne sparkling wine to the United States during the month of October just closed, as above stated, is something phenomenal; and it is to be hoped that this indication of prosperity is correct, and that the long period of business and commercial depression with which the United States in common with all other countries has been afflicted has passed by.

In all these countries there has been a long stagnation in business and commercial activity, the bad effects of which have been intensified by the numerous political questions which have agitated all Europeans and European countries, and to-day there is no visible sign that the depression in trade in these countries is passing away.

STRIKES IN WOOLEN MILLS.

The situation look seven more and more gloomy for capital and labor, and it is now only a week since one of the largest woolen factories of Rheims, employing a very large number of people, gave notice to their employés that on and after November 1, 1885, they should require them to work until times became better at a reduction of 20 per cent. These people were already receiving very small wages, and as a matter of duty to themselves and their families they could not accept such an enormous reduction without a struggle. But realizing the situation as being very bad, they agreed, at a conference, to accept a reduction in their wages of 10 per cent., but the proprietors remained firm in their requirements, and a general strike of the employés of the firm has taken place; many threats, and even some acts of violence have been made by the strikers, who are, however, kept in check by police authority.

It is said that other firms must soon reduce wages, and that a general strike of all the operatives may then be expected, and that the end is not yet. There is much sympathy expressed for the striking operatives, who, at the old wages, were only able to barely live in the most economical and simple manner. The proprietors on their part claim that they would be glad to give work to their employés without requiring a reduction of wages. but that under the present condition of trade and commerce it is impossible to do so; that the storehouses of Rheims are filled to repletion with manufactured goods, for which there is no market even at less than the cost of production, and that there seems to be no remedy for the existing condition of things.

I have mentioned this not so much as a matter of general interest as an earnest indication of the bad and unsatisfactory condition in which commerce and business are in France, and what is true of France is quite equally true, or nearly so, of all other European countries.

Champagne wine merchants tell me that they are doing but little business in any of the countries of Europe or of the East, and what little business there is is gradually growing worse, and one of them a few days since in coming to this consulate for the purpose of having a goodly sized invoice of champagne for the States legalized, said, rather enthusiastically, "let us thank God that we have the United States yet to do business in."

JOHN L. FRISBIE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rheims, November 2, 1885.

LYONS.

REPORTS BY CONSUL NEWMARK ON FOREIGN COMMERCE, CROPS, AND SILK HARVEST.

The ministry of finance has prepared statistics of the commerce of France for the first nine months of 1885, as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1884, showing the imports and exports to be as follows:

Description.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Food	994, 234, 000	998, 598, 000	499, 859, 000	527, 545, 000
Raw materials	1, 599, 379, 000	1, 603, 567, 000	462, 359, 000	472, 826, 000
Manufactures	440, 619, 000	468, 764, 000	1, 215, 472, 000	1, 147, 133, 000
Miscellaneous	129, 092, 000	132, 134, 000	126, 039, 000	108, 300, 000
Total	3, 163, 324, 000	3, 203, 058, 000	2, 303, 729, 000	2, 255, 804, 000

The month of September shows a great falling off compared with the rest of the year in the imports of raw materials and in the exports of manufactures.

Up to the end of August the import of raw materials were 17,230,000 francs more than for the same period last year, whereas now they are 4,188,000 francs less; and the exports of manufactures to the end of August were 89,412,000 francs greater than for the same time of 1884, but up to September 30 they are only 68,339,000 francs more; showing that during the month of September there has been a decrease of 21,425,000 francs in the imports of raw materials and of 21,073,000 francs in the export of manufactures.

The foregoing table shows that there has been a falling off of 39,734,000 francs in the total imports and an increase of 47,925,000 francs in the total exports for the first nine months of 1885 over the same period of 1884, and which differences are made up as follows:

Imports.	Amount.	Exports.	Amount.
Decrease in 1885:	*Francs.*	Increase in 1885:	*Francs.*
Food	4, 359, 000	Manufactures	68, 339, 000
Raw materials	4, 188, 000	Miscellaneous	17, 739, 000
Manufactures	28, 145, 000		
Miscellaneous	3, 042, 000	Total	86, 078, 000
		Less decrease:	
Total	39, 734, 000	Food 27, 686, 000	
		Raw material 10, 467, 000	
			38, 153, 000
			47, 925, 000

A further analysis of the above figures shows that for the nine months of this year ending September 30, the imports exceeded the exports 859,595,000 francs against 947,254,000 francs for the same time in 1884, and being a gain of 87,659,000 francs in favor of 1885.

LYONS, FRANCE, *October* 22, 1885.

I herewith present a summary of the approximate crops of wheat, méteil (wheat mixed with rye), and rye, of France, including the island of Corsica, for this year, as compiled by the minister of agriculture from reports made by the prefects of the departments during the six weeks following the harvest; also the result of the same crops for the preceding four years, 1881 to 1884, inclusive:

Years.	Wheat.			Méteil (mixed wheat and rye).			Rye.		
	Area sown.	Hectoliters.	Quintals.	Area sown.	Hectoliters.	Quintals.	Area sown.	Hectoliters.	Quintals.
	Hectares.			*Hecta's.*			*Hectares.*		
1885..	6, 969, 062	110, 277, 405	84, 717, 906	347, 838	6, 286, 082	4, 574, 554	1, 717, 125	25, 566, 921	18, 398, 176
1884..	7, 052, 221	114, 230, 977	88, 234, 061	359, 912	5, 959, 208	4, 355, 433	1, 725, 522	26, 255, 925	18, 777, 767
1883..	6, 8 3, 821	103, 753, 426	79, 261, 591	366, 926	5, 688, 537	4, 178, 776	1, 719, 666	24, 842, 602	17, 736, 953
1882..	6, 907, 792	122, 153, 524	93, 483, 716	396, 316	7, 262, 959	5, 334. 200	1, 871, 052	29, 487, 099	21, 115, 585
1881..	6, 959. 114	96, 810, 356	75, 676, 355	401, 417	6, 007, 388	4, 420, 135	1, 777, 268	23, 731, 631	16, 979, 634

An analysis of the above figures shows that for the five years under review the average area sown and product was as follows:

Wheat.—6,938,402 hectares; 15.772 hectoliters per hectare.

Méteil (mixed wheat and rye).—374,482 hectares; 16.606 hectoliters per hectare.

Rye.—1,762,126 hectares; 14.741 hectoliters per hectare.

The poorest yield was in 1881, when the product of wheat was only 13.911 hectoliters per hectare; and the best in 1882, when it was 17.683 hectoliters per hectare, the other crops in proportion.

LYONS, FRANCE, *October* 21, 1885.

I have the honor to present the following table, showing the result of the silk harvest of France for 1885, as prepared and compiled by the association of raw silk merchants of Lyons:

Departments.	Quantities of seed put to incubation, in ounces of 25 grams.		Quantities of cocoons produced, in kilograms.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Gard	76, 510	67, 720	1, 902, 187	1, 850, 300
Ardèche	68, 883	59, 673	1, 380, 718	1, 406, 484
Drôme	52, 949	54, 061	1, 061, 739	1, 357, 333
Vaucluse	39, 744	36, 504	777, 410	846, 176
Bouches-du-Rhône	5, 713	6, 462	118, 421	135, 153
Var	7, 337	8, 382	306, 139	325, 214
Isère	10, 714	9, 489	193, 851	267, 135
Hérault	5, 008	3, 664	128, 981	116, 375
Lozère	4, 695	4, 075	66, 887	39, 518
Basses-Alpes	3, 391	3, 222	107, 193	102, 277
Alpes-Maritimes	494	443	12, 195	13, 590
Savoy	756	794	19, 731	19, 825
Tarn	180	91	3, 949	2, 341
Pyrénées-Orientales	548	539	27, 368	25, 505
Tarn-et-Garonne	340	303	11, 031	9, 215
Loire	267	226	4. 765	4, 710
Hautes Alpes	448	393	19, 156	15, 839
Ain	356	324	11, 042	9, 049
Aveyron	231	97	5, 110	2, 996
Rhône	55	63	1, 217	1, 757
Haute-Garonne	147	123	1, 636	2, 410
Lot	10	5	370	168
Aude	8	3	477	138
Corse	829	35, 391	35, 391	23, 320
Total	279, 613	261, 047	6, 196, 994	6, 606, 888

An analysis of the above figures will show that there was less seed put to incubation this year than last, but that the yield of cocoons was larger, averaging 4 kilograms per ounce of seed more in 1885 than in 1884.

Sericulture in France has been on the continual decline since the Franco-German war, as the following table showing the quantity of seed put to incubation from 1871 to 1885, will demonstrate:

Years.	Ounces.	Years.	Ounces.	Years.	Ounces.
1871	711,209	1876	516,950	1881	370,471
1872	809,581	1877	562,032	1882	348,603
1873	736,758	1878	509,049	1883	318,745
1874	723,982	1879	453,251	1884	279,613
1875	659,577	1880	462,893	1885	257,336

CAUSE OF DECLINE.

The principal cause assigned for this falling off is the difference in the price of cocoons, they having declined from 6 to 7 francs per kilogram in 1871 to 1873, to 3.25 to 3.50 francs, their present value. An examination of the facts, however, shows that this difference in price is very nearly counterbalanced by the increase in the yield of the seed, and which is attributed to the improvement in breeding, knowledge of the best methods of producing and preserving eggs, and of remedying all diseases that silk-worms are subject to.

For example, in 1872 and 1873, when the price of cocoons was from 6 to 7 francs per kilogram, the average yield was from 12 to 14 kilograms of cocoons per ounce of seed. In 1884 the yield was increased to 21.7 kilograms, and in 1885 to 25 kilograms. If we pursue these figures for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative results of the incubation of silk-worm eggs, and taking the average product and price, we will find that in 1872 and 1873 1 ounce of eggs or seed produced 13 kilograms of cocoons, which were worth, say, 6.50 francs per kilogram, or 84.50 francs. In 1885 an ounce of seed gave 25.7 kilograms of cocoons, at 3.25 francs per kilogram, and which is the lowest price they have sold at, or 83.50 francs as the product. These figures are significant, and lead to the conclusion that there must be other causes for the decline in sericulture in France than the difference in the price of cocoons, the most prominent doubtless being the general depression in the silk business, the increased amount of labor and expense required in raising silk-worms, the difficulty in competing with other silk-producing countries where labor is cheaper, and the fear that these various causes may lead to a still further decline in the price of cocoons.

SILK CROP.

It is estimated that after deducting the quantity of cocoons required for incubation there will remain of this year's crop 6,450,000 kilograms for reeling purposes, and which will produce 537,000 kilograms of raw silk, calculating, as usual, 12 kilograms of cocoons for 1 kilogram of silk. These figures will compare with the product of raw silk in France for the past five years as follows:

Years.	Quantity.
	Kilograms.
1880	525,700
1881	750,000
1882	772,000
1883	611,000
1884	483,000

It will therefore be seen that the estimated quantity of raw silk to be produced from this year's crop will exceed, by 54,000 kilograms, the product of 1884.

LYONS, FRANCE, *October* 20, 1885.

SPECULATION IN SILK.

Within the past two weeks a complete change has occurred in the raw-silk market. From the dull, stagnant condition which has characterized it for a very long time, it has suddenly assumed unwonted activity, with an important advance in prices. This does not alone apply to Lyons, but to every other silk center in Europe, and has also reached the Asiatic markets. This remarkable change is attributed to a number of Italian bankers who, it is stated, were holders of large quantities of silks as security, and upon which their advances with interest and charges could not be realized by the prices that have recently prevailed. The silk goods market did not offer any prospects for an improvement, either in the demand or price, and it was apparent that their securities were daily growing worse; the situation was aggravated by the recent failure of two large Italian raw-silk houses; this seemed to sound the note of impending danger, and it became evident that if they should enforce their claims and attempt to realize, the result would be great loss to themselves and financial disaster if not bankruptcy to their clients. As is well known, raw silk constitutes one of the most important elements of the agricultural and industrial resources of Italy, its exports of that article exceeding largely that of any other product; hence its depressed condition for so long a time without any prospect for improvement was a matter of grave consideration and assumed national importance. In this emergency the Italian bankers before mentioned, securing, it is stated, the moral and if necessary the financial indorsement of the Italian ministers of finance and commerce, as also of the National Bank of Italy, formed a powerful syndicate, with a capital of 100,000,000 francs, with the object of infusing new life into and advancing the prices of raw silks. It has been operating very quietly for some time; its agents, after first ascertaining the names of all the principal holders of silks in Lyons, Marseilles, Zurich, Bâle, Turin, Milan, Florence, Verona, Messina, Crefeld, and all other producing and manufacturing centers, quietly, and without exciting the remotest suspicion, obtained from them particulars of their stock, the prices at which it was held, and a refusal for twenty-four hours. These details were forwarded to the syndicate, and resulted in the purchase of every important lot, amounting, it is currently stated, to about 60,000,000 francs. These operations commenced on the 2d of November, and have continued up to the present time without any evidence of weakening. The result has been a very marked advance, amounting on an average to about 12 per cent.

The manufacturers of Lyons, and I understand throughout Europe, were entirely out of stock of raw silks. The long depressed condition of the goods market completely discouraged them, and fearing a still further decline, they limited their purchases to their daily wants; hence, when the present advance commenced, some of them, believing that the syndicate was powerful enough to still further advance prices, made large purchases. This is, however, exceptional, at least among the Lyons manufacturers, for it is the current opinion that most of them do not believe that the advance can be maintained unless there should be a better demand for goods, and are only purchasing sufficient raw material to fill what orders they have on hand.

It would seem that the latter is the most plausible view of the situation. There is no apparent marked improvement in the demand for silk goods; some orders are being placed, as is customary this season of the year, but in smaller proportion. The rise in the raw material may induce some purchases, anticipating that it may be followed by a similar advance in goods, but if so the cases are very few. The general feeling among the trade is that the condition of the silk goods business does not justify any advance in raw silks, and in proofs of which stocks on hand, almost without exception, can be purchased for the same prices as before the rise.

On the other hand it is claimed that the recently prevailing prices of raw silks have been below the cost of production; that the stock on hand is small, and that the syndicate being very powerful are easily able to control it; that the object of the syndicate is not purely speculative, but the general amelioration of the raw-silk industry, not alone for the present, but also for the future; that it intends to maintain an advance of about 15 per cent. over the recent prices; that it will discountenance and prevent any excessive rise for purposes of speculation. It remains to be seen whether this can be done in the present condition of trade.

LYONS, FRANCE, *November* 12, 1885.

In my dispatch, No. 30, of November 12, I reported the formation of a syndicate of Italian bankers, having for its object the control of the raw-silk markets of Europe.

I now supplement the same with the following figures, showing the apparent effect it has produced upon the silk business of Lyons:

Transactions of the silk condition house of Lyons for the two weeks ending November 12, 1885 (being the period during which the syndicate has been operating), compared with the same period of 1884:

	Kilograms.
Amount conditioned from October 30 to November 12, 1885	326,608
Amount conditioned from October 30 to November 22, 1884	157,309
Increase for this year	169,599

Being equal to about 108 per cent.

The above were divided as follows:

Description.	1885.	1884.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*
Organzines	83,327	38,407
Trams	34,389	23,634
Grèges	208,892	95,268
	326,608	157,309

The following were the prices for a few average descriptions of silks on the 1st and 14th November, being the dates immediately preceding, and two weeks subsequent to, the commencement of the operations of the syndicate:

Description.		November 1.	November 14.
ORGANZINES.			
		Francs.	*Francs.*
France, second order, 24–26	per kilogram	55	58 to 59
Italy, second order, 22–24	do	50	55
Piedmont, second order, 24–26	do	54	56 to 57
China, first order, 40–45	do	44	50
TRAMS.			
France, second order, 20–24	do	52	56 to 57
Italy, second order, 24–26	do	49 to 50	55 to 56
China, tours comptés, second order, 40–45	do	45	48 to 50
GRÈGES.			
France, tied knots, second order, 10–12	do	48	54
Italy, tied knots, second order, 9–11	do	46 to 47	51 to 52
China, tsaltlee, fourth order	do	34	38
Japan, grappes, No. 2	do	35 to 36	40 to 41

Making an average advance of about 7⅛ per cent. on organzines, 9⅞ per cent. on trams, and 12½ per cent. on grèges.

It is also claimed that the stocks of raw silks are much smaller than usual, in proof of which the following figures are published, showing the quantity on hand in the general warehouses of Lyons, Milan, and London docks October 31, 1885, compared with the same period of 1884 and 1882:

GENERAL WAREHOUSES OF LYONS.

Countries.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
China	1,601	4,544	2,274
Japan	1,623	1,315	1,696
Canton	1,233	882	338
Bengal	129	117	30
Europe	834	731	899
Total	5,420	7,589	5,237

GENERAL WAREHOUSES OF MILAN.

Qualities.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Italian silks:	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Grèges	88,758	95,601	86,325
Worked	33,130	25,310	20,958
Asiatic silks:			
Grèges	21,425	33,826	15,630
Worked	8,165	8,669	20,430
Total	151,478	163,406	143,823

LONDON DOCKS.

	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Bengal	694	1,000	880
China	10,872	27,597	23,289
Canton	7,456	5,167	3,132
Japan	8,429	7,772	5,148
Total	27,451	41,536	32,899

M. J. NEWMARK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lyons, France, November 16, 1885.

ROUEN.

REPORT OF CONSUL WILLIAMS ON FLAX MACHINES.

It is not often that a new invention is brought to our notice affecting so important a process as that of the stripping of flax. If the claims of this new discovery are well founded, a great benefit must accrue to the flax growing and linen manufacturing industries.

L'Echo du Nord, the leading journal of Lille and the department of the North, furnishes some interesting details upon the subject.

It is well known that the flax, after it is gathered, is submitted to a process termed rotting, which is effected by immersion in water long enough to extract the gum which confines the woody fiber to the chaffy outside. After rotting the flax is stripped; this is done by rough machines, termed crushers, ordinarily composed of two grooved cylinders, which break the outer covering, but not without bruising and often breaking the fiber as well; the flax then passes to the mill, which drives off the loosened peel. Other handlings are required, and these cost time and labor, and leave the fiber bruised and entangled; and again, in passing from the peeler to the spinning mill, the fiber becomes still more entangled; the carding is thus rendered difficult and the loss is considerable.

The new process consists in taking a handful of stalks in a press similar to that of flax-combing machines; these are received on a carriage, which moves slowly on an endless chain, and are immediately pierced by steel pins, which move forward and backward horizontally, and prick the outer surface and divide it into small bits, which loosen themselves and fall in particles. The fiber remains intact and none is perceptible among the heaps of chaff.

After this the stalks are nearly stripped of skin, of which, nevertheless, some particles still adhere, which are entirely removed as they pass through a mill with fans. It then enters upon the third portion of

the machine, which is a combing-machine, differing from the ordinary combing-machines in being arranged with fewer combs.

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED.

It is claimed that by this process the stalks of flax will turn out as much combed flax per pound as by the old process was produced of peeled flax. For instance, with flax stalks weighing 100 kilograms, which yielded formerly 20 kilograms of peeled stalk and 12 kilograms of combed flax, this new process would give 20 kilograms of combed flax.

From the best information attainable from several spinners, the reduction of cost is estimated at 40 per cent. per kilogram for the spun flax.

The labor is trifling. Each pair of machines employs three boys, about the same as combing-machines.

Those in the trade comprehend the advantages of these results and attach great importance to them, and are adapting their business to the new state of affairs.

It is certain that manufacturers have begun already to purchase the stalks from the farmers and to do the shipping in their factories which was formerly done in the country.

These machines can be erected wherever a supply of flax can be obtained. The stalks can be peeled by this new machinery, and the fiber combed and prepared for shipment to the linen manufacturer.

Nearly all of the spinners who have seen the new machines have ordered them. The maker has orders now for the construction of 238 machines.

The inventor of this machine is M. Jules Cardon. He has been superintendent of combing in the Union Linen Works of the North, and was awarded last year a prize by the Industrial Society of the North for an improved comber. He has tried for ten years to invent a peeler. This third attempt seems to be successful. I will endeavor to give other details when more fully informed.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rouen, November 25, 1885.

MARSEILLES.

Consul Mason, of Marseilles, transmits the following information on the condition of French fisheries:

The statistics of marine fisheries on the coasts of France and its African provinces, Oran and Algeria, show a gradual decline in prosperity and importance. During 1884, 23,920 French vessels, carrying 87,179 men, were engaged in the Atlantic and Mediterranean fisheries. Of these 174, with 651 men, belonged to the port of Marseilles. The total product for the year was valued at 87,961,124 francs, a diminution of 19,265,797 francs as compared with the catch of 1883. Something of this loss in value was due to the quarantines, which obstructed commerce with Spain and other neighboring countries, which receive their supply of cod and herring largely from France, but, in general, the catch was greatly reduced along the Atlantic and Channel coasts.

In Algiers and Oran the fisheries employ 1,030 boats, of 3,587 tons and 4,064 men. Their catch last year only reached 3,757,590 francs, a falling off of 7,678 francs since 1883. The Algerian coral fishery is also steadily losing its importance, partly from the exhaustion of the banks in those waters and partly from the discovery of new deposits on the coast of Sicily.

NOVEMBER 25, 1885.

GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL RAINE ON TOBACCO GROWING IN GERMANY.

To the tobacco trade of the United States the information may be of interest that tobacco growing in Germany is declining.

The specter of a Government tobacco monopoly has already reduced the number of planters in the chief tobacco district of Baden from 41,448, with 778,776 acres, in 1883–'84, to 39,868, with 763,304 acres, in 1884–'85, a decrease of 1,580 planters and 15,472 acres, while for 1885–'86 a further decrease to 34,734 planters, with 673,821 acres, is announced. There is much complaint about the inferior quality of the tobacco raised, though the quantity is said to have increased from 1,900, in 1883–'84, to 2,300 kilograms per acre in 1884–'85. The friends of a Government tobacco monopoly are very active, and it is not unlikely that new efforts will be made during the present session of the Reichstag to pass a bill to this effect.

F. RAINE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, November 30, 1885.

COLOGNE.

REPORT BY CONSUL WARNER ON IRON INTERESTS.

The various branches of business and industry within this consular district have been in a very unsatisfactory condition during the current year. There has been a steady decline in the business activity of many of the industries.

Since the good business years in Germany of 1872–'73, just after the brilliant successes of the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war, when the whole country was wild over speculation and money was plentiful, new industries of almost every discription sprang up, many of which only kept in motion until the crash came, when they broke up with about the same rapidity as they came into existance.

Overproduction, and a great falling off in the export trade, reduction of prices, and the manufacture of inferior articles, with low profits, or none at all, are the causes of the present crisis.

The iron industry in this district, which chiefly depends upon a foreign trade, is at present in a very critical condition.

Many of the works have been compelled to considerably reduce their productions, and to discharge workmen in order to meet the exigencies.

Late official reports show that the present stagnation of this trade in Germany is to be attributed to an almost complete cessation of export to North and South America. Those works that continue to do business with North America realize very little profits, in consequence of the prevailing low prices and the American competition.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce, in noticing a recent shipment of pig-iron from America to England, says:

Attention was recently drawn in our columns to the importation of finished iron into one of the largest manufacturing seats of the iron districts of this country, and we now note the arrival of a large assignment of pig-iron from America.

On Saturday the White Star steamer Britannia arrived in the Mersey with several hundred tons of pig-iron, which it is stated is the first installment of a large quantity to be shipped as tonnage offers. In the present unparalleled depression in the iron trade, this is a very serious prospect for the workingmen of this country [England] and iron masters.

In order to alleviate the present depressed state of the iron business, and to bring the production on a level with the demand, conventions have been held by the iron men of the Rhineland, and it was recommended that a reduction in the manufacture of iron and steel be made by the various manufactories.

In consequence of this movement the Rhenish-Westphalia iron rolling mills, which produced in one month of 1883 from 32,000 to 33,000 tons, have now reduced their production from 19,000 to 20,000 tons per month.*

When one considers at what exceedingly low prices German manufactured articles are produced, which, no doubt, are due largely to the cheapness of labor (ordinary factory hands are paid from 45 to 50 cents per day and skilled labor from 70 to $1.20 per day), it is not to be wondered at how difficult it must be to find a market here for American manufactures.

The people here want cheap and not dear articles.

WM. D. WARNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cologne, September 30, 1885.

CHEMNITZ.

REPORT BY CONSUL TANNER ON PETROLEUM.

If I recur again to the subject of Russian competition with the United States in the petroleum trade, it is because I feel justified in doing so from the importance the Department attaches to everything that may affect our commerce. This is an important question; indeed, I know of no other of a commercial nature that will compare with it.

Exports of petroleum from Russia.

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	*Poods.**		*Poods.**
1880	7, 852, 750	1883	14, 253, 626
1881	11, 636, 285	1884	17, 012, 012
1882	12, 471, 715	1885 (nine months)	17, 000, 000

* A pood is 36 pounds, avoirdupois, or 8 poods to a barrel of petroleum.

*The prices of iron in the Rhenish markets are given in consular reports, No. 56, November, 1885, p. 163.

In the same period of time covered by the above table the exportation of naphtha increased 150 per cent. from Russia.

Only recently the railway directors of Hanover put the question to manufacturers: "What extent would the introduction and development of Russian petroleum in Germany imperil the sale of the American article, and what steps should be taken by the Government railway managers in regard to this competition?" In reply to this, assurances were given by Minister Maybach that "steps will be taken to meet the requirements of the petroleum industry, and to favor as much as possible American petroleum, unless it was found that America could not compete successfully with Russia."

On this hinges the future of American petroleum in Germany. In spite of all the Russian efforts, we hold our own in Germany in the petroleum import trade. Hamburg is the important port to us in this industry, there having been, from January 1 to the present time, 32,345,982 gallons, as compared with 30,013,012 gallons at Bremen.

By reference to statistics it will be seen that our petroleum imports to Europe have fallen off generally to about 24 per cent. compared with 1882, and have increased in other quarters of the world 21 per cent., which has in some measure compensated our exporters, but unless great efforts are put forth, how long will it be before we lose the market from whence this increase came?

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

The cheapness of Russian petroleum, which does not much exceed 12 cents per gallon in Russia, has caused many interesting experiments, one of the chief of which is to substitute it for coal and other fuel, so that now most of the new steamers that are being built in Stockholm for the Russian Black Sea Steam Navigation Company are constructed to burn petroleum. The following account will give a correct idea of this process:

The utilization of residuary hydrocarbons as fuel for marine boilers is rapidly becoming a "burning" question in this country, as is shown by recent experiments in a practical form at home.

The fact that there are more than fifty steamships plying, on the Caspian Sea and river Volga using oil as fuel is pretty generally known, and as a much smaller quantity of oil than coal is needed, and the occupation of stokers is dispensed with when oil is used, the importance of the question to steamship owners in the present depressed state of the shipping trade scarcely needs to be dwelt upon.

A series of experiments were made at sea on our coast during the autumn of 1883, and the early part of last year, on board the steamship Rosa, of West Hartlepool, 1,300 tons, dead weight, having compound engines, 110 horse-power nominal, and a boiler with three furnaces and one large combustion chamber.

Three circular liquid-fuel burners were used (Matthew F. Perry's patent, No. 4318, 1883), which consisted of two tubes, one inside the other, the inner tube for the steam and the surrounding tube for the oil passage.

The inner tube, projected about 1 inch at the outlet beyond the outer tube, was curved at the edge and by means of an adjustable nozzle made to spread an annular film of steam.

The outer tube was also capped or nozzled, so that an annular film of oil could be regulated, like the steam, to any degree of thinness, and although the oil film was emitted in a circle outside the steam film, yet the nozzles and the coned lip of the steam tube effectually prevented any oil dropping from the burner where the steam was above the oil, the whole circle of flame being equally distributed all round the furnace.

The oil was stored in galvanized-iron tanks, connected in the deck-bunker space under the bridge, and gravitated through through a T-pipe to the front of the boiler, thence to three double stop-cock brackets, one being fixed at the side of each furnace door. The oil then passed through a tube to the burner. The steam was led from the boiler down to the brackets, and thence by tubes to the burners, so that each burner was suspended from a bracket by the steam and oil pipes, and swung into position

through a hole in the fire-door, the bracket shutting off both steam and oil when the burner was withdrawn from the furnace.

A steam pipe was also connected with the donkey-boiler to start the apparatus, and until 10 pounds steam pressure was indicated on the main boiler.

At first fire-bricks were laid on the furnace bars to protect them from the intense heat, but as the experiments were conducted at sea it was found better to cover the bars with ashes, so that when the oil was nearly exhausted coal was at once put on the ashes and the burners turned on in succession again, which enabled the vessel to proceed without loss of steam-pressure by the change.

The burners were found to work quite steadily when the air was admitted to the furnace through layers of gauze.

Steam was raised in much less time than with coal fires, and when the engines were running full speed the pressure was kept steadily at 58 pounds. In case of dirt flowing to the burners they were easily cleaned.

The experiments were first made with Russian Baku residuary oil, such as is used for fuel in Russia; and were the oil passed through a sieve before shipment, there would be no occupation for any man in connection with the burners. When the air supply is properly regulated there is no smoke from the funnel. The consumption of Russian oil was, however, found to be nearly 4 tons per twenty-four hours, 3¾ tons being the best result obtained as against 10 tons of north-country coal.

The Jameson coke oil was next tried in its crude state, and, although Messrs. Bell Brothers, limited, of Middlesborough, agreed to supply a certain quantity of this oil at something like 25 shillings per ton, delivered, the pitch contained in the oil was found to choke the burners at the outlet after a few hours' working, and the scale formed was of such a tenaceous nature that it could not be scraped off. The coke oil answered when distilled from the pitch, but, with coal at 8 shillings per ton, the oil as fuel will not bear the cost of refining.

Efforts have not been wanting to obtain this oil in a suitable form for fuel, but so far they have not been successful.

One of the latest experiments is that of Colonel Saddler, of Middlesbrough, with a waste product from the distillation of gas tar, but the supply of neither of these local oils will be equal to the demand when steamship owners have disabused their minds of visionary risks.

The whole question appears to lie in a nutshell. Messrs. Nobel Brothers, the great Swedish-Russian princes, have intimated that they are prepared to lay another pipe across the Caucasian Mountains to convey the oil from Baku to Batoum, and to excavate reservoirs on the Black Sea coast large enough to collect and store a twelve-months' supply during the six months which they work at Baku, provided a satisfactory guarantee is given them that a sufficient quantity of oil will be taken at Batoum to cover interest on the outlay. Messrs. Nobel Brothers will undertake to deliver any quantity, provided only it is an enormous quantity, of fuel oil, so that when the pipe is laid to convey it across the country to Batoum, on the Black Sea, it will then be obtainable at a price which will admit of its being conveyed in tank steamers to the various coaling stations for distribution in the same manner as coal fuel. It appears to be a question for the wealthy steamship owners of this country to take up with Messrs. Nobel Brothers.

GEO. C. TANNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Chemnitz, Saxony, November 24, 1885.

REPORT OF CONSUL TANNER ON GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES.

There is constantly a great increase in the number of engines and locomotives in use in Germany. Not including those in use by the military and naval service, there were in use in 1884, 39,646 fixed boilers, 8,312 movable boilers and traction engines, 36,812 fixed engines, 1,091 ships' boilers, and 906 ships' engines.

The increase in fixed boilers since 1879 was 4.5 per cent.; movable boilers and traction engines, 9.7 per cent.; fixed engines, 4.6 per cent.; ships' boilers, 11.1 per cent., and ships' engines, 9.1 per cent.

The sale of locomotives for 1884 aggregated more than 2,971,500 marks, against 3,500,699 marks in 1883, and general machinery and war material to 5,669,212 marks, against 4,900,389 in 1883.

The number of men employed in the industries is variously estimated at from 42,000 to 62,000.

Recently the Roumanian Government invited bids for contracts to furnish 212 passenger coaches, 30 tender engines, and 12 express train engines, together with more than 300 freight cars and other rolling stock for railways. There were many bids from various parts of Europe. I do not know whether those engaged in this industry in the United States were apprised of this or not, but I do know the superiority of American rolling stock, and regret to say that there was no effort put forth from the United States to supply the Roumanian Government with these articles.

It is my firm belief that, with a little effort on our part, these contracts might have fallen to the United States; as it was, they have been secured by the vigilant and wide-awake Germans, who have captured them *en bloc*. The contract for the engines was awarded to the "Hanoversche Maschinenbau Gesellschaft," at the price of 1.14 francs gold per kilogram of metal used. At this rate the price of a tender engine would be about 24,000 francs in gold, or more than 4,000 dollars. The locomotives to be delivered at Bucharest. The contract for the 12 express engines fell to the "Machinenfabrik Linden," of Hanover, at 47,200 francs, and the contract for the freight cars was awarded the Deutz firm of Zypen and Charlier, their bid being 550,000 francs, the highest being 880,012 francs.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN LOCOMOTIVES COMPARED.

Americans must not judge of their ability to compete with others in such articles by the prices I have quoted here. The question with them would be if they could get a better price for a superior article, and I am strongly of the opinion that this question would have been decided in their favor. Why should it not have been, when Russia, Roumania's next-door neighbor, has adopted the American railway system, and has equipped her railways with American rolling stock, which has proven in every respect in the highest degree satisfactory to the authorities; or in a contract of this kind the elegant finish and trim appearance of the American locomotive, which is strongly appreciated in the United States, might have been abandoned and the European taste, or rather want of taste, catered to?

For example, a European locomotive has no cow-catcher; many of them have no jacket, and many have no cap, and there are many other appurtenances to an American locomotive that would be considered superfluous for a European or Roumanian, that would reduce the cost of their construction for this country from 7 to 10 per cent. less than what would be required for one of our railways. I hope it is not yet too late for Americans to give this subject their attention, and that they will lose no time in doing so.

Of one thing they may be sure, and that is that they have the strong claim of superiority for their machinery and rolling stock, which they can easily establish, and which is the best they could have to overcome competition.

GEO. C. TANNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Chemnitz, Saxony, November 25, 1885.

MAYENCE.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT SMITH ON THE VINTAGE OF THE RHINE.

For the information of those in the United States who are interested in the wines of the Rhine, I have the honor to report that the vintage of the present year in this neighborhood, which has in general been already brought to a close, has rendered very unsatisfactory results, and is looked upon for the most part as rather a failure.

RHINEGAU.

In quantity the yield on the average in the Rhinegau, so far as I can learn, has been what is termed a one-fifth or one-sixth vintage, and the quality is moderate.

The vintage of the present year will afford a medium wine, which the trade seem disposed to place in quality between the wines of 1881 and 1883, but some between the wines of 1881 and 1878. The wine of 1881 in quality was a three-eighths, while that of 1883 was a one-third, wine.

The wine of 1878 appears also to have been classed as a three-eighths wine. The must weight has been pretty high. Must weights in the Rhinegau of 80 to 90 degrees Oechsle have not been infrequent. Taking it for granted that the vintage is only a one-fifth or one-sixth one in quantity, as it is claimed to be, it is the poorest in this respect of all, with one exception—that of 1880—for the past thirteen years. The acidity runs to 12 per thousand and upwards.

RHINE—HESSE.

In Rhine-Hesse, on the Upper Rhine, and in Bavaria, whose vineyards do not bear the high reputation of the Rhinegau, the vintages have turned out better. In Rhine-Hesse the quantity is said to be one-half or one-third that of 1884.

The must weight varied from 70 to 90 degrees Oechsle, and upwards, according to character of the vineyard. In some vineyards the wine produced may equal in quality that of 1884, it is thought.

The vintage season was a wet, raw, and nasty one, for rain and cloud have been our portion here almost constantly since the latter part of September.

JAMES HENRY SMITH,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayence, November 16, 1885.

GREECE.

REPORT BY CONSUL MOFFETT ON MAGNESITE DÉPOSITS.

Magnesite is found in several places in Greece in small quantities. The only place, so far as I have been able to ascertain, where it exists in quantities sufficient to pay for working, is in the island of Eubœa and in the district around Achmitaga.

The principal quarries or mines are those of Achmitaga, Mandudi, the monastery of St. Nicholas Galataki, Æphroti, near Chalcis, and some others of little importance.

The exports from these quarries last year (1884) amounted to over 7,000 tons, to England, France, Sweden, and America. I have not been able to get the precise amounts sent to each country.

This year, owing to the almost universal depression of trade, the amount exported has been much less—not over 4,000 tons.

The mines are not worked nearly to their capacity, but only to supply the actual demand. The mines at Achmitaga alone could easily produce 20,000 tons per annum if a market could be found.

The principal exporter, and the one from whom the most reliable information is to be had, is Frank Noel, esq., Achmitaga, Eubœa, Greece.

W. H. MOFFETT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Athens, October 27, 1885.

HOLLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL ECKSTEIN ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF AMSTERDAM IN 1884.

Within this consular district and in the Netherlands generally, the year 1884 has been replete with disappointments to nearly all interested in commerce, navigation, and industry. For several years last past the powers of consumption have hardly kept pace with the almost everywhere increased production, but during the last year the disproportion became more than ever apparent. The movement of prices of the principal articles of commerce, such as sugar, grain, coffee, tea, metals, indigo, &c., was almost continually in a downward direction. Mistrust stepped in the place of former confidence and caused an injurious influence upon all commercial operations and enterprise.

The important increase in the production of sugar in the "colonies," as well as in Europe, added to the protection extended to the sugar industry by Austria, Hungary, and Germany, brought down the prices of that article to a hitherto unknown figure.

As a result of this depreciation in the prices of sugar several large export firms in Java were compelled to suspend payment or to fail, and distrust in the solidity or continued ability of some of the principal colonial banking institutions was created. It was a period of unusual anxiety and solicitude to the commercial community and to draft-holders when it became known that the Netherlands Indische Handelsbank and the Colonial Bank were in actual difficulties. For a time, at about the close of the year, the aspect of affairs was extremely gloomy and critical, and it appeared almost impossible to avoid a serious crisis. It was then that, through cleverly-planned measures and well-directed exertions of highly experienced and influential financiers and capitalists, the situation was suddenly changed, and the impending great danger of a far-reaching and disastrous crisis was averted.

While commerce and trade were subject to such unfavorable conditions it was natural that navigation and industry should be gravely affected and suffer more or less at the same time. Freights were very low throughout the year, and cargoes often scarce. Many industrial establishments found themselves short of work, and were compelled to discharge large numbers of workmen.

Neither have agricultural affairs been flourishing. Land-owners,

farmers, and dairymen have good cause to be dissatisfied and to complain, the former because land has depreciated in value and rents have come down, whilst taxes have not been lowered, and the latter on account of lower prices for many articles, the product of the farm and the dairy.

Thus heavy losses were sustained from transactions in many articles of commerce; poor results were attained from navigation; most industries were in a state of extreme languishment, and, in addition thereto, there has been a considerable shrinkage in the values of securities of many descriptions, &c. Such are some of the features which characterize the outcome of the year 1884, in so far as this consular district and country is concerned. On every recurring occasion for making an annual commercial report, I am confronted by the disagreeable fact that this country is devoid of officially published statistics, such as would be available for purposes of my reports and by which might be shown in a reasonably concise and comprehensive form the volume of the yearly commerce, import and export. The commercial and industrial classes of this country have not yet realized that there exists any particular necessity for a good or perfect system of statistics on the commerce and industries of the country. Whilst it is generally admitted that it would be interesting to possess a department of statistics, there are some who doubt and others who disbelieve that really trustworthy statistics could be here obtained; and, even if this were the case, they seem to be far from being assured that such statistics conduce much to the actual benefit of merchants and manufacturers. It appears to be one of those matters on which the people here are still intensely conservative, for they are opposed to following in the wake of neighboring states in this respect, and, like France, Germany, and England, to publish annually most concise and clear statements showing the value of the imports and exports into and from those countries.

Under the existing circumstances, and in order to be enabled to furnish yearly reports on the commerce and trade and upon kindred subjects, I am obliged to have recourse for necessary material, information, and statistics to persons in charge of public offices and to a number of merchants and brokers. It is from such sources and upon such authority that I received and prepared the following statements and statistics relating to the imports of and transactions in many of the principal articles of commerce at Amsterdam, or in the Netherlands, and covering the year 1884, or as otherwise indicated:

GRAIN.

The effects of the prolific crops of grain in Europe, America, India and Australia, in 1884, and of the general depression in commerce and trade, during that year, were most sensibly felt here in all grain transactions, inasmuch as they produced a steady downward tendency of prices, especially for wheat, which caused losses to be sustained by nearly all engaged in grain-operations, and finally repressed all inclination to speculate in the article.

The circumstance of the uncertainty respecting pending tariff legislation in Germany and France, which it was feared here would result in a further increase of the duties on grain in these countries, still further augmented the unfavorable situation of the grain importers, whose business in the previous year, 1883, was, generally speaking, also very unsatisfactory.

Statement showing the receipts of wheat, rye, and barley at Amsterdam, direct from sea, during each year from 1877 *to* 1884, *inclusive.*

[Compiled from the reports of the Chamber of Commerce.]

Years.	Weight or measure.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.
1877	Hectoliter	365,343	1,032,166	69,715
1878	do	573,152	1,072,524	193,120
1879	do	503,614	1,101,069	141,761
1880	Kilogram	82,049,901	43,387,356	11,536,397
1881	do	67,062,102	26,197,237	11,620,965
1882	Hectoliter	442,366	855,314	163,371
1883	do	1,001,919	1,314,374	197,144
1884	do	824,156	972,324	167,433

Statement showing the imports of wheat, rye, and buckwheat from the United States at Amsterdam, during the years 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

[Based upon entries in the books of the custom-house here and as kindly furnished me by the collector.]

Description.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Wheat	28,127,789	17,205,477	16,821,434
Rye	14,498,479	17,414,260	10,286,540
Buckwheat	.....	960,150	.....

The imports of and operations in wheat and other cereals at Amsterdam and on the river Zaan are quite insignificant when compared with what they usually are at Rotterdam and on the river Maas.

Being in possession of the figures, I illustrate this by the following statements, which show the imports of rye, wheat, and barley, and transactions in those articles in connection with and respecting their export and consumption, both at Rotterdam, &c., and Amsterdam, &c., during each of the last ten years, in lasts:

IMPORTS.

Years.	Rotterdam and on the Maas.			Amsterdam and on the Zaan.		
	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.
1875	82,800	54,600	31,900	9,150	8,800	5,000
1876	74,900	86,400	41,475	8,000	9,800	3,175
1877	81,400	43,050	34,700	27,750	12,150	3,225
1878	105,100	82,450	38,975	36,340	19,350	7,370
1879	134,823	103,393	39,356	38,170	16,670	4,477
1880	80,300	100,323	39,903	21,182	17,468	6,643
1881	62,803	101,371	42,290	19,710	14,420	4,310
1882	88,295	138,867	46,499	42,216	31,198	10,869
1883	104,512	139,282	49,016	47,700	26,917	4,658
1884	107,468	169,980	51,832	34,471	26,284	5,629

EXPORT AND CONSUMPTION.

Years.	Rotterdam and on the Maas.			Amsterdam and on the Zaan.		
	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.
1875	77, 200	51, 050	32, 550	2, 950	7, 930	5, 260
1876	79, 900	87, 400	36, 900	13, 400	9, 770	2, 785
1877	74, 900	42, 985	38, 770	19, 245	12, 840	3, 560
1878	107, 773	84, 136	38, 027	31, 060	18, 060	6, 067
1879	139, 222	104, 178	39, 776	46, 325	18, 500	5, 399
1880	82, 826	96, 246	40, 957	34, 902	17, 278	6, 699
1881	62, 839	101, 442	40, 848	19, 625	15, 065	5, 115
1882	86, 600	140, 800	48, 600	39, 336	29, 163	10, 784
1883	107, 900	138, 800	48, 000	44, 900	23, 917	4, 453
1884	104, 832	176, 685	51, 875	39, 338	29, 273	5, 642

STOCK ON HAND.

Years.	Rotterdam and on the Maas.			Amsterdam and on the Zaan.		
	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.
January 1:						
1876	11, 400	5, 000	4, 400	16, 100	2, 770	110
1877	6, 400	4, 000	8, 975	10, 700	2, 800	560
1878	12, 900	4, 065	4, 905	19, 205	2, 110	165
1879	10, 227	2, 879	5, 853	24, 485	3. 400	1, 468
1880	5, 828	1, 594	5, 433	16, 380	1, 570	546
1881	3, 302	5, 671	4, 379	2, 610	1, 760	490
1882	3, 266	5, 600	5, 821	2, 695	1, 115	185
1883	4, 962	3, 714	3, 712	5, 575	3, 150	270
1884	1, 611	4, 199	4, 796	8, 428	7, 129	462
1885	4, 247	3, 494	4, 753	3, 561	4, 240	459

The next statement shows the imports of wheat at Rotterdam in 1884 and during the three preceding years, and the countries or ports whence imported, as well as the quantity from each, in lasts:

Whence imported.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Russian Baltic ports	70, 951	75, 222	88, 288	5, 994
Prussian Baltic ports	12, 424	8, 271	9, 520	7, 263
Russian Black Sea ports	44, 335	32, 998	59, 866	80, 223
Turkey	6, 088	8, 384	1, 828	3, 467
United States	27, 724	2, 894	16, 522	37, 098
British India	6, 200	11, 168	12, 643	13, 723
Other places and indirect	2, 258	350	200	3, 609
Total	169, 980	139, 282	138, 867	101, 371

MAIZE.

There was but little demand for this article during the past year (1884), inasmuch as distillers and starch manufacturers found it to greater advantage to use other grain sorts, and as the prices for maize ruled too high for successful competition with other kinds of fodder.

The imports at Amsterdam and on the Zaan were, therefore, but very small, limited to supplying only urgent wants.

Towards the end of the year the trade in the article revived considerably in consequence of offers from the United States at much lower rates, and for delivery in the spring, 1885.

The prices varied from 135 to 145 florins per 2,000 kilograms in 1884, whereas they opened at 127, and came down to 118 florins, for delivery in the spring.

Figures representing the imports of maize at Amsterdam, and which were unimportant, I have been unable to procure, but I furnish an exhibit of what they amounted to at Rotterdam and on the Maas in 1884 and four preceding years, as follows:

Whence imported.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	Lasts.	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*	*Lasts.*
New York	5,955	6,534	1,967	10,046	19,226
New Orleans	.....	993	.....	2,147	6,802
Black Sea	8,231	5,193	3,889	11,257	2,020
Sundry places	745	.....	113	.....	.....
Total	14,931	12,720	5,969	23,450	28,048

The moderate prices of wheat at the beginning of last year (1884) seemed to justify the confident expectation that there would be an animated business done in the article during the year; and during the period of severe night-frosts in the early spring this expectation became even still more confident.

Nevertheless, the looked-for improvement in the grain trade did not come; on the contrary, the nearer harvest time approached the more quiet became the business, as then the news regarding sumptuous crops being "everywhere" assured gradually came in.

Importers and speculators who held wheat at the rates ruling early in the year suffered no inconsiderable losses.

The lowest and highest prices of wheat as they ruled in the markets of Holland during the last ten years, or from 1875 to 1884, are given in the following exhibit, per 2,400 kilograms:

Years.	130 pounds American summer.		American red winter.		130 pounds Odessa.		Calcutta Club II.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
1875	275	325	.....	.....	285	330	.....	.....
1876	275	325	.....	.....	285	330	.....	.....
1877	325	385	.....	.....	315	380	.....	.....
1878	275	345	.....	.....	270	340	.....	.....
1879	270	375	.....	.....	270	360	.....	.....
1880	285	315	.....	.....	285	315	.....	.....
1881	320	350	.....	.....	312	350	.....	.....
1882	.....	.....	275	350	260	330	.....	.....
1883	.....	.....	290	300	270	285	230	260
1884	.....	.....	220	290	210	270	200	235

RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Royal Netherlands Steam Navigation Company and other parties have kindly handed me statements according to which the freight charges for inward shipments, on wheat and other grain ranged during the year 1884 as follows viz:

INWARD FREIGHTS.

From Dantzic.—Wheat, per 2,400 kilograms, 11 to 12 florins.

From Konigsberg.—Wheat, per 2,400 kilograms, 8 to 14 florins; rye, per 2,400 kilograms, 7½ to 12 florins.

From St. Petersburg.—Wheat, per quarter, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; rye, per 480 English pounds, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*

From Revel.—Wheat, per 496 English pounds, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*; rye, per 480 English pounds, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*

From Libau.—Oats, per 320 English pounds, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 4½*d.*

From New York.—Wheat, per quarter, 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.*

OUTWARD FREIGHTS.

To Cologne.—Wheat, per last of 2,000 kilograms, 3.50 florins.

To Dusseldorf.—Wheat, per last of 2,000 kilograms, 4.50 florins.

FLOUR.

The imports of and transactions in American wheat flour in 1884, as during the two preceding years, remained rather limited, when compared to what they were in former years.

This refers more especially to the higher grades or finer sorts of bakers' flour.

During the first half of the year the prices are said to have been held too high to justify importers here to procure supplies from the United States; and afterwards, in consequence of the so generally profuse wheat crop, prices came down so much that the American millers could hardly compete with the local producers.

In good low grades of flour the trade was far more considerable; these seem to be particularly well adapted for consumption in this country and highly favored.

Statements showing the imports of wheat and rye flour at Amsterdam, and the countries and places whence imported, in 1883 *and* 1884.

Wheat-flour imported from—	1883.	1884.	Rye-flour imported from—	1883.	1884.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*		*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
United States	7, 889, 354	9, 899, 844	Prussia	11, 007, 799	11, 721, 147
Hamburg	3, 520, 096	2, 422, 175	Hamburg	406, 530	1, 796, 052
Prussia	1, 207, 150	589, 000	Russia	197, 628	.....
Russia	319, 980	.....	Denmark	163, 470	130, 170
England	13, 963	149, 470	England	.....	41, 938
Denmark	11, 850	.....	Sweden	15, 000	.....
Austria	10, 000	110, 150	United States	5, 000	12, 500
Turkey	3, 500	.....			
Total	12, 975, 893	13, 170, 639	Total	11, 795, 427	13, 701, 807

PETROLEUM.

The direct imports of petroleum at Amsterdam from the United States in 1884 amounted to 267,658 barrels. This figure shows a large increase in the imports over previous years, being over 50,000 barrels more than were brought here in 1883.

The enlargement in this trade is in part owing to the fact that more than 30,000 barrels, a larger quantity than ever before, were in the course of the year 1884 shipped from here to places on the Rhine; and it is said that if better transport facilities to the Upper Rhine were provided, and as is likely to be done, the shipments there will be much further extended in the near future. The year's operations resulted,

as represented to me, rather favorably, excepting that in consequence of the decline in the prices during the first months of the year, some losses were sustained. The imports of Russian petroleum amounted to but a trifle. Its quality is favorably mentioned, but the prices are found to be too high in comparison to those of the American article.

The number of vessels which arrived with cargoes of American petroleum at Amsterdam and unloaded at the entrepot in 1884 was 39.

The imports of petroleum at Amsterdam and at Rotterdam during the last eight years, or from 1877 to 1884.

Years.	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam.	Years.	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*		*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
1877	65, 046	212, 737	1881	196, 329	193, 235
1878	133, 633	219, 293	1882	189, 573	292, 690
1879	150, 209	189, 850	1883	211, 300	194, 736
1880	217, 051	215, 071	1884	267, 658	234, 515

SUGAR.

In the course of the year 1884 the prices of sugar went down lower than has ever before been the case.

Sugar being now one of the most important commodities in the commerce of the world, requiring such vast amounts of capital in its production and in the movement of the crops, &c., the effects of both the beet-root crop as well as that of the cane being so unusually prolific in 1884, and the prices so unprecedentedly low, came well-nigh causing a commercial and financial disaster.

It is not, however, my purpose to discuss at length, in this place, matters relating to what are held to be the cause or causes which brought about so unsatisfactory conditions, such as characterized the sugar industry and trade in 1884, nor to describe in detail how injuriously it affected every one here who was in any way, directly or indirectly, connected with it during that period of time.

At present I content myself by furnishing only some statistical information relating to the sugar interests and transactions in the article, and which are based upon or compiled from material kindly furnished me by the firm of Dudok de Wit & Co., of this city, a firm closely identified with transactions in the article in this country.

The following list gives respective beet-root sugar crops of each of the last seven years, viz:

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
1878–'79	1, 574, 153	1882–'83	2, 146, 534
1879–'80	1, 473, 929	1883–'84	2, 362, 617
1880–'81	1, 749, 545	1884–'85	2, 530, 000
1881–'82	1, 860, 974		

The above shows an increase of nearly 1,000,000 tons for that period of seven years, the last year's crop being equal to about three times that of Java and twice that of the Cuba crop for same year.

The fluctuations in prices noted during the year 1884 were, as shown in the following statement, per 100 kilograms, in florins, viz:

Months.	Java's basis, No. 14, Dutch standard.	Beet-root sugar basis, 88 per cent.	Refined crushed No. 1.	Months.	Java's basis, No. 14, Dutch standard.	Beet-root sugar basis, 88 per cent.	Refined crushed No. 1.
January	30	21½	26½	July	23	16½	23
February	27	21	26	August	22	24½	20½
March	26	19	25½	September	18	13	20½
April	25	17½	24½	October	18½	12 to 16	18
May	24	18	22½	November	18½	12½	18½
June	23	17	22½	December	18	12½	17½

The refineries in Holland, of which there are four in Amsterdam and one at Rotterdam, handled or worked only beet-root sugar, inland and foreign, the latter having been imported from Belgium, Germany, Luxemburg, and Austria.

The quantities of raw sugars (beet-root sugar) delivered to the refiners during each of the three preceding years are indicated by the following figures, viz: In 1882, 132,331 tons; 1883, 161,325 tons; 1884, 127,934 tons; whereas the following stated quantities have been melted at their works in 1884, viz: Foreign product, 110,000,000 kilograms; inland or home product, 13,250,000 kilograms.

The stock of "raws" on hand on the 31st of December, 1884, amounted to 1,000,000 kilograms at Amsterdam, and 2,250,000 at Rotterdam.

The exports of raw sugar during the year 1884 were 1,802,875 kilograms from Amsterdam, and 2,911,583 kilograms from Rotterdam.

The exports of refined sugar in 1884 were 71,250,000 kilograms from Amsterdam, and 18,250,000 kilograms from Rotterdam.

Nearly three-fourths of the exports of refined sugar found their way to England, and the balance was shipped to Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, &c.

The stock of colonial and beet-root sugar in entrepots was 28,768,082 kilograms on the 15th of December, 1884.

COFFEE.

Concerning this article I quote from a publication which recently emanated from the Chamber of Commerce of this city the following:

A most peculiar phenomenon presents itself in comparing 1883 with the year 1884. In the report on the coffee trade in 1883 it could be stated that the prolonged period of decline in prices had come to an end, and that a rise from 27½ to 35½ cents for good ordinary Java had become an established fact. In the past year, during which many of the suppositions that were held necessarily to create a favorable influence on the value of coffee, became realities, and the visible stocks in the eight principal markets of Europe slowly but regularly decreased, and yet almost the whole of the said rise was gradually lost. From 35½ cents for a good ordinary Java, that standard quality fell to 26½ cents at the October sales of the Netherlands Trading Society, and therefore very closely approached the lowest price previously known. After this, however, a reaction took place, brought about by smaller estimates of the harvests of Rio and Santos coffee for the 1885–'86 trade, and supported by the reappearing labor question in the Brazils. It began to be evident that the value of coffee was disproportionately depressed; buyers for consumption continued confidently to purchase at the low rates, and at the November sales of the Netherlands Trading Society, the result of which, however, was expected to be more favorable than it was on

account of the number of very fine qualities, as well as because these sales had to supply the wants until February, 1885 the price of good ordinary again rose to 28½ cents, which quotation was steadily maintained to the close of the year.

The depression began to take its greatest proportions early in July, when the incapacity of some of the shareholders in the syndicate of Brazil exporters and planters came to light, and when these could no longer keep their stock in hand.

The history of the fluctuation of prices in coffee, as it extends over a period of about two years, again proves that the direction of the movement of prices is not determined so much by perceptible circumstances as by expectations and suppositions to be realized in the future.

Statement showing the imports of coffee in the Netherlands in each of the three preceding years.

Kinds of coffee and by whom imported.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
Java, Sumatra, Menado, and Macassar coffee; imported, by the Netherlands Trading Society	888, 195	1, 069, 800	940, 450
Java, Sumatra, Menado, Macassar, African, Manila, and Santos coffee; imported by sundry firms and persons	386, 608	638, 230	429, 950
Total	1, 274, 803	1, 708, 030	1, 370, 400

Imports of coffee at Amsterdam, direct by sea, the countries and places whence imported, and the quantities from each, in 1883 *and* 1884.

Countries and places whence imported.	1883.	1884.	Countries and places whence imported.	1883.	1884.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*		*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
East India	57, 050, 399	52, 402, 888	Bremen	1, 742	18, 917
Hamburg	1, 320, 225	216, 922	United States	18, 780	7, 920
England	843, 073	1, 404, 575	France	7, 081	1, 895
Brazil	384, 400	.....	Philippine Islands	5, 118	.....
Portugal	273, 892	249, 306	Sweden	.....	3, 469
Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela	.....	104, 767	Denmark	3, 410	2, 203
Prussia	43, 489	941	Norway	2, 243	.....
Leeward Islands	.....	21, 892	Curaçao	2, 000	1, 024
			Dutch Guiana	323	301

The imports and deliveries in the eight principal markets of Europe and in the six principal markets of the United States, from 1878 to 1884, each year was as follows, viz:

Years.	Imports.			Deliveries.		
	Europe.	United States.	Total.	Europe.	United States.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1878	329, 280	141, 816	471, 096	341, 130	143, 900	485, 030
1879	379, 820	190, 968	562, 788	375. 470	190, 968	566, 438
1880	375, 220	171, 834	547, 054	348. 820	174, 121	522, 941
1881	406, 420	192, 999	599, 419	369, 570	195, 700	565, 270
1882	394, 670	208, 638	603, 308	387, 720	211, 288	599, 008
1883	467, 210	215, 873	683, 083	432, 660	205, 397	638, 057
1884	*399, 000	*208, 803	*607, 803	*401, 782	*213, 505	*615, 287

*About.

The price-notations for "good ordinary" Java coffee in the markets of Holland on the last of each month in 1884, per half kilogram, in Dutch currency, were as follows, viz:

Months.	Price.	Months.	Price.
	Cents.		*Cents.*
January	35	July	29
February	32	August	27
March	30	September	27½
April	28½	October	26½
May	29½	November	28½
June	30	December	28

OLEOMARGARINE.

The result of the year's (1884) transactions in this article proved far more satisfactory to those engaged therein in this country than did the trade in almost any other article of commerce.

The imports of it are said to have again increased during the year, and supplies, especially prime qualities, were readily disposed of.

It is represented to me that it is not possible to obtain and state the correct figures of the imports of oleomargarine, as some butterine manufacturers receive supplies by direct shipment to them, whilst others have even contracted for, receive and absorb the whole product of some margarine factories in France, Austria, and Russia.

There can not very well be, or, at least, there is not, as I understand, any regular control held or record kept of the quantities of margarine which pass into the hands of manufacturers here by direct shipments to them. There has been no abatement in efforts to further improve the quality of the "oil." Success in this respect is reported to me as regards various European brands, especially the Vienna and French products. Certain leading brands produced in Chicago, which formerly were considered to be far inferior to the leading and long-recognized American prime brands, have also so much improved as to command at one time, in the course of the year, the same and even a higher price than the latter.

It is claimed to be difficult to account for or explain what causes within such short periods of time such great fluctuations in the prices of the "oil," except by the fact that the prices of it in this market are governed and regulated by those of butterine in England.

To serve as an illustration I would mention that in October, 1884, when in that year the highest prices were realized for the article, prices ranged the lowest in July of same year.

For—	Per 100 kilograms.	
	October, 1884.	July, 1884.
	Florins.	*Florins.*
Lincoln	105	60
Progress	103	66
Harrison	102	65
Prime Vienna	100	59
Prime French	96	57

From a weekly journal, named "De Boterhandel" (The Butter Trade), the following statement is copied, viz:

	Kilograms.
Stocks of American and European margarine, on hand in Holland, amounted, on the 1st of January, 1884, to about	2,000 000
The imports of American produce in same year were about 107,400 tierces, or	17,000 000
The imports of European produce same year	18,000 000
Total	37,000 000
Sold in 1884, American and European	36,000 000
Stock on hand January 1, 1885	1,000 000
Against January 1, 1884	2,000 000

BACON.

The trade in American bacon in 1884 was as insignificant as in the previous year, although, as mentioned in my report for 1883, some business had been done in the last months of that year for delivery early in 1884.

Though prices in America were somewhat higher in the first months of 1884, the consumption here was too small to enable dealers to avail themselves of this rise, so that these were compelled, even during the summer months, to realize their stock at prices below the American market. The consumption continued to decrease, so that during the summer but little was imported from the United States.

About September there was a little more demand, through which the remainder of the spring deliveries could be realized, and small quantities could again be drawn from the United States; but this demand again gradually decreased in consequence of a considerable rise in the American market, brought about by the small stock on hand there, and no orders of any importance could therefore be given, the more so as the American prices were almost as high as those for inland bacon.

During the months of October and November prices in America varied but little, sales for delivering in December being, however, effected at somewhat lower rates, and parcels for delivery in the early part of 1885 being offered at a pretty considerable reduction, in consequence of which the article again drew attention, and some sales, both for consumption and speculation, were effected.

The imports in 1884 were about the same as in 1883. The fact that the consumption of American bacon in this country was small in 1884 is mainly attributable to the less favorable condition of the laboring classes and of the population in the provinces, which condition is getting worse and worse.

HIDES.

The trade in hides was fairly animated in 1884, and gave nocause for complaint. There was a regular and steady demand for the article, and all lots offered at public sales here were easily disposed of at satisfactory prices. The fact that the market was at no time glutted, but that supplies were offered regularly and in sufficient, but not too large, quantities, assisted in maintaining prices.

The direct imports at Amsterdam amounted to 169,777 beef-hides, different Java sorts; 20,867 beef-hides from Padang, Macassar, &c; 129,041 buffalo-hides from Java, and 3,288 buffalo-hides from Padang and Macassar.

The total imports of beef and buffalo hides were, in 1884, 322,973; 1883, 336,066; 1882, 313,565; 1881, 232,375.

TIN.

The generally entertained expectations that in 1884 the production of "Straits tin" would increase has not been realized, and shipments from there remained about the same as in 1883; and so remained the production of Banca and Billiton about the same, whilst Australia, in 1884, is said to have produced over 1,600 tons less than in the preceding year. The total shipments from the countries of production are said to show a reduction of about 2,400 tons in 1884 as compared to 1883.

The consumption of tin in the year 1884 is reported to have been quite satisfactory; in Europe it has been slightly above that of the previous year and in the United States a trifle less. Taking into consideration the general dullness of the times, this result is regarded as rather favorable, while the low prices the article was sold at during the latter months of 1884 were held to be caused by the effect the general depression had upon this article.

It was, however, confidently expected that a gradual increase in prices would take place in the course of the year 1885.

Transactions in Banca and Billiton tin Holland, in 1884 are shown by the figures in the following statement:

Stock, imports, &c.	Banca.		Billiton.	
	Blocks.	Tons.	Blocks.	Tons.
Stock on hand December 31, 1883	123,343	3,828	93,798	3,050
Imported in 1884	146,709	4,552	80,952	2,640
Total	270,057	8,380	174,750	5,690
Sold and exported in 1884	120,189	3,728	103,750	3,373
Leaving stock on hand December 31, 1884	149,868	4,652	71,000	2,317

The prices during 1884 were, on the 31st of each month, for Banca and Billiton tin in this market, per 50 kilograms, less ½ per cent. discount, as follows:

Month.	Banca.	Billiton.	Month.	Banca.	Billiton.
	Florins.	*Florins.*		*Florins.*	*Florins.*
January	51⅜	50½	July	51½	49½
February	51½	50	August	51½	49½
March	52⅜	51	September	49⅜	48
April	53½	51½	October	46½	44½
May	53½	51	November	46½	45
June	52	50	December	46	44½

COTTON.

The imports of cotton at Amsterdam in 1884 amounted to 51,019 bales from the United States, and 13,006 bales from British India and other ports; in all they were 64,025 bales, against 84,427 bales in 1883, showing a decrease for 1884 of 20,402 bales.

The fluctuations in the prices of the article in this market kept within about 10 per cent. during the year, the greatest decline occurring during the months of August, September, and October, when, as represented to me, stocks were unusually light.

It is also represented to me that since the opening of the Suez Canal this market depends more than ever upon American cotton for its main supply.

The practice now prevailing of importing cotton early in the season, in accordance with previous or delivery contracts, has the effect, it is stated, of overstocking the market with the highest classes of cotton, keeping out middling and lower grades.

It is on this account, or because a good assortment of different sorts of cotton can rarely be found here, that this market is not better patronized by Belgian, German, and Swiss spinners; and as for local consumption there are hardly 600 bales per week required, large importations seem scarcely justified.

The "contract or future" business system is complained of as being but badly organized and regulated, inferior to what it is on certain exchanges, whereby speculative transactions on a larger scale are prevented in this market.

RICE.

If stability and steadiness in the market value of an article may at any time be considered a favorable indication, there would appear to be no reason that those engaged in the rice trade here should complain as regards their business in 1884, as the prices for the sorts principally in the trade and consumed remained firm and nearly unchanged throughout that year. In consequence of the low prices of wheat and the very favorable crop of potatoes in 1884, all attempts to bring about an advance in the prices of rice failed. The total imports into the Netherlands in 1884 amounted to 1,240,000 bales, being 235,000 bales more than were imported in 1883. At Amsterdam and the Zaan district 857,000 bales were landed, and the balance came to Rotterdam and to places on the Maas.

It may deserve to be mentioned that whilst the imports of rice so largely increased in 1884, there was less imported here in that year from British India ports than in 1883, whilst from Sargon came nearly 16,000,000 kilograms in 1884, whereas more was brought from there in 1883, and so Japan furnished to the markets of this country over 9,000,000 kilograms in 1884, against less than 2,000,000 kilograms in 1883.

The course of the trade as to export and consumption in 1884 must have been fairly satisfactory, seeing that at the end of the year the stock remaining on hand was only 3,141 bales, consisting of Java tafel and other Java produce.

TOBACCO.

The precise number of bales of Sumatra tobacco raised in 1884 cannot yet be stated, but it is now known nearly enough to show it to have been the largest crop of any year preceding it, estimated to be in excess of the 1883 crop by about 30,000 bales, and over 20,000 bales more than the yield of 1882, which was the largest on record up to 1884.

Of the last year's product about 12,000 bales were lost at sea, in consequence of the foundering of the vessel having it on board, and which was bound for this port. Seventy thousand and ten bales have already been disposed of or passed from the hands of the original owners and importers into those of dealers and manufacturers here in Germany and

the United States. Nearly 40,000 more remained at this time (middle of September) in possession of first hands, to be sold at two more public sales, to take place in September and about the middle of October. Thus it will be observed that the 1884 crop of Sumatra tobacco amounted to over 120,000 bales.

As regards quality it is spoken of as even inferior and less satisfactory than the preceding year's product, a large proportion of which showed much deterioration in color, weight, and perfection of leaf, &c.

At the same time there appears to be even a greater and more eager demand for it than ever, and the prices thus far realized indicate more an advance than a decline, as compared with the prices in previous years.

In fact the last year's crop will net planters and importers (all first hands) as handsome returns as ever resulted from any former year's product.

The exports of Sumatra tobacco from Amsterdam to the United States, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, amounted to 13,215 bales, representing a value of $1,967,632.91. For the year ended June 30, 1884, they were only 3,527 bales, valued at $593,677.06.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN TOBACCO.

The imports of and trade in Maryland tobacco at Amsterdam in 1884 has, as in the previous year, been again unimportant and also unsatisfactory to the importers here, who have been unable to realize the anticipated profits thereon, the purchase price at Baltimore for the 1883 crop proving to have been too high to leave any margin for profits in this market.

However, a larger trade is expected to be done in the article during the current year, as such parcels of the last crop (1884) as have been received here are found to be, as to color and leaf, far more suitable to the wants of consumers in this section than was the case with the product of 1883.

At the same time it is said to be largely depending upon the matter of the prices at which it is held, as Maryland tobacco has now to compete here against certain sorts of tobacco brought and consumed from Turkey, Greece, and Hungary.

The Maryland and seed-leaf tobacco comes here directly to jobbers and manufacturers, and it is said that on this account it is impossible to obtain the correct figures representing the quantities imported.

The principal broker here in the article has furnished me the following statement, which shows, as correctly as under the circumstances can be expected, the stock of American tobacco on hand on January 1, 1884, the quantities imported and sold at Amsterdam during the same period of time, &c., viz:

Stocks, imports, and sales.	Maryland.	Kentucky.	Seed-leaf.	Stems.
	Hhds.	*Hhds.*	*Cases.*	*Hhds.*
Stock, January 1, 1884	641	16	.....	28
Imported in 1884	3,712	114	1,642	120
Sold in 1884	4,156	130	1,642	148
Stock, January 1, 1885	197	.....	.....	.....

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

I have not had any success to my efforts to procure, as last year, the figures representing the quantities of cheese and butter produced in or exported from Holland in 1884.

In consequence of the rather high prices which these articles commanded in 1883, and the considerably diminished demand for them during the summer months of 1884, especially in tropical countries, old stock could only be disposed of at such low prices as to entail great loss to holders.

Prices opened moderately low for the new product and declined still further on account of the poor demand from abroad; but even at unusually low prices the sales and exports were far from equaling the production, so that the stocks on hand at the end of the year 1884 were very large, and still lower prices were expected.

Only the fine sorts of Edam cheese formed an exception to the otherwise general rule, as they could be and were sold at higher and more satisfactory prices throughout the year.

As to artificial butter it is said that the prices regulated themselves or were governed by those for natural butter, but that butterine of the best marks or brands could often be far more readily placed than ordinary or poor natural butter.

LUMBER.

The trade in lumber in 1804 was very dull, with a constant decline in prices for all kinds of sawed lumber as well as for square timber.

This has been caused to a considerable extent by the generally unfavorable condition of trade and commerce, and was, partly, the result of the extraordinary low rates of freight.

The imports were very much less than in 1883, and, as during the last two months of the year the sales of different kinds of lumber were very heavy, the stock on hand at the beginning of the present year was unusually small.

ANCHOVIES.

I am at present without any data on hand to convey information respecting the fisheries of this country, but deem it to be interesting to state that the catch of anchovies this year (1885) was the largest ever known. It amounts to from 85,000 to 90,000 ankers, as against 25,000 in 1884, and only 3,000 in 1883. It was not equaled within the past forty-five years and exceeds the catch of 1869, when it ran up to 75,000 ankers. This so prolific catch caused a fall in the price all the way from 28 florins to 15½ florins per anker. There is, however, a lively demand for the article and nearly one-half of the new catch has already been exported, the latest quotation being 18 florins per anker for the new catch and 30 florins for the one-year-old article.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

The following tabular statements show the imports of tallow, tea, indigo, and of certain spices and gums at Amsterdam and the countries

and places whence imported in 1884, and as otherwise therein indicated, viz:

TALLOW.

Whence imported.	1883.	1884.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*
Russia	241,186	583,323
England	2,352,112	3,039,682
Hamburg	104,331	141,739
Bremen	4,889	63,344
North America	5,268,667	2,313,101
Dutch Guiana	5	.....
Italy	.....	18,407
Denmark	.....	8,200
Sweden	18,837	.....
France	99,622	147,285
Prussia	8,400	3,815
Java	40	10,425
Africa, west coast	.....	385,875
Rio de la Plata	.....	486,245

TEA.

East Indies	559,452	345,478
England	557,484	339,868
Hamburg	38,903	2,257
Sweden	.....	385

INDIGO.

East Indies	380,923	425,245
England	14,763	13,698
Hamburg	750	.....
Italy	723	.....

SPICES AND GUMS.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Nutmegs ..... barrels of 200 kilograms	2,740	2,720	2,570
Mace ..... barrels of 150 kilograms	1,000	970	1,110
Cloves, Amboyna ..... barrels of 250 kilograms	48	300	68
Pepper ..... bags of 40 to 750 kilograms	10,500	5,500	3,000
Cassia vera ..... bales	11,400	.....	9,000
Gum copal, Borneo ..... piculs	20,369	14,000	31,000
Gum dammar ..... cases	1,500	3,198	2,300
Gum elastic ..... piculs	270	*252	350
Gutta percha ..... do	1,200	.....	200
Rattan ..... do	26,000	21,100	39,300

*Krang.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The imports of and trade in manufactures of the United States within this consular district or in all Holland has not reached such proportions as it would appear to be entitled to.

A very large number of different articles annually find their way here, are sold and consumed, but only comparatively few of them in great quantities.

The great amount of the import trade of this country and of its colonies and its quality or value would seem to justify American manufacturers and exporters to pay greater attention to it than has hitherto been the case, but they must not persuade themselves that much can be ac-

complished without systematic and persistent individual efforts. I cannot state what the imports of American manufactured goods, in the aggregate, amounted to, in 1884, or of what all they consisted. Goods are received here by agents acting for American firms, by wholesalers and retailers, and even by individual consumers, and there is nowhere any control held or record kept which shows the various articles imported, or their quantity and value.

Such information as is herein embraced is based upon data kindly furnished by persons representing American houses here, and by such as are engaged in selling American goods.

They say that the imports of and trade in American manufactured goods, in 1884 and since, has been, as to certain articles, more or less injuriously affected by the depressed and generally unfavorable conditions prevailing.

Business in some articles was, at the same time, quite as good as in former years, and others have been introduced with a prospect of success.

The following further details may be of interest:

Sewing-machines.—The agent here for the sale of the Singer sewing-machine reports to me that he has done a most satisfactory business during the year 1884. He says that, notwithstanding the most extraordinary exertions on the part of German manufacturers, it has thus far been impossible to weaken the demand for the American product, whose well-proven superiority and generally high reputation prevent its being replaced by the cheaper but much inferior German imitations.

There is also a well established agency here for the sale of what is called "The White" sewing-machine, manufactured in Cleveland, Ohio. These machines were first introduced into this country some four or five years ago, and the agent says that in certain quarters and for certain uses or work they are highly favored here, and the demand for them is increasing from year to year.

The satisfactory results achieved in both cases is owing quite as much to the intelligence, energy, and perseverance of the agents employed as to the valuable qualities which characterize the machines they are selling.

Watches and clocks.—American watches are greatly in demand and extensively sold in Holland. This, however, has reference almost exclusively to gentlemen's watches, as I understand ladies, as a rule, prefer the generally smaller sized Swiss watches, which are imported here in great numbers

The excellent qualities of the movements in American watches, especially in the Walthams, which make them so valuable as regular time-keepers, are fully recognized, and it is said that to procure watches of Swiss or other manufacture here which would give equal satisfaction a very high price must be paid for them.

The trade in American wooden and alarm clocks, which a few years ago was very important, has greatly suffered and fallen off, in consequence of the strong competition of the German makers of those articles, who furnish them so much cheaper, but, as is said, inferior to the American product.

Canned goods.—The imports of preserved meats, soups, fruits, and vegetables have very much decreased. Their novelty has worn off, and they are no longer as generally purchased for table use as was the case a few years ago, but for re-export to the colonies and for the use of the army any navy.

Pianos and harmoniums.—American pianos (Chickering's, Steinway's, &c.) are sold here, but in only very limited numbers.

American harmoniums find ready sale here and are disposed of in large numbers. A dealer in the article advises me to say that it is very essential for manufacturers and exporters of the article carefully to guard against shipments, to this market, of any other than the best quality, or the trade would soon be injured.

Britannia plated ware.—It is fully realized by those in the trade here and who understand such goods that not only are the designs of the various articles usually much handsomer in the American goods than in such as are produced in Germany and England, but that their intrinsic quality as well as their finish are superior. At the same time the trade remains unimportant. The Dutch people prefer to buy pure silverware to plated ware, no matter how beautiful the designs and quality of the latter, so long as they are also, comparatively, very costly. Such as is now imported is intended more for re-exportation to India than for the home trade. Could the goods be offered somewhat cheaper a larger business could be effected.

Soap.—Common household and toilet soap of different kinds continues to be imported in large quantities, the demand for and trade therein being well maintained.

Lubricating oil.—One of the first lubricating oils introduced into the markets of this

country, a few years ago, was the valvoline cylinder and machinery oil, and on account of its superior lubricating qualities to animal and vegetable oils, it soon found favor with and was adopted by the leading engineers here. Since then quite a number of different sorts of American lubricating oils are imported; some of them very low in price, but, naturally, of inferior quality. It is represented to me that if American refiners and exporters of lubricating oils would ship here exclusively oils of a superior quality at reasonable prices they could succeed far better in overcoming the strong competition they have to meet, mainly coming from Russia, and do a more prosperous business.

A great number of schools have been furnished in the course of the last year and more recently with the American school-desks (system, Andrews), and the new gymnasium (high-school) at Amsterdam, now nearly completed, will be furnished with those desks.

The common-school slates are sold here in ever increasing quantities, and the Hyatt Superior Slate, with wire-bound frame, was introduced a few months ago as an improved slate, and already finds ready sale.

The sales of hickory and oak spokes, handles, general wooden-ware, and chairs keep up exceedingly well.

Lightning hay knives are being sold in large quantities and, it is said, farmers prefer them to any other sickle-knife.

Agricultural implements.—The trade in American farming implements, such as forks, hoes, shovels, rakes, and weeders, continues to find a fair market, but the sales in these articles during last year and more recently seem to show a falling off.

Asbestus materials.—In asbestus goods, such as steam packing, millboard and asbestus roofing, the trade is being maintained, but it is not particularly improving.

Remington type-writer.—This ingenious and useful American invention has recently been introduced here, attracts some attention, and specimens of it are already met with in some of the offices of business firms and corporations.

Electric light.—So far it cannot be said that the electric light is extensively in use here or anywhere in Holland. However, it is met with in quite a number of large manufacturing establishments, public gardens, and in large restaurants, but attempts to introduce the "arc lights" for lighting up parts of cities or streets have hitherto failed, and chiefly on account of gas illumination being cheaper. Still, it is expected that in the near future the electric light will be more generally adopted in this country, as an indication of which it is mentioned to me that the demand for incandescent Edison and Swan lamps and for American electric line-wire is already increasing.

During the past year and since there has been next to no trade here in American steam-engines, leather belting and shafting, wood-working machinery, and engineering supplies.

Fire extinguishers.—A short time ago were introduced here the "Hayward" and the "Harden" hand grenade fire extinguishers, and at a number of public trials or tests in different cities and towns in Holland they proved more or less efficient and satisfactory. The sale of them is progressing. *

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

As is shown by the statement herewith submitted the value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States amounted to $3,722,278.48 during the year ending June 30, 1885, as against $2,653,553.54, representing same for the year ending June 30, 1884. There has been an increase in the value of the exports every quarter during the year 1884–'85 as compared with that of 1883–'84, amounting in the aggregate to $1,068,724.94. This considerable increase, during the year covered by this report, over those of the previous year, is altogether accounted for by the larger shipments of Sumatra tobacco, as otherwise they would actually show a decrease.

It will be observed from the statement herewith transmitted that the value of diamonds declared to at this consulate and shipped to the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1885, was only $211,634.84.

* In preparing the above statement on "Imports of American manufactures," I have been greatly aided by the firm of Frederik Stieltyes & Co., of Amsterdam. This firm is engaged in introducing and selling, exclusively, American goods, and has done so more or less successfully for some years.

To any one acquainted with the facts that the diamond industry (cutting and polishing) is more extensively carried on at Amsterdam than anywhere else, and that large quantities of finished brilliants are annually finding their way to our ports, the above stated sum must naturally seem remarkably small.

The matter deserves to be and is thus explained: Quite a number of American buyers who come here periodically and make at times large purchases never present their invoices for certification at this office. They claim, in most cases, that the diamonds they buy here are, in reality, not intended for shipment to the United States at the time of their purchase.

They find it more to their interest or convenience to ship them or carry them upon their persons to Paris or London, where several of the New York diamond importers have established offices, and where, as they say, they often sell again such as they can realize a profit on or as are not so well calculated or suited for the American market, and the balance, finally shipped to the United States, are invoiced and the invoices declared to and certified at the consulates-general of Paris or London.

The number of head of cattle exported from this consular district to the United States, or for which invoices were certified at this office, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, was 1,518, representing a total value of $130;441, or a cost, per head, of about $96. This shows an increase over the preceding year (1883–'84) of 346 head, but a decrease in the average value of about $6 per head.

That the live-stock purchased and shipped to the United States consists mainly of calves and yearlings will, of course, be observed from the low average cost per head, as above stated—for cows and bulls from two to four years old, and of good or best breed, command very high prices.

The recent action of "The Holstein Fresian Cattle Association" in the United States, restricting the registry in their herd-book to certain cattle and fixing the registry fee as high as $25 per head, appears to put a stop to, or at least will greatly reduce in the future, the exports of stock from this country to ours.

NAVIGATION.

The returns of navigation or shipping business of this port in 1884 show the number of vessels entered, sail and steam, to have been 1,715, and the tonnage 1,013,796 tons, and that 1,728 vessels cleared, their tonnage being 1,023,634 tons.

Comparing these figures with those for the preceding year, 1883, an increase is observable in favor of the year 1884, which amounts to 110 more arrivals and to 127 more departures, and to an increase in tonnage of 85,841 tons as to vessels entered, and to 92,594 tons as to vessels cleared.

At the same time there has been a considerable decrease in the number of "sailing vessels" which came to and left this port during the period in question, and that the increase, as above stated, is entirely owing to the more numerous arrivals and departures of steamers; seemingly another evidence of the continued transfer of the freight business or carrying trade from "sail" to "steam."

Only 1 American vessel visited this port in 1884.

There have been no noteworthy changes in the charges for canal dues or in the regulations for its navigation; neither have the harbor dues or port charges at Amsterdam been raised or lowered within the past year or up to the present.

THE FRANCO-DUTCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The treaty of commerce between the Netherlands and France, concluded on the 19th of April, 1884, and of which I sent a copy with my annual report of last year, was not ratified by the French senate until very recently, and the ratifications of same were exchanged at The Hague on the 8th of August, 1885.

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, September 3, 1885.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Amsterdam to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	September 30, 1884.	December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	
Bulbs	$59,315 76	$8,568 72	$477 04		$68,361 52
Cattle	58,614 80	15,932 80	10,200 00	$45,694 00	130,441 60
Cheese	1,906 57	2,663 63	1,572 77	2,651 89	8,794 86
Cinchona bark				14,874 89	14,874 89
Coffee	66,455 38	29,489 18	133,734 52	179,053 42	408,732 50
Diamonds	125,259 00	9,107 55	38,162 97	39,105 32	211,634 84
Fish, herrings, &c	10,854 27	10,494 44	4,711 45	934 78	26,994 94
Gums, damar, copal, &c		3,937 25	5,029 69	5,029 69	13,996 63
India-rubber		36,526 26	4,578 84		41,105 10
Mineral water	337 95	238 50	1,071 27	372 50	2,020 22
Oils, Haarlem, &c	6,611 09	5,125 72	3,694 62	1,916 39	17,347 82
Rags	5,460 80	11,776 21	655 56		17,893 57
Rice	68,277 59	39,724 25	99,017 87	82,204 49	289,224 20
Seeds, field and garden	11,699 47	16,174 62	14,577 84	2,636 59	45,088 52
Spices, nutmegs, mace, &c	2,886 19	10,713 52	7,448 80	34,972 73	56,021 24
Spirits, gin and liqueurs	12,865 21	18,218 72	9,724 08	15,550 86	56,358 87
Sugar, beet		22,756 06	6,802 52		29,558 58
Tea			7,126 76		7,126 76
Tin, banka, and billiton	52,297 95	46,086 59	24,756 30	68,756 95	191,897 79
Tobacco	415,759 47	713,767 78	290,153 94	547,951 72	1,967,632 91
Vegetables, fresh and pickled	3,158 30	22,763 57	5,515 08	5,449 11	36,886 06
Unenumerated or sundry articles	20,071 94	35,395 79	12,703 40	12,114 93	80,286 06
Total in U. S. gold	921,831 74	1,059,461 16	681,715 32	1,059,270 26	3,722,278 48
Total for preceding year	621,929 65	508,596 59	584,042 84	938,984 46	2,653,553 54
Increase	299,902 09	550,864 57	97,672 48	120,285 80	1,068 724 94

Statement showing the number of vessels and their tonnage entered and cleared from the port of Amsterdam during the year 1884, *and distinguishing sailing vessels from steamers, and specifying their several nationalities.*

ENTERED.

Nationalities.	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Netherlands	164	78,900	349	281,005	513	359,905
British	50	37,100	642	381,415	692	418,515
Norwegian	199	80,846	55	22,906	254	103,752
Swedish	13	5,349	15	11,489	28	16,838
Danish	32	6,156	12	10,532	44	16,688
German	43	12,408	65	43,019	108	55,427
Russian	36	10,915	1	367	37	11,282
Italian	12	6,333			12	6,333
Spanish	1	353	10	10,890	11	11,243
United States	1	993			1	993
Austrian	3	1,022			3	1,022
French	2	391	3	5,345	5	5,736
Greek			6	5,145	6	5,145
Belgian			1	917	1	917
Total	556	240,766	1,159	773,030	1,715	1,013,796

Statement showing the number of vessels and their tonnage, &c.—Continued.

CLEARED.

Nationalities.	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Netherlands	164	78, 033	345	83, 789	509	361, 822
British	56	37, 853	649	386, 070	705	423, 923
Norwegian	199	80, 515	57	24, 126	256	104, 641
Swedish	13	5, 849	16	12, 225	29	17, 574
Danish	29	5, 249	12	10, 646	41	15, 898
German	39	9, 398	67	44, 132	106	53, 530
Russian	39	12, 713	1	367	40	13, 080
Italian	13	6, 899	.....	.....	13	6, 899
Spanish	1	371	11	11, 506	12	11, 877
United States	1	993	.....	.....	1	993
Austrian	3	938	.....	.....	3	938
French	2	391	3	5, 697	5	6, 088
Greek	1	262	6	5, 197	7	5, 459
Belgian	.....	.....	1	917	1	917
Total	560	238, 964	1, 168	784, 670	1, 728	1, 023, 634

Statement showing the share of certain countries in the trade of the Netherlands, import and export, for five years, from 1879 *to* 1883, *inclusive.*

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1879–1883.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Prussia	24. 5	27. 8	29. 1	29. 3	28. 1	27. 8
Great Britain	25. 9	25. 3	26. 6	27. 8	24. 1	25. 9
Belgium	13. 2	12. 4	12. 1	12. 5	13. 2	12. 7
Russia	9. 8	5. 4	5. 1	7. 7	8. 4	7. 3
Java	6. 6	6. 7	5. 8	5. 4	7. 5	6. 4
United States	6. 4	9. 7	6. 6	4. 3	5. 7	6. 5
British India	3. 5	2. 9	4. 1	2. 2	3. 1	3. 2
France	2. 0	1. 8	2. 2	2. 0	1 5	1. 9
Hamburg	1. 4	1. 4	2. 1	1. 9	1. 7	1. 7
Total	93. 3	93. 4	93. 7	93. 1	93. 3	93. 4

EXPORTS.

Prussia	44. 59	39. 97	42. 17	44. 71	46. 66	43. 62
Great Britain	22. 19	23. 28	23. 15	20. 70	19. 31	21. 73
Belgium	16. 37	15. 99	15. 85	15. 01	16. 74	15. 99
Java	7. 13	7. 44	6. 08	5. 25	5. 31	6. 24
United States	1. 75	2. 49	2. 37	5. 10	2. 80	2. 90
Italy	0. 70	1. 68	1. 61	1. 87	1. 72	1. 52
Hamburg	1. 66	2. 13	1. 68	1. 62	1. 73	1. 76
Russia	1. 30	1. 46	1. 06	1. 24	0. 78	1. 17
Spain	0. 21	0. 79	1. 39	1. 12	1. 51	1. 00
Total	95. 90	95. 23	95. 36	96. 62	96. 56	95. 93

Statement showing the imports for consumption and the exports into and from the Netherlands and the principal countries whence imported and whither exported, for five years, from 1879 to 1883, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
West coast of Africa	4,400,000	6,400,000	3,900,000	4,500,000	5,700,000
Belgium	111,800,000	104,300,000	111,000,000	123,600,000	141,400,000
Brazil	1,200,000	1,100,000	700,000	1,800,000	2,200,000
Bremen	1,700,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	2,300,000	1,900,000
Danubian principalities	4,400,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	4,400,000	8,000,000
British India	29,800,000	24,600,000	37,300,000	21,600,000	32,700,000
France	16,900,000	15,100,000	20,100,000	19,600,000	15,700,000
Great Britain	219,000,000	212,200,000	244,300,000	276,000,000	258,300,000
Hamburg	11,500,000	11,300,000	19,600,000	19,100,000	18,200,000
Italy	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	3,400,000
Java and East India colonies	55,900,000	56,100,000	53,000,000	53,100,000	80,500,000
Norway	5,400,000	4,500,000	4,700,000	4,000,000	4,400,000
Peru and Bolivia	7,700,000	3,800,000	6,800,000	12,300,000	9,000,000
Prussia	207,500,000	233,600,000	267,700,000	290,700,000	309,700,000
Russia	82,900,000	45,600,000	46,600,000	76,400,000	89,800,000
Spain	7,900,000	12,700,000	13,600,000	15,600,000	15,600,000
Turkey	1,200,000	3,700,000	7,400,000	7,500,000	8,000,000
United States	54,200,000	81,300,000	60,700,000	42,700,000	60,900,000
Sweden	4,300,000	3,100,000	4,300,000	4,500,000	5,900,000

EXPORTS.

West coast of Africa	1,100,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,800,000	1,600,000
Belgium	94,200,000	100,600,000	109,300,000	112,800,000	114,500,000
Brazil	700,000	1,000,000	100,000		
Bremen	700,000	700,000	700,000	800,000	1,900,000
Danubian principalities			1,100,000		
France	10,300,000	10,400,000	9,800,000	7,400,000	4,500,000
Great Britain	129,000,000	146,600,000	159,800,000	155,600,000	132,200,000
Hamburg	9,600,000	13,400,000	11,500,000	12,100,000	11,800,000
Italy	4,100,000	10,500,000	11,000,000	14,000,000	11,700,000
Java and East India colonies	41,400,000	46,800,000	42,000,000	39,400,000	36,300,000
Norway	2,100,000	2,900,000	3,900,000	3,100,000	2,900,000
Prussia	250,300,000	251,700,000	291,100,000	336,200,000	319,300,000
Russia	7,500,000	9,200,000	7,200,000	9,300,000	5,300,000
Spain	1,200,000	4,900,000	9,600,000	8,400,000	10,300,000
Turkey	600,000	400,000			
United States	9,100,000	15,600,000	16,300,000	38,300,000	19,100,000
Sweden	2,500,000	3,700,000	3,000,000	3,100,000	3,900,000

REPORT BY CONSUL ECKSTEIN ON AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN PETROLEUM.

The manager (administrateur) of the Amsterdam petroleum entrepot has kindly furnished me a statement which shows the imports of petroleum at this port to have been, from 1880 to 1884, each year, and from January 1 to November 24, 1885, as follows:

Years.	American.	Russian.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*
1880	213,443	
1881	196,007	
1882	188,567	
1883	207,693	
1884	265,285	10
1885	180,855	50

The stock on hand on the 18th of November, 1885, at the Amsterdam petroleum entrepot, sailing and loading excluded, amounted to 14,540 barrels American petroleum and 44 barrels Russian petroleum.

The principal firm of brokers in petroleum at Amsterdam, which is or ought to be thoroughly conversant with what is thought in commercial circles in this place concerning the effect of Russian competition upon American petroleum, furnished me the following written statement:

The development and progress of the Russian petroleum industry attracts great attention here at this time, and it is the general belief that it has a promising future.

The samples, in barrels, which have been received and examined here were found to be better in quality, though rather heavier in specific weight, than the American petroleum (Abel's test) and the price not very much higher.

In the new petroleum docks now being constructed here space will be reserved for placing, after the example of Hamburg, tanks for stowing Russian petroleum in bulk.

Negotiations are now on foot for securing imports of Russian petroleum at this market, and it is expected they will soon prove successful.

The trade here would desire nothing better than to be freed from the monopoly of the American petroleum market (refined), and it seems to be the general opinion that should a considerable "Russian competition" set in it would not affect the imports of American petroleum to any important extent, inasmuch as it would be likely to increase very largely the demand for home consumption as well as for re-exportation to Southern Germany, and thus give a strong impetus to and presumably largely augment the trade of this market in the article under consideration.

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, November 26, 1885.

INDIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL FARNHAM ON TRADE OF BOMBAY, 1883.

I have the honor to forward statistics of the American import and export trade for the year ending July 31, 1883.

EXPORTS.

Our principal article of export, linseed, has to compete with American seed. East Indian seed is hampered by a duty of 20 cents per bushel for every 56 pounds landed in America. Although East Indian seed commands higher prices in the United States than American seed, there are not often opportunities for shipping seed from here to the United States. Whenever opportunities arise the shipments go forward freely by steam or sail.

Another article of export from here, wool, pays an excessive duty in America, which restricts shipments from here.

IMPORTS.

In imports from the United States, kerosene oil takes the lead, large quantities arriving from America by steam and sail.

As regards minor articles of American production it is difficult to gauge the trade, as dealers obtain goods on their own account via Suez Canal, or via the Cape. These importations are made direct or through London agents.

I recommend all manufacturers or shippers in America to correspond with this consulate with the view of opening up trade where practicable.

B. F. FARNHAM,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bombay, November 6, 1885.

Imports and exports.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS—Continued.		
Petroleum .....cases..	1,469,857	$1,903,465 00	Dates .... pounds..	373,890	$12,225 54
EXPORTS.			Furniture .....C..	19	651 20
			Hides, buffalo..pounds..	5,476	1,040 07
			Ivory ..... do	7,096	16,611 89
Carpets. packages..	66	10,883 55	Linseed .....cwt..	174,059	398,697 20
Chillies (pepper, long), candys	40	677 84	Miscellaneous	.....	7,783 69
Cardamoms .....C..	14	1,974 00	Old iron rails . .. tons..	100	1,796 71
Condiments.packages..	35	926 11	Skins, goat ....pounds..	84,127	33,820 96
Coir mattings rolls..	11	142 82	Skins, sheep ... do....	13,107	4,404 85
Cigars .....C..	1	110 26	Wood-work..packages..	65	3,577 16
			Wool .... cwt..	640	5,847 48

ITALY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL ALDEN, ON THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF BEER.

Beer was virtually first introduced into Italy by the Austrians, during the period when Austria ruled over Lombardy and Venice and Austrian soldiers garrisoned the chief towns of Central Italy. It was, however, little used by the Italian people, doubtless for the reason that it was closely associated in the popular mind with the foreign soldiery.

With the unification of Italy and the withdrawal of the Austrian troops, the prejudice against beer gradually disappeared, and of late years it has been largely consumed in Northern and Central Italy. In the southern provinces the consumption of beer is smaller, and in the island of Sicily it is still almost unknown. In these provinces Austrian or German rule has not existed in modern times, and there has thus been no such reason for the introduction of beer as existed in other Italian provinces.

The Italian beer is nearly all consumed in Italy, the exports of beer being trifling. It is of good quality, closely resembling, though not equaling, the Vienna beer. The quantity of beer annually imported amounts to about one-half the quantity manufactured in Italy, and it is noticeable that the consumption of imported beer has, during the last three years, increased more rapidly than the consumption of Italian beer.

The import duty on beer imported from the United States, including the present "sopra-tassa," or extra duty, would be 11½ lire per hectoliter on beer imported in wood, and a like sum on every 100 bottles of bottled beer. This would be equivalent to a duty of 8.4 cents per gallon on beer in wood, and of 8.4 cents per 100 bottles on beer imported in bottles holding one liter each. In addition to this duty there would also be the "dazio consumo," or municipal tax, levied by each Italian city. This, of course, is not uniform throughout Italy, but it would probably average 3 lire per hectoliter, equivalent to 2.14 cents per gallon, on beer in wood, and 10 centisimi, equivalent to 2 cents, nearly, on every bottle of beer.

The retail price of imported beer in Italy is from about 6 to 7 cents per glass, according to the character of the place where it is sold.

The following statement shows the quantity of beer manufactured in Italy as well as the quantity imported into, and exported from, Italy during the years 1882, 1883, and 1884.

The following are the latest statistics on this subject:

Beer manufacture in Italy.

Province.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Province.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Alexandria	141,726	153,444	114,072	Novara	160,074	139,969	148,092
Ancona	12,006	12,773	5,904	Padua	125,076	92,064	114,113
Arezzo	5,513	4,879	5,273	Palermo	2,599	3,984	3,484
Bari	1,902	2,396	17,752	Parma	18,598	13,552	17,356
Bergamo	24,780	21,570	26,113	Pavia	57,901	90,711	61,786
Bologna	144,057	108,525	117,084	Perugia	16,656	16,550	16,999
Brescia	26,774	32,441	46,839	Pesaro	8,321	10,303	8,717
Cagliari	15,713	22,133	25,097	Pisa	11,756	15,401	14,741
Catania	1,162	1,473	2,219	Ravenna	4,306	2,509	3,355
Como	89,525	76,068	75,213	Rome	251,996	227,252	228,825
Cremona	16,035	17,168	16,194	Rovigo	25,889	25,149	21,451
Cuneo	87,040	109,938	132,015	Sassari	476	1,188	739
Florence	94,656	107,052	106,055	Siena	24,043	18,545	20,447
Forli	5,316	5,019	4,491	Sondrio	688,399	519,113	557,919
Genoa	48,034	42,242	40,710	Turin	535,213	568,145	653,458
Leghorn	54,896	50,194	53,496	Treviso	119,198	114,971	112,399
Lucca	48,334	43,977	49,709	Udine	122,183	118,386	117,621
Macerata	1,708	845	845	Venice	90,305	94,190	76,881
Massa-Carrara	14,054	13,386	14,414	Verona	112,580	98,060	90,172
Messina	1,269	1,400	1,902	Vicenza	153,499	163,139	186,439
Milan	29,403	29,535	33,313				
Modena	2,755	8,466	9,616	Total	3,391,114	3,255,021	3,414,741
Naples	45,413	56,895	70,541				

IMPORTS.

Countries.	In wood.			In bottles, 1 liter each.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*			
Austria	1,322,300	1,474,533	1,561,409	68,700	115,700	121,100
Germany	99,120	42,797	34,686	30,600	21,100	46,000
France	19,384	27,289	30,909	3,500	18,700	12,900
Great Britain	5,600	6,208	4,897	21,500	26,500	28,600
Greece and Malta			21,424			
Switzerland	13,182	56,270	71,936	1,300	7,600	6,300
Total	1,459,566	1,607,097	1,725,231	125,600	189,600	214,900

EXPORTS.

Austria	7,397					
France	1,743	1,083		200		3,500
Switzerland	12,786	6,023	6,578			
Uruguay			1,425		1,000	
English possessions in Asia					7,300	
Total	21,926	7,106	8,003	200	8,300	3,500

WILLIAM L. ALDEN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, October 27, 1885.

From information derived from official sources, it appears that the grape crop of the present season is estimated to be in quantity about 65 per cent. of the average crop; that it will yield about 599,662,182 gallons of wine, of which more than one-eighth will be of the best quality, about one-half will be good, and less than one-sixth of

mediocre quality. In the districts of Piedmont and Liguria the grape crop is about four-fifths, and in Central Italy and Sardinia about three-fourths, of the average crop. In the Southern Mediterranean region the crop is less than one-half, and in the remainder of Italy a little more than half, the average.

WILLIAM L. ALDEN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, November 23, 1885.

MEXICO.

REPORT BY CONSUL MACKEY OF THE IXTLE FIBER.

Ixtle, the raw fiber of the lechinguilla, is the principal article of export at this point on the frontier of Mexico. The fiber is becoming more widely known in Europe and America, and its uses are constantly increasing. It is used largely in the manufacture of brushes, sacks, mats, ropes, cordage, ladies' corsets, carpets, and coarse cloths.

The stiffness of the fiber, making it difficult to weave closely and liable to unravel, renders it much inferior to hemp for the manufacture of rope and cordage, while for hammocks and carpets the ixtle possesses superior durability. It is employed to a considerable extent in the fabrication of imitation Brussels and in the imitation of hog bristles for brushes, and is for these purposes unsurpassed by any other material.

Ixtle is exported from Mexico only as raw fiber, or in the form of "morales," small bags, in use here and on the frontier of the United States as nose-bags for horses, and for other purposes. These are made by hand. There are no factories in Mexico for the manufacture of the fiber. The lechinguilla, of which the ixtle is the product, grows wild and in great abundance in the mountainous regions of San Luis Potosi and Tamaulipas.

The fiber is extracted at all seasons of the year. The natives fix their camps on the mountain sides and gather the ixtle at will, paying to the owner of the land a certain per cent. of the amount collected.

The ixtle trade has been much encouraged recently by greatly reduced rates of transportation. The Mexican National Railway, and Morgan's Steamship Line, in addition to extremely low special rates, now allow a rebate of 30 cents a cwt. on all ixtle coming from points in the interior and subjected to the expense of cartage.

PRICES AND EXPORTS.

The price of ixtle at the places of production is from 2½ to 3 cents per pound, at Nuevo Laredo usually 4 cents per pound, and in the New York market from 5 to 6½ cents.

The figures given below will show the tendency of this trade to great and rapid increase.

Ixtle exported from Nuevo Laredo during the year ending December 31, 1884:

	Pounds.
To Europe	2,296,250
To the United States	1,203,419
Total	3,499,669

The movement of ixtle over the Mexican National Railway for the first seven months of the present year is reported as follows:

	Pounds.
January	383,365
February	361,849
March	481,164
April	649,246
May	594,134
June	489,980
July	571,457
Total	3,531,195

BECKFORD MACKEY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nuevo Laredo, October 22, 1885.

MINING LAWS OF MEXICO.

TRANSLATION OF THE MINING LAWS BY CONSUL-GENERAL SUTTON.

The translation of the Mexican mining code which follows has been made so as to enable the large number of American citizens who have or contemplate investments in Mexican mines to fully understand the subject.

The fact that mines are held to be real estate and that the stock or shares in mining properties are held as personal property is fully shown (art. 161; see, also, Aspíroz-Código de Extranjería, art. 156).

Title to mines is obtained by discovery, denouncement, and concession (arts. 3, 4). This denunciation may be made and concession obtained by every person capable of acquiring real estate (art. 5). The title is unlimited as to time (art. 4).

Foreigners may acquire mining property on the same terms and under the same restrictions as common property (art. 6). This means, as I understand, that the real estate portion is subject to the provisions applicable to real estate, and that the personal property portion (shares, stock, bonds, &c.) is subject to the provisions applicable to personal property.

Foreigners *domesticated and residing* in the Republic are capable of acquiring and possessing private lands, or house property (bienes raíces de propiedad privada) *and mines of all classes.* (Aspíroz-Cod. Extranjería, art. 155; see also Consular Reports, No. 34, October, 1883, page 698.)

But *no foreigner* can, without previous permission of the President of the Republic, acquire land or house property (*bienes raíces*) in frontier States or Territories, except 20 leagues from the frontier. This prohibition applies to all foreigners and not alone to citizens of border nations.

Foreigners are absolutely prohibited from acquiring land property (propiedad rústica) within 5 leagues from the coast (Aspíroz, art. 159, and Consular Reports, No. 34).

Native-born or naturalized American citizens are absolutely prohibited from acquiring public lands (terrenos baldíos) in the frontier Mexican States or Territories (Aspíroz, art. 216).

Nor can naturalized Mexican citizens denounce public lands (terrenos baldíos) in a Mexican State or Territory bordering with the country of his birth (same, article 211).

These provisions would seem to show that a foreigner could not denounce mines within the 20-league border limit.

On the other hand, Title III of this law says that every inhabitant of the Republic, native or foreign, may undertake and freely carry on works of exploration to discover the mines and deposits of which this code treats (art. 30).

Outside the 20 league limit there is no question as to the perfect right of any foreigner, *resident and domesticated in Mexico*, to acquire, &c., mines as fully and freely as a native-born Mexican. Inside that limit there is a question, with (in my opinion and since the issuing of this code) the chances in favor of their right being allowed, or not denied. It is not, however, at all likely that any paying mines will be found within that distance. The probabilities are that all such are farther back from the line.

By article 11 the working of mines, &c., is declared to be of public utility, and this declaration would be of great weight in any contest as to rights inside the 20-league limit.

It may be well to mention that the 20-league limit mentioned has no relation to the line of the Troua Libre which extends along the American boundary from Matamoros to Tijuana. The former width of the Troua Libre was rather indefinite, but by the present tariff law the width is fixed at 20 kilometers (12½ miles) back from the border line.

The elaborate regulations given at the end of the code will show pretty clearly the methods of local administration. Natives and foreigners are alike eligible as voters, but to be a member of a mining committee one must be a Mexican citizen (arts. 1 and 15 of regulation).

WARNER P. SUTTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Matamoros, October 24, 1885.

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MINING CODE.

Department of State and Office of Public Works, Colonization, Industry, and Commerce of the Mexican Republic. Section 4.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to address to me the following decree:

Manuel Gonzalez, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to whom it may concern:

Be it known, that by virtue of the authority granted to the Executive in the law of December 15, 1883, I have seen fit to issue the following mining code of the United Mexican States:

TITLE I.—*Of mines and mining property.*

ARTICLE 1. The following are the objects of this code:

(1) The mines and deposits of all inorganic substances which, in veins, layers, or in masses of any form, may constitute deposits the composition of which is different from that of the rocks of the ground, such as gold, silver, copper, iron, manganese, lead, mercury, tin, antimony, zinc, sulphur, rock salt, and other similar substances, the utilization of which may necessitate mining works.

(2) Gold and platina placers or deposits, with the metals accompanying the same, and those of precious stones which are employed in jewelry.

(3) Reduction works (*haciendas de beneficio*) and the lots of ground for constructing the same, considering as belonging to the former class all industrial mining works in which by means of any process whatever there may be separated some of the substances contained in the materials or matters taken from the mines or placers referred to in the two preceding fractions.

(4) The water taken out of the mines and that which may be necessary for drinking purposes for the workmen and animals, and for motive power or any other use in the mines and reduction works.

ART. 2. The mines and placers of which sections 1 and 2 of the preceding article treat form an immovable estate distinct from the soil on or under the surface of which they may be found, although they may become the property of the same owner.

ART. 3. The ownership of the mines, placers, reduction works, and water, to which article 2 refers, is acquired by virtue of discovery and denouncement (*denuncio*) through a concession or franchise made by the respective authority, according to the rules and under the conditions hereinafter established in this code.

ART. 4. The law grants to private parties, in accordance with the preceding article, the ownership of the mines for an unlimited time, under the condition that the same shall be worked and operated in conformity with the provisions of this code and of the regulations decreed for its execution, in order to provide for the preservation of the mines and for the security of the workers.

ART. 5. Every person capable of legally acquiring real estate (*bienes raices*) in the Mexican Republic may acquire the mines, placers, reduction works, and water comprised in article 1.

ART. 6. Foreigners may acquire mining property under the same terms and with the restrictions with which the laws of the Republic consider them capable of acquiring, holding, and transferring common property, and submitting or subjecting themselves, like [the] Mexicans, to the provisions of this law and to others that may be issued hereafter relating to mining.

ART. 7. Mining property acquired in accordance with the provisions of this code may be freely transferred, as any other real estate property, by submitting to the provisions relating thereto of the laws in force.

ART. 8. The right to mining property does not become forfeited (*caduca*) except in the cases expressly set forth in this code.

ART. 9. The title to the ownership of the property referred to in the four sections of article 1 shall form a testimony of the legal proceedings of denouncement and of the act of possession, which shall be furnished by the authorities or officials under the terms established in this code.

ART. 10. The following are the exclusive property of the owner of the soil or ground, which, therefore, he may utilize without the necessity of denouncement or of special adjudication, viz:

(1) The deposits (*criaderos*) of different kinds of stone-coal.

(2) The rocks of the ground or soil matters, such as calcareous or limy substances, slate, porphyry, basalt, stone for building purposes, clay or argil, sand, and other similar substances.

(3) The substances not specified in section 2 of article 1 which may be found in placers, such as iron, tin, and other ores.

(4) The salts which exist on the surface of the ground, pure and salt water, surface or subterraneous, petroleum and gaseous springs, or thermal or medicinal waters. For the enjoyment of all these substances the owner of the land will be subject, nevertheless, in his works, to the provisions and regulations of police; and in the working of mineral coals and of other materials which require excavations to be made, to the provisions of this code relating to the preservation of the mines and the security of the workmen.

ART. 11. It is declared that the working of mines and placers, the establishment and the working of reduction works, and the enjoyment of waters, which according to article 1 form the object of this law, are of public utility.

ART. 12. The mining grounds and the sites for reduction-works may be denounced and acquired in any place in the Republic, whether it be in vacant lands or public or private property, by previous indemnification, if the two latter be in question as to the surface occupied.

ART. 13. The possession and property which may be acquired in mines are understood only for what there may be in the interior thereof, and not of the surface, which shall continue under the dominion of its proprietor, except the part which may be occupied by the miner, according to the two preceding articles.

ART. 14. Upon the discovery of the existence of a mine or deposit, the lands, although they may be private property, shall be subject to occupation by the miner or beneficiary to the extent necessary to open the shafts, to construct edifices, habitations, store-houses, metallurgical offices, washing-places, dams, aqueducts, and roads, having previously indemnified for the surface occupied, or for property utilized on the land of another, according to the valuation by experts.

ART. 15. The superficial ground comprehended within the limits of the "pertenencias" (appurtenances, dependencies) of the mines or placers, as well as the immediate grounds, shall be subject to the passage of the workmen, wagons and animals necessary for the operating, and to the use of the waters which there may be, or which may pass through them, for drinking purposes for both the workmen and animals. They may also erect on said grounds works to supply the necessary waters for the movement of machinery, or for any other necessary use in the mines and reduction works. The uses (*servidumbres*) to which this article refers shall be established after the previous corresponding indemnification has been made.

ART. 16. The open roads for one mine shall be used by the others which may be found in the same mining district; but in this case the costs of preservation shall be divided among the mines which use them, according to agreement, and in default of the latter, in proportion to the use which they make of them.

ART. 17. The waters proceeding from the subterranean works of the mines belong to the owners of the latter while they preserve their property, the rights of the proprietors of the lands through which said waters flow being observed as established by the legislation in force.

TITLE II.—*Of the authorities who are to interfere and take cognizance of mining matters.*

ART. 18. Mining, so far as relates to administration and financial, or economical questions, shall depend upon the department of public works, and upon the authorities and officials subordinate thereto in accordance with this law, and judicial questions or matters of dispute in mining affairs shall be submitted to the respective judges and courts of each locality.

ART. 19. There is hereby established a corps of engineers and miners which shall be directly subordinate to the department of public works, and shall be composed of three scientific experts, and of three owners of mines, having the character of a board of consultation and of protection of mining.

ART. 20. The corps of engineers and miners referred to in the preceding article shall take charge of all scientific questions, as also of those of administration and finance which may be submitted or proposed by the department of public works (*Fomento*), and shall promote whatever may be conducive to the improvement and progress of the said mining industry.

ART. 21. In all mining districts in which it may be possible and considered necessary by the department of public works, mining committees shall be established which shall exercise all the administrative and economic functions assigned to them by the present code.

ART. 22. The mining committees shall depend upon the department of public works, and shall be directly subject to it.

ART. 23. In the districts where it may not be possible to establish mining committees,

the functions of the latter shall be performed by the local political authority, depending in the exercise of the same upon the department of public works.

ART. 24. The organization, plant, and capital of the corps of engineers and miners shall be the object of regulations to be issued by the executive.

ART. 25. The mining committee shall likewise be regulated by the executive in regard to their formation by election to be held by the miners of each district, to the number of its members and to the periodical re-election of the latter, to the fees which they shall charge for the proceedings certified or performed by them, and to the salary and duties of its secretary.

ART. 26. In the mining districts, the importance of which shall render it possible and necessary, there shall be a scientific expert to associate himself with the respective committee as counselor or legal adviser of the same, to take charge of all the labors which said committee may intrust to him, with a salary or perquisites to be assigned to him by the regulations and tariff.

ART. 27. The department of public works shall appoint the inspecting mining engineers that may be necessary, whose duty shall be to visit the mines or mining-camps, to present reports, to make surveys, and to perform all the labors which the same department may intrust to them.

ART. 28. Under the directions of the secretary of public works, the mining committee shall collect and forward all useful and pertinent data for the formation of mining statistics.

ART. 29. An especial bureau or section of the department of public works shall have under its charge everything relating to mining according to the provisions of this title.

TITLE III.—*Of the explorations or "prospecting" for the discovery of mines.*

ART. 30. Every inhabitant of the Republic, whether native or foreign, may freely undertake and carry out, on lands or grounds not belonging to private parties, works of exploration or "prospecting" for the discovery of mines or deposits containing the substances which form the object of this law. The works of exploration may be made by means of excavations the depth or diameter of which shall not be more than 5 meters, or by means of drills to any depth.

ART. 31. If the estate or land should be private property, and the owner or his administrator or agent should resist the carrying on of the works of exploration for the discovery of mines to which the preceding article refers, the works cannot be made except with the express permission of the political authority of the place, with the limitations and requisites fixed in the following articles.

ART. 32. If the land on which it is desired to make the exploration should not be inclosed nor cultivated the said authority, after consultation with the owner of the land or his agent, shall grant authority to carry on the works of investigation on the terms fixed by article 30, provided that the explorer gives sufficient security according to the judgment of the said authority to answer for the damages which the exploration may cause the proprietor of the land.

ART. 33. If the exploration is to be made on lands inclosed or cultivated, the political authority, after a previous verbal hearing from the interested parties report relative to the propriety of the exploration and of the damages which it may cause, made by an expert appointed by the said authority, at the cost of the explorer, may deny the license or concede it, but the solicitor in this case shall give security on the same terms and with the object which is expressed at the close of the preceding article.

ART. 34. The explorer must execute the security of which the two preceding articles treat, for the sum which the political authority of the place may fix, in the peremptory term, not to be extended, of ten days, which having passed he forfeits his right.

ART. 35. After the execution of the respective security the authority shall issue in writing the permit to which articles 32 and 33 of this title refer, expressing with clearness the site or sites where the explorations are to be made and the number of persons which may be employed in them, it being understood that it is conceded always with the following conditions: (1) That the time in which the investigation is to be made must not exceed one month, counted from the date of the permit; (2) that the investigation not being made by the means of the drill (*sonda*) the depth of the excavations or the diameter of the trial pit (*catas*) must not exceed 5 meters.

ART. 36. If, for justifiable causes, the investigations cannot be made in the time designated, the permit may be extended once, and for another month, by virtue of a decree by the same authority.

ART. 37. During the time employed in carrying out the proceedings which are provided in the preceding articles as necessary for the authority to issue the permit of exploration during the term conceded to make it and a month after, neither the owner of

the land nor any other person, except the explorer, can denounce mines or deposits (*criaderos*) of the substances of which the present law treats, in the place designated for the exploration, nor within a distance of 300 meters in any direction.

ART. 38. With the object of guaranteeing the right of which the preceding article speaks, and in order that if there be several denouncements the first discoverer may have the preference, the authority which is to execute the permit for the exploration shall give notice to the proper mining committee, or to the authority which acts in place thereof, of the petition presented, stating the place or places designated by the explorer to make his investigation.

ART. 39. The explorer shall finish his work of investigation within the term of one month, or during the extension of time, should he have obtained it. Upon the expiration of these periods of time and of one month more, if the explorer should fail to formally make the respective denouncement, according to the provisions of this law, he shall lose the exclusive right of doing so granted him in article 37, and shall not have any preference as respects the other denouncers.

ART. 40. Only with the consent of the proprietor shall mining works of exploration be undertaken within any building or residence or its dependencies, such as court-yards, gardens, orchards, cattle-yards, &c., or within a distance of 30 meters from the outside walls. No recourse whatever shall be admitted against the refusal of the owner in the case referred to in this article.

ART. 41. Neither shall any works of exploration be undertaken for the discovery of mines in the streets or public squares of any town or city, nor outside of the latter, at a less distance than 30 meters from the exterior lines of the roads or canals, or any other structure, such as houses, aqueducts, arcades, reservoirs, bridges, &c.

TITLE IV.—*Of the manner of acquiring mines, placers, reduction works that have been abandoned, or lots of ground for establishing them, and the water which may be used in the mines and reduction works as a motive power.*

ART. 42. The ownership of the mines, reduction works, sites of ground for establishing the latter, and water, to which this title refers, may be acquired originally by adjudication and by virtue of denouncement.

ART. 43. The denouncement may be made on account of any of the following rights: (1) Discovery; (2) Abandonment; (3) Forfeiture or loss of the right of the former owner for infringement of the present law, in such cases as the latter expressly so determines.

ART. 44. The discovery may be made of—(1) A new mine or mining region. (2) A new bed or deposit in a mining region already known. (3) A new mine in a bed, deposit or mining region already known.

ART. 45. The discoverer of a new mining camp or region shall have the right to a concession of three dependencies (*pertenencias*) following each other upon the main vein or lode, and to one more in each of the other veins or lodes of the same camp or mining region which he may have also discovered, the possession of which shall be given separately. In the second case the discoverer shall be entitled to two dependencies (*pertenencias*) following each other, and to one dependency in the third case.

ART. 46. These dependencies shall have the extent and measurement established in Title V. of this code, and in conformity with what is provided in article 106 of this title; if those of the same concession or adjudication be various, they shall be measured continuously, and on a line with each other.

ART. 47. The restorers of ancient, decayed, or abandoned mining places shall be considered as discoverers, so far as regards the provisions of article 45, and they shall have the same rights as discoverers; those in which no work has been done for one year being held as such for the effects of this article.

ART. 48. If the discovery should be of placers, veins or layers, the discoverer shall have the right to three "pertenencias," and those who may denounce after him in the same deposit (criadero) shall only obtain one "pertenencia," all in the form and under the measures which are detailed in Title V.

ART. 49. In any of the cases to which the preceding articles refer, if the denouncer, discoverer, or restorer should be a company constituted in the form and terms which in Title VIII are established, it will only have the right to one concession of four "*pertenencias*" with the measures, which according to the nature of deposit (*criadero*) are fixed in the respective articles of Title V.

ART. 50. A mine shall be considered as deserted and abandoned, and may be adjudicated to him who may denounce it, when, in the term of a year preceding the day of the denouncement, or in a less period, any interior work comprehended in the pertenencias acquired by one sole concession has failed to be worked with six workmen during twenty-six (consecutive or interrupted) weeks. The failure of work anterior to the year which

precedes that of the denouncement shall not be taken into consideration. The denouncement and adjudication of a mine as deserted and abandoned shall be subject to the proceedings provided in articles 61 to 67.

ART. 51. Only in the case of calamities or of disturbances of public order within twenty leagues around the place of the mines, and for the time which this interruption might continue, all the mines in the determined locality shall be considered in general protected, without the necessity of a special protection or declaration; but tranquility being re-established, if within four months from the date which shall be fixed and published by the respective committee or functionary who may act in its place work in said mines should not be again established, they may be denounced by title of abandonment.

ART. 52. Those who for just and grave causes shall have had the necessity to suspend the works in their mines for more than twenty-six weeks can appear at the respective mining committee in solicitation of the necessary protection, stating and establishing the reasons for their petition.

ART. 53. The mining committee, in view of the application and report of an expert, or of other proofs, if it believes them necessary, can, without further recourse, deny the protection, or concede it for a term of six months, at the most.

ART. 54. If the miner should require a special protection for more than six months, he can solicit it through the committee from the department of public works, which, with a report from the mining committee and of an expert, or on examination of the proofs which may be presented to it, or which it may judge necessary, can, without further recourse, either deny the protection or concede it for a term which shall not exceed one year.

ART. 55. Pending the resolution relative to the protection solicited, the working of the mine in question must not be suspended, under the penalty of losing it by reason of abandonment in conformity with the provisions of article 50.

ART. 56. The special protection conceded by the mining committee or by the department of public works cannot be extended, and whatever may be the causes alleged, in no case whatever shall a second protection or *amparo* be granted to the same mine within a period of three years.

ART. 57. For the purpose of rendering effective the declaration of desertion or abandonment of a mine, according to article 50, the miner shall not consider himself free from the obligation of working the same except during the period of time granted by the especial *amparo*, and such work must be resumed on the day following the date on which said *amparo* shall have expired.

ART. 58. When the *amparo* or protection for one or more mines is applied for with the object of undertaking special works in other neighboring mines with which the former may be worked to better advantage, the mining committee shall appoint a trustworthy expert, who, after making the necessary survey, shall give his opinion as to the utility of such works and regarding other points which he may deem proper. The mining committee, in view of the report of the expert, shall refuse the *amparo* thus applied for, or grant it for the time such projected work may last, fixing the conditions which it is to have or to which said work must be subjected.

ART. 59. There shall be legal cause for declaring the loss of the right to a mine and of adjudicating the same to the party that may denounce it, in the following cases:

(1) When for the want of fortification, or on account of its bad condition, the lives of the laborers may be endangered, or when certain works which are indispensable in order to prosecute the examination and working of the lode or bed are in a ruinous state, such as shafts, wells, tunnels, general *cañones*, &c. The ruinous condition of old and useless works not available for the working of the mine and through which the laborers are not obliged to pass shall not occasion the loss of the right of the owner to the mine; but the mining committee may order the preservation of such works should they deem it necessary.

(2) When works in progress of construction are badly ventilated, to such an extent that, for want of oxygen in the air, the health of the laborers may be impaired, or that the burning of the lights may become difficult.

(3) When the water which prevents the working of the mine has not been drained or pumped out for twenty-six consecutive or interrupted weeks, during the term of one year preceding the date of the denouncement, or during a shorter period. The suspension of the work of draining or pumping a mine during periods of time anterior to the year preceding the date of denouncement shall not be taken into account.

When a mine is denounced on account of being in a ruinous condition, or because it is badly ventilated, or for the suspension or want of drainage, the mining committee, or the official acting in the latter's place, shall take cognizance of such denouncement, and before three days shall have the mine examined by some trustworthy expert, who shall be accompanied by a secretary and two witnesses, summoning to be present at this act the owner of the mine and the party denouncing it If the denouncement should not be well founded, it shall be rejected; and, in the contrary case, the committee shall sum-

mon the owner of the mine and give him a certain period of time, not to exceed six months, in which to remedy the defect or evil complained of, the existence of which may have been shown.

ART. 60. If within the period of time fixed in accordance with the preceding article the said faults or irregularities have not been corrected by doing what the committee may order to be done, or if the drainage has not been established, the mine shall at once and without further proceedings be adjudicated to the denouncer, who shall be put in formal possession, as established by this act of the present law, provided the denouncer previously gives security, to the satisfaction of the mining committee, for the cost of the drainage or the establishment of the works which it may be necessary to use, which he must commence to execute before a month from the date of the possession; and, failing in which, he shall lose his rights for not remedying the evil denounced before six months from said date.

ART. 61. The denouncement shall be made in every case by the means of a writing, which shall be presented in duplicate to the mining committee of the district, expressing therein on which of the three grounds marked in article 43 it is made, and also the name of the denouncer and of his partners, if he should have any, the place of his birth, his profession or business, and residence, and the most distinguishable signs of the site, deposit, or mine denounced, or of which adjudication is asked; and it must conclude by asking that the interested party or parties shall hold as denouncers in some one of the three cases designated by article 43.

ART. 62. If the denouncement should be on account of abandonment or forfeiture, the writing shall also contain the name of the last possessor, if known, his domicile, the name of the mine, its situation and marks, as well as the names of the contiguous mines, and the names of the owners thereof, if they should be known.

ART. 63. The writing being presented in duplicate, the hour and day of its presentation shall be immediately noted on both by the secretary of the committee, and this note shall be entered in the book of registries which must be kept, and one of the duplicates shall be returned to the interested party for his protection.

ART. 64 The committee shall pass upon said writing within twenty-four hours, and order the denouncement to be published on the three following Sundays by means of placards put up in the customary places, and by the official periodical, if there should be one, in the capital of the district, or in the capital of the State, in order that by reaching the notice of all, if any one should believe he has right to oppose it, he may do so.

ART. 65. In the same decree in which the publications of the denouncement are ordered, the denouncer shall be admonished that within twenty-four hours from the date of the denouncement he must have (some) works (*una labor*) opened on the site of the denouncement, in which the expert can examine the conditions of the deposit (*criadero*), as well as its course and inclination. These works (*labor*), when the deposit is a vein, shall be composed of a pit (*pozo*) and a level (*cañon*), worked on some of the sides (*respaldus*); each one of these excavations must have at least a section of one and a half meters on a side or diameter, and five meters of depth or length. If the deposit (*criadero*) should not be a vein, two excavations must be worked in the body (*su masa*) in different directions, each one at least of the dimensions indicated, but sufficient to give an idea of the nature and formation or position (*yacimiento*) of the deposit denounced. In case the owner of the soil claims, before giving possession of the mine, the value of the land, the surface of which the denouncer shall have to necessarily occupy in order to open the working (*labor*) of the examination (*reconocimiento*) to which this article refers, the mining committee, or the authority acting in its stead, after seeing the report of a trustworthy expert and hearing the views of the interested parties, shall order the denouncer to pay the value of the surface-ground which he has to occupy, and the damages which may immediately be caused to the owner of such ground.

ART. 66. As soon as the said work has been opened, and without waiting for the expiration of the four months from the date of the denouncement, provided the time for the publications has elapsed, a scientific expert, or a practical miner in the absence of the former, shall be appointed, who may, after examining in the works prepared the matters of which the vein or deposit is composed, also its breadth, hardness, class of the mineral deposit, together with its course and inclination, measure out and fix the boundaries of the dependency or dependencies which may be proper, marking the angles of the same, so that the boundary monuments marking their limits may be built. Upon the conclusion of the measurement and after the report of the expert and the plan or map which he shall draw up have been added to the records of the case, in which plan there shall also be added the adjacent or adjoining mines, the adjudication shall be declared in favor of the denouncer.

ART. 67. Within the term of ten days following that fixed for the act of taking possession, at the hour which shall have been fixed, one of the committee of the district, accompanied by the secretary and by the expert who measured off the ground, shall repair

to the spot denounced, and, in the name of the law, shall give possession to the party or parties denouncing of the mining property thus measured out and designated. For this act and for that of measuring or surveying the ground, the owners or parties in charge of the adjoining mines shall always be summoned; and there shall be held as such those that may be situated at a distance of 200 meters, or less, from the one in question; and the former owner or possessor shall also be summoned, if the mine be denounced on account of abandonment or infringement of the provisions of this code.

ART. 68. In the act or minutes of possession there shall be carefully noted down the person or persons who take such possession, whether they be present or represented by proxy, for which purpose a single letter of proxy will suffice, which shall be added to the records, and there shall also be stated therein the share which each interested party may represent in the mine, of the share or portions into which such parties may consider it virtually divided.

ART. 69. After the conclusion of all this, the records shall be placed in the archives, furnishing the interested parties who may ask for it with a certified or legalized copy of the same, at his or their expense, to protect their rights.

ART. 70. The proceedings established by the preceding articles shall be observed in cases of denouncement on account of discovery as well as in those on account of abandonment.

ART. 71. In the denouncements on account of abandonment, however, the corresponding notices shall not be published without previously summoning the last owner or possessor, should he be known, and giving him a copy of the denouncement. He shall be heard at a meeting, to which the party denouncing shall also be summoned.

The committee shall determine, in view of what the interested parties may set forth, should they attend the meeting, or of the evidence or information produced by them, and which shall be received within a period of time not to exceed ten days, if the denouncement is to be admitted or not. In the former case the publication shall be made and the denouncement carried out in due form in conformity with the preceding articles; in the second case the mine shall continue in the possession of the former owner. In case of disagreement, either of the parties may present their protest within the term of eight days.

ART. 72. Administrators, clerks, employés, and workmen of a mine are prohibited from denouncing other mines within the space of 800 meters around said mine, and can only do so for the owner of said mine by a power of attorney (*carta poder*) from him, or by a ratification of the latter during the terms established for proceeding with the denouncement and the taking of possession.

ART. 73. Every protest to the denouncement is admissible which is founded on the ground that the opponent had previously denounced the mine in question, or any other legal cause or reason according to the provisions of this law, provided it shall be presented before the act of possession shall have terminated.

ART. 74. No protest shall be admitted without expressing clearly and definitely in the writing the legal cause or reason on which it is founded, nor beyond the term which is marked in the preceding article.

ART. 75. In a case of controversy between two or more who may dispute about having discovered a mine, he who shall have first registered his denouncement shall be held as the discoverer.

ART. 76. When two or more denouncements occur in respect to the same site or deposit, or of contiguous sites or deposits, they shall proceed strictly in the order of dates, and in the same order must be given the survey of the "pertenencias" which correspond, and the possession to the denouncers.

ART. 77. If the protest be presented during the term of the proclamations (*pregones*) or publications, the proceedings of the denouncement shall be suspended until the corresponding decision; but if it be presented after, the proceedings shall continue until possession is given to the denouncer, and without prejudice of deciding on the protest should the same be proven in the proper time.

ART. 78. In every case of protest the committee shall cite immediately the protester and the denouncer, and try to reconcile them and to settle the dispute; but if they do not succeed in doing so, they shall receive the proofs which they may present and make or cause to be made the necessary examinations within a term of twenty days; and afterwards, and within the following ten days, the committee shall decide what it may deem just.

ART. 79. Of all that relates to the protest an *expediente* shall be formed, in which must be entered the proceedings, and therein must appear the proofs and the decision which shall be given.

ART. 80. In case of protest or opposition to the denouncement, and in case of any contention between the parties, if either one of them should not agree to the decision rendered by the mining committee, he shall so manifest it within eight days after it shall

have been made known to him in writing or by appearance, which must be entered in the *expediente*, and this shall be remitted to the court of first instance which may be competent; and should there be several courts, to that which the opponent may elect.

ART. 81. The term of eight days, which the preceding article determines having passed, there shall be no such recourse, and the decision shall be considered as consented to and its effects shall be irrevocable; but if it is interposed within said period of time, the committee shall admit it and transmit the *expediente* to the respective judge, so that upon the opening of the suit and legal proceedings being undertaken a final decision may be given upon the point of right in question.

ART. 82. The same resource may be used in the act of giving possession to the denouncer by the miner who may consider his rights infringed upon or injured in the cases to which reference is made in articles 50, 60, and 73 of this Code.

ART. 83. Until a judicial sentence is pronounced contrary to the determination taken by the mining committee, and although the recourse referred to in the preceding articles be interposed, the decision given by such committee shall be executed, and work in a mine shall not be suspended even while it be in litigation.

ART. 84. Only in cases in which the vein or deposit denounced does not exist, or when unoccupied ground is not to be had wherein to portion off the dependency or dependencies which the law allows, shall the act of possession be suspended, and it shall never be suspended on account of a protest or opposition presented or any rights alleged to the contrary; and it shall only be made to appear in the proceedings, the opposer or party protesting reserving his right to use it separately before the competent judges and courts.

ART. 85. Until a final decision has been given regarding a case of denouncement no other denouncement shall be admitted concerning the same spot, mine, or deposit, nor even borne in mind or taken into consideration, should the former case be dismissed.

ART. 86. The foregoing prohibition applies to the miner who denounced and his associates, and neither the former nor the latter shall be able to present successive denouncements during the time in which the proceeding and resolution of the first is pending.

ART. 87. The right acquired by the denouncer shall be forfeited should he fail to begin work or to take possession according to the terms and within the periods of time fixed by the present Code or by the mining committee in conformity with articles from 65 to 67.

ART. 88. Such periods of time may, for just causes, be extended by the committee once only, and a second extension may be granted to the denouncer, the term of which shall not exceed two months.

ART. 89. Old grounds occupied by reduction works, or new ones for their establishment, and abandoned works of the same kind, may be denounced and shall be adjudged to the denouncer in the form established respecting new or abandoned mines, the same ruling to be observed in cases of opposition or protest filed against the denouncement.

ART. 90. A place or establishment for the reduction of metals is considered as abandoned whenever there is an absolute want of roofs, machinery, tools, or implements and available timbers, even though the walls or material buildings subsist; and even without that condition the reduction works may be adjudged to the party denouncing them, if for a term of three years no work has been performed in them, and if the owner, upon being called or requested by the respective committee, should not re-establish works during a prudent period of time to be fixed, and which shall not exceed six months.

ART. 91. In the cases to which the preceding article refers, as also in that of the adjudication of a mine denounced on the grounds of abandonment or for forfeiture, which it may have incurred for non-compliance with the rules established as to the manner of working it, if the former owner should claim to have left in the mine or reduction works some outside or movable works done or put up at his expense, such as shed-covers or roofs, machinery, or other things of this class, which the party denouncing may desire to utilize or preserve, the latter shall pay the owners for them according to the value placed upon them by experts to be appointed, one by each party, and an arbitrator to be named by the committee.

ART. 92. The denouncements of surplus grants (*demasias*) or property shall be entirely subjected to the provisions of Title V in articles 111, 112, and 113.

ART. 93. Should there occur the denouncement of some current of water-power or for the washing of metals, said denouncement shall be admitted and substantiated with the same procedure employed in the denouncement of mines, both in the case in which the same water may have been previously utilized for said purpose, if it be denounced as abandoned or deserted and when it has no known owner, but in no case shall the denouncement be made or forcible occupation be taken on account of public utility in favor of the miner, if the water in question being private property is being utilized by its owner or needed by him for his own uses or for his property or industry.

The ownership of a current of water or water-fall shall be lost and may be adjudged to the party denouncing it, whenever it shall not have been utilized during twenty-six con-

secutive or interrupted weeks, inside of one year previous to the denouncement. The water which may have been utilized in reduction works cannot be denounced unless the works themselves be abandoned.

ART. 94. The waste and refuse ores of abandoned mines cannot be denounced, unless the mines from which they come are denounced at the same time.

Neither can the pans and waste ores (*graseros y lameros*) of the abandoned foundries and reduction works be denounced separately from the said reduction works.

ART. 95. In all cases in which the miner, after legal possession of the mine or mineral deposit has been given, shall require the occupation inside or outside of his dependencies of some portion of surface ground, either for the opening up of the mines, establishment of roads, offices, reservoirs, aqueducts, and all other works, according to the rights granted him in articles from 12 to 15 of Title I, or the use of the surface ground of the deposit, concurrence of the mining committee when said ground is vacant, and if it be public according to article 98 of Title V, he may occupy such surface ground with the or private property, he shall pay beforehand the value of the ground occupied by him, and that of the damages immediately caused to the owner, without taking into account the value of the mine, as per appraisement of experts, appointed one by each party and an arbitrator who shall be named by the mining committee; and no allegation on the grounds of any right to the land shall be opposed to the possession which shall be given of the mine to the denouncer, or to the performance of the works or proceedings carried on previous to such possession.

ART. 96. From the orders given by the mining committee or by the officers acting in their stead, there being no party contesting or in opposition, the interested parties may appeal to the department of public works and ask the revocation of the same, presenting their claim or complaint, duly proven, within one month from the date on which the order in question has been communicated to them.

TITLE V.—*Of the extent of the "pertenencias" of the mine.*

ART. 97. The "pertenencia," or unit of measure for mining concessions, is a solid of indefinite depth, limited on the exterior by the projection on the surface of the earth of a square or of a horizontal rectangle, and on the interior by four vertical planes which pass through their respective sides.

ART. 98. The dimensions of the square or rectangle which must serve as an upper or superior base to the solid which constitutes the "pertenencia" are fixed in the following articles, the nature and position of the deposit being considered with the idea that the miner may work and avail himself of all the mineral substances which exist within his "pertenencia," and, by a previous indemnification for the value of the soil, not considering that of the mineral which may be the object of the working he may also use the part of the deposit which may be on the surface, and occupy that which he may need for his operations and works, in accordance with the provisions of articles 12 to 15 of Title I.

ART. 99. The mining "pertenencia" or all of the "pertenencias" which constitute a single concession, is indivisible among the owners thereof in all cases of the transfer of the possession of said property, whatever may be the title by which it is made.

ART. 100. In the concession in regard to veins or lodes the upper surface of the "pertenencia" shall be a rectangle, of which the parallel sides of the course to the vein shall have 200 meters level measure, and the length of the other two, perpendicular to the first ones, shall vary with the inclination of the vein, between 100 and 300 meters, according to the bases which are detailed in the following article, so that the miner, as a general rule, may enjoy 400 meters, approximately, on the vein in the direction of the inclination (*echado*).

ART. 101. When the vein shall be vertical (*clavada*) or when it shall have an inclination of more than 85°, the square shall be of 100 meters, which shall be measured on one or the other side thereof, or they shall be divided between both according as the miner may wish it, provided that from it no damage shall result to a third party. When the vein has less than 85° of inclination, the length of the sides of the square shall be measured in the direction of the inclination (*echado*), and it shall be as shown in the following table:

Inclination.	Square.	Inclination.	Square.
	Meters.		*Meters.*
85° to 75½°	100	60° to 56½°	220
75½° to 72½°	120	56½° to 53½°	240
72½° to 69½°	140	53½° to 49½°	260
69½° to 66½°	160	49½° to 45½°	280
66½° to 63½°	180	45½° to less	300
63½° to 60°	200		

ART. 102. The measure of the sides of the rectangle of the "pertenencia" parallel to the course of the vein may be divided between both sides of the working of the survey (*reconocimiento*) to which article 65 of Title IV refers, according to the wish of the miner, in lands that are free from other mining possession.

ART. 103. When in the vein having less than 85° of inclination the miner should apply, asking that some portion of the square belonging to him shall be measured off in a direction contrary to that of the inclination, up to 25 meters may be granted him, provided that a third party be not injured thereby. Only in the case in which, on account of the existence of another dependency to the inclination of the vein denounced, there be no room for all the length of the square, shall there be measured off more than 25 meters in a direction contrary to the inclination.

ART. 104. In the concessions of placers of precious stones, of gold, or of platina, with the metals which accompany them, the upper crust or surface of the dependency shall be a square of 20 meters per side, which shall be measured on a level, as the denouncer may indicate.

ART. 105. In the concessions of irregular veins or deposits not specified in preceding articles the upper crust of the "pertenencia" shall be a square of 300 meters per side, which shall be measured on a level, to be divided according to the wish of the denouncer.

If the deposit be of iron, the upper crust of the pertenencia shall be a square of 500 meters per side.

ART. 106. The partition or separation of the "pertenencias" shall be made with the following conditions:

(1) That the work or excavation to which article 65 of Title IV refers must be comprehend within the limits of the "pertenencia."

(2) That whatever may be the topography or character of the ground the horizontal projections of the sides of the rectangle or of the square, in their respective cases, must have the lengths set forth in the preceding articles, and for no cause whatever can a fraction of a "pertenencia" be measured.

(3) That the measurement must be made upon grounds not occupied by any other mining property, so that a "pertenencia" shall never encroach upon an adjacent one.

(4) That when a grant is composed of several pertenencias they shall be on a continuous line and measured off alongside of each other, so that each grant may be inclosed within or limited by a square or rectangle, even when in order to comply with this condition it may be necessary to reduce the number of "pertenencias" to which a miner may be entitled.

ART. 107. The experts shall conform the directions of their measurements to the magnetic meridians; but they shall note the variation of the magnetic needle, and shall state it in their plans whenever it is known at the place where they perform their operations; and they shall fix, provided it be possible, the position of the work of exploration, with that of some landmark or of some one of the lines, noting down their distances from other fixed objects.

ART. 108. The corners of the rectangle or of the square of the concession shall be designated by means of monuments solidly constructed, distinguishable by their forms or some other sign from the adjacent marks.

ART. 109. These monuments are not to be removed, and the miner shall preserve them in good state by necessary repairs, but shall abstain from changing their position.

ART. 110. If any miner should notice that his vein has suffered some change in its direction or inclination and should wish to modify his "pertenencias" so as to place them in relation with the alterations observed, he shall petition for a new measurement by the mining committee, which may be conceded to him after a previous survey and report of an expert, if there shall result no damage to a third party, and if this petition shall be made within a year after the first possession has been given.

ART. 111. If between two or more adjacent "pertenencias" there be a portion of free ground not of sufficient extent to contain a "pertenencia," it shall constitute an excess (*demasia*), which shall only be adjudged to one of the adjoining miners, or be divided between the "pertenencias" adjoining the excess.

ART. 112. If the excess (*demasia*) should be denounced by one of the miners on account of his having taken from his pertenencia and entered into the excess with his interior works more than 100 meters in extension or depth, it shall be entirely adjudged to him.

ART. 113. If the excess (*demasia*) should be denounced before having been occupied in the interior by any works, it shall be distributed between the adjoining "pertenencias" according to the agreement of their respective owners, and in default of this, in equal parts, each one paying the expenses of measurement and of possession in proportion to the part of the excess which each one may receive.

ART. 114. In case any miner shall have advanced so much in his subterranean works

that he may have gone beyond the limits of his "pertenencia" whether in the course or in the square (por el rumbo ó por la cuadra), he may prosecute his works provided he finds himself in free ground, and he may acquire it by previously denouncing it; but each concession shall not exceed its former size, and with the obligation of removing its landmarks to the new limits.

ART. 115. If the necessities of the working (*laborio*) of a mine, such as ventilation, drainage, &c., should oblige the extending of the works into the "pertenencias" of another, this shall be permitted, provided that, in the opinion of an expert appointed by the mining committee, the projected works be useful, and that by them no damage shall result to the adjoining miner. These works shall be executed in conformity with the orders of the committee in view of the report of the expert appointed by it, and at the exclusive expense of the miner interested in what may be done.

ART. 116. If on executing the works to which the preceding article refers metal or products of any value should be found, the miner who performs the work shall be obliged to give notice immediately to the committee and to the owner of the "pertenencia," and to divide with the latter thenceforth the metal or products and their costs in equal parts, provided that its enjoyment cost any thing. This shall be observed so long as the owner of the "pertenencia" is extending his communication with the works in products (*feutos*), but after the communication shall have been made, the miner shall cease operations (*hacer el disfrute*) in the "pertenencia" of the other, and shall only prosecute the works proper for the working of his mine, in conformity with the authorization which is granted to him in the foregoing article.

ART. 117. When a miner reaches the limit of his "pertenencias" with any work which is giving fruits or metal he can continue it into the "pertenencia" of another, being obliged to give notice immediately to the mining committee and the owner of the "pertenencia" and to divide with him henceforth the profits and the costs in equal parts, provided its enjoyment cost anything; all of which shall be observed until said owner comes into communication with the works that are being enjoyed.

Should the miner fail to give the notice required by this article and the preceeding one, he shall pay the value of all the products or metal, without any deduction for expenses, which he may have extracted from the "pertenencia" not belonging to him, and shall be forbidden from enjoying any longer the portion to which he might be entitled.

ART. 118. The communication to which the preceding article refers having been made once each miner shall keep himself within the limits of his "pertenencia" fixing at the dividing line, when it be necessary, an iron grating to prevent the passage of the laborers, but without preventing the free circulation of the air.

TITLE VI.—*Of the manner of working mines.*

ART. 119. The mines shall be worked according to the rules of the art, and subject to the provisions of this title, this not preventing the observances of the police regulations relating to the works undertaken in such mines.

ART. 120. In the working mines the following conditions shall be complied with:

(1) The necessary ventilation shall be maintained by natural or artificial means.

(2) The interior roads or ways shall be sufficiently ample, and whenever the number of workmen exceeds fifty, there shall be no less than two roads leading to the outside or exterior of the mine.

(3) The soft works must be sustained and fortified by frame-work or masonry, the vaults to be built in the most convenient points as also the bridges, pillars, and others which may be necessary in order to avoid any caving in or sinking.

(4) There shall also be built the works of fortification which may be demanded by the safety of the mine and of the workmen, provided there should not be preserved the natural pillars and columns of the mineral deposits, which are ordinarly left to support the works from which metal is taken out.

(5) The works and roads must be kept clean, the rubbish placed in the interior of the mine in the cavities which were created upon working the mine, or on the outside on lands where the public roads are not obstructed nor the course of the streams embarrassed.

(6) When the working of a mine requires its drainage, such drainage must be kept up continually.

ART. 121. In order to insure the fulfillment of these conditions and of those of the police regulations relating to the working of mines, the authorities shall exercise the proper vigilance through the mining committee, through the mining engineers, or through the agents whom it may consider proper to employ.

ART. 122. It is the obligation of the mining committee to visit or to order the examination, whenever they may deem it convenient, or at least every two years, of the mines comprehended in their respective district.

ART. 123. These visits may be made by the mining committee accompanied by an expert, or they may order the latter to make them accompanied by a notary or assisting witnesses. In the minutes of the visit there shall be shown the condition in which the mine shall be found, and what shall be observed in relation to article 120 of this title. If any failures shall be noted, the mining committee shall give in writing to the owner of the mine timely orders, that he may correct them within the reasonable term which it shall fix for him.

ART. 124. If the owner of the mine should not comply with the order of the committee to remedy the failures which it may have noted, he shall be fined according to the judgment of the committee and according to the gravity of the failure, in the sum of from $50 to $250 for the first time. If the disobedience should be repeated, the committee shall duplicate the fine, determining upon the partial or entire suspension of the works until the work it has ordered shall have been executed.

ART. 125. If, through the medium indicated, or by any complaint which shall be made, in which case the visit to the mine must in like manner be made, it should appear that the fault or faults are grave, to the extent that the prosecution of the work of the mines is thereby embarrassed, or that the lives and health of the workmen are put in danger, the mining committee shall dictate the orders which it may judge opportune, and it may resolve, as a precautionary measure, the suspension of the work in the whole mine, or in certain places, according to the cases. If the suspension decreed of the works should be total, and the miner should not correct the evil indicated within the term of six months, he shall lose the property in the mine, and it may be adjudged to whosoever may denounce it on account of abandonment, according to the provisions in article 50.

ART. 126. If the parties interested in the mine should not agree to these orders, they shall be executed, notwithstanding, and the *expediente* shall be sent to the judicial authority for its decision in court. This authority, after hearing the interested party and receiving the proofs he may offer, shall adjudge what is proper within a term which shall not exceed fifteen days, and from the judgment which it shall pronounce there shall be no recourse but that of responsibility.

ART. 127. In these cases the judgment shall be pronounced with citation of the functionary who ordered the suspension, and the proofs shall be received also with his citation; but if there should be a denouncer who shall ask for the adjudication of the mine, the judgment shall follow in the terms prescribed in articles 70, 71, and 78 to 83, of Title IV.

ART. 128. The direction of the interior and exterior works of the mines, the beneficiating of the metals, and the establishment, construction, and preservation of the machinery, shall be necessarily committed to scientific or practical experts of recognized fitness.

ART. 129. The miner shall be responsible for the accidents which, on account of unskillfulness, may happen in the working (*laborio*) of a mine, or in the use of the machinery, when he does not employ professional or practical experts in conformity with the preceding article.

ART. 130. In the mines which may not be directed by professional mining experts, in places where there are such experts, the mining committee shall take care that the experts may intervene (1) in the plans (*trazos*) of works of importance, such as tunnels (*socavones*), general shafts (*tiros generales*), galleries of communication, &c., with the obligation of visiting the works every month or once in two months, as the progress of it may require, in order to avoid in time any error in the execution; (2) in the communications which shall be made with inundated works, or which may contain noxious gases; (3) in the execution of works (*labores*) near the surface which may compromise the security of the edifices or inhabitants.

ART. 131. The administrators or managers of mines shall inform the respective mining committee, or as the case may be, the political or judicial authority, of the death or serious accident happening to any of the workmen, when in the same, such as a caving in, a flood, a fire, &c.

ART. 132. In mining camps, the population of which is more than two hundred workmen, there shall be a medicine-chest, and they shall employ a surgeon to perform the first operation on the workmen in cases of accidents occurring during working hours.

TITLE VII.—*Of the drainages of mines, of experimental tunnels and general galleries of investigation.*

ART. 133. The owners of mines, by means of tunnels or shafts, and making use of the adequate resources and accessories of the art, shall constantly maintain the drainage; so that if a miner should confine himself to the working of the higher works without keeping up the drainage of his mine, the latter may be denounced, according to articles 59 and 60.

ART. 134. If the owner of a mine, the works of which are lower than those of his neighbors, should be overburdened with the expenses of drainage because the latter do not keep it up or do so in an inadequate manner, and the water of such mines flow into his own, he shall have the right to recover an indemnification from the owners of the mines so worked, each one contributing towards the expenses of draining in proportion to the benefit which he receives.

ART. 135. The owners of the mines which are fully drained shall pay, as an indemnification to the party carrying on such drainage, one-tenth of all the products they may extract under the level fixed beforehand by experts.

ART. 136. If the drainage should not be complete, but only partial, the above-named compensation shall be reduced more or less, as per appraisement of experts, one to be named by each party, and an arbitrator to be appointed by the mining committee.

ART. 137. The mines newly opened at points where they can be benefited by the drainage already existing in other mines shall be subject to the provisions of the preceding articles.

ART. 138. The provisions of the three preceding articles shall only be made effective when the interested parties do not come to an agreement on the subject, for if there be some agreement they shall abide by it.

ART. 139. If by means of a tunnel the drainage should be facilitated, as also the exploration or working of several mines opened upon any kind of mineral deposits, and if all the owners should offer to build it, or some of them, or an outsider alone or associated with others, even though no one of them be the owner of pertenencias to be crossed by the tunnel, the offer and the denouncement presented by such party or parties shall be admitted under the following conditions:

(1) That the work undertaken must be possible and useful, in the opinion of an expert appointed by the mining committee.

(2) That the petition of denouncement be accompanied by a plan or map drawn by an expert, in which shall appear the line which is to be followed by the tunnel, its length, the pertenencias of the mines which it is to cross and those situated at less than one hundred meters on either side.

ART. 140. In the denouncement of such tunnels there shall be observed the same proceedings established for the acquirement of new mines, and the dimensions of their pertenencias in the portion of free or unoccupied grounds shall be the following: (1) If the experimental tunnel (*socavon aventurero*) has to be worked on the vein, the width of the square (*cuadra*) shall be that which corresponds to the greater or least inclination (*echado*) of the square, in conformity with what is established in article 101, and the length shall be the length of the projected tunnel; (2) if the tunnel has to be made in its greater part outside of the vein or in another deposit (*criadero*), its pertenencia shall have a width of 100 meters, divided in equal parts on both sides of the line, or lines fixed by its survey, and a length the same as that of the tunnel. In the portions of ground on which occupied mines exist, the free excess (*demasías*) may be ceded to the experimenter, and he may be permitted to cross the property of other pertenencias with his measurements.

ART. 141. The owner or the managing company (*compañía empresaria*) of an experimental tunnel (*socavon aventurero*) shall comply with the special provisions which the mining committee, with the consent of an expert, shall fix for its execution on giving possession, subject in the execution and protection of the work to the provisions of the preceding titles. The workings of these tunnels (*socavones*) shall follow approximately the line or lines designated in the concession; but if it should suit the contractor (*empresario*) to vary the direction, he shall solicit the right, and it may be conceded to him without prejudice to third parties by the previous proceedings of a new denouncement.

ART. 142. The owner or contractor of an experimental tunnel (*socavon aventurero*) shall enjoy the following concessions: (1) He may make it not only on free ground, but also within the pertenencias of mines occupied without prejudicing the security of said mines; (2) he may denounce, on projecting the tunnel (*socavon*) or when he is executing it, and may acquire five new or abandoned mines, each one of them with pertenencias of a company, provided they are less than 150 meters from the line (*trazo*) of the tunnel (*socavon*); (3) if, in the prosecution of the tunnel, veins or new deposits (*criaderos*) shall be found, the owner or contractors (*empresarios*) may by a previous denouncement and the respective proceedings, and in addition to what is conceded in the preceding fraction, acquire on each one of them (veins or deposits) three pertenencias if one alone works, and four if they work by a company, as well as the excess (*demasías*) if it should not contain a complete pertenencia; (4) the concessions to which the two preceding fractions refer shall be considered annexed to the tunnel (*socavon*) and protected by the latter, but the tunnel being once terminated, each concession shall be worked separately.

ART. 143. When the tunnels have for their principal object the drainage of the mines, their owner or contractor (*empresario*) shall receive, in default of an agreement, the in-

demnification which is expressed in articles 135, 136, and 137 of this title, without prejudice to other prerogatives.

ART. 144. If the contractors (*empresarios*) of a tunnel with their works find products (*frutos*) in the pertenencia of another, they are obliged to give immediate notice to the committee or to the owners of such pertenencia, and to share with him thenceforward the products and expenses in equal parts, provided the working of the same shall cost anything; all of which shall be observed until the owner of the pertenencias communicates with the said works, from which moment the owners of the tunnel shall cease to use the products encountered.

ART. 145. If the experimenter or parties undertaking to open the tunnel shall fail to give timely notice, as provided for in the preceding article, they shall pay to the owner of the pertenencia and by appraisement of experts all the value of the products without deducting expenses which they may calculate to extract, and they shall be forbidden from continuing to profit by the part to which they may be entitled.

ART. 146. If the tunnel be utilized by some mines for transportation or extraction of ores they shall pay the experimenter whatever they may have agreed to pay him, and in default of an agreement they shall deliver to him 5 per cent. of the products which they may extract through the tunnel.

ART. 147. Neither the owner of an experimental tunnel nor in general any miner shall be entitled to indemnification for services of ventilation which they may render other mines with their works of communication.

ART. 148. Whenever in some mine one or more shafts are fitted to drain generally several mines with proper machinery to make the water rise to the surface, upon the corresponding petition being made and in view of favorable reports of two experts appointed by the mining committee, such general shafts and the cross-tunnels starting therefrom shall be considered as if they were experimental tunnels, with the rights and obligations of the latter, and the same may be prosecuted on pertenencias belonging to others.

ART. 149. Whenever starting from a shaft or from any other underground work there be projected some gallery of investigation or any other work of common utility to several mines, even though its object may not be to drain and it has to be cut in pertenencias belonging to other parties, this may be permitted if, in the opinion of two experts appointed by the mining committee, such work be really useful.

ART. 150. The conditions for executing the works to which the preceding article refers shall be those fixed for experimental tunnels. The distribution of expenses and of the metal or products among the different mines shall be made by agreement, and in the absence of the latter proportionally according to the opinion of experts, and applying the rules relating to experimental tunnels in similar cases.

TITLE VIII.—*Of mining associations.*

ART. 151. The associations or companies formed for the purpose of working mines and reduction works shall be governed by the provisions of the civil code of the federal district wherever the same are not modified by the provisions of this title.

ART. 152. Every mine, whether it be composed of one, two, or more dependencies, according to the title of its concession, is indivisible; that is, it cannot be portioned off so as to be distributed among different owners, and also that the associates or partners in a mining company have no right to undertake to work on their own individual account any given pertenencia or work of a mine or mines which may form the object of the company, but the works must be carried on in common, and the expenses and products must be divided according to agreement, and in default thereof proportionally according to the representation of each one.

ART. 153. Every company formed for the operating of mines, in conformity with what is determined in article 49, may acquire by denouncement four contiguous pertenencias on the same vein or deposit (*criadero*).

ART. 154. The mining association must be made to appear by a public writing (*escritura pública*) as an essential requisite for its validity.

ART. 155. The contract of the association must absolutely contain the name and domicile of each one of the copartners, and the representation of each one of them on the part which he holds in the company, which, without such requisites, shall not be reputed as constituted.

ART. 156. In every mining association or company the mine shall be considered as divided into a certain number of shares, and each associate shall have a right to one or several of these according to the agreement.

ART. 157. Any one of the associates is free to alienate the part of his representation, without the others having the right of preference (*tanto*); and he shall give notice to the director or superintendent of the association of the person to whom he may have sold, save in case the shares shall be represented by certificates transferable to the bearer.

ART. 158. The death of a copartner shall not dissolve the company, which shall continue with his heirs; and the latter may make use of the right established by the preceding article.

ART. 159. It shall not be required in an association formed for the operating of mines that the capital shall be fixed and determined.

ART. 160. In mining associations the copartners are only responsible to the amount or value of their shares, deducting what they may have already paid for the operating, if on forming the company a determined value had been fixed for them; in a contrary case they shall not be responsible for the obligations contracted for the association, except with the value of the mine or business comprising all that belongs to it.

ART. 161. Notwithstanding a mine is real estate and immovable, and being in this quality subject to all the provisions of the civil code of the federal district relative to real estate as to its alienation or transfer of dominion, mortgage, &c., the shares in a mining company or mining association are reputed movables for all legal effects.

ART. 162. The shares of which the preceding article speaks, of mines or reduction works (*hacienda de beneficio*), shall be represented by certificates transferable to the bearer, or to order, and transmissible by simple indorsement, without any right in the other shareholders of being preferred in the purchase thereof by paying the same (*el tanto*).

ART. 163. In default of stipulations contained in the company contract, the decision of the points which may arise with relation to the workings, administration, &c., shall be what the copartners may determine by a majority of votes; but for every resolution which imports an alienation of the property in the mine unanimity of votes shall be required.

ART. 164. In the deliberations of the association the owner or owners of one share shall have one vote, and he who may be the owner of more shall be considered in the voting according to the representation which shall correspond to the number of shares which he may have; but if one alone should be the owner of the half or more of the shares, his vote shall be valued one less than half.

ART. 165. In all cases in which by equality of votes there should be a tie, they must appear before the mining committee in order that it may decide without any other formality than knowledge of what may have occurred and been stated at the meeting, and the committee shall resolve taking into account the equity among the partners and the interests of mining.

ART. 166. In order that the resolutions be valid, they must be preceded by the citation or call of all the shareholders, expressing in the same the object of the meeting or the matter which is to be discussed, at least fifteen days beforehand, and the attendance of the majority or of one more than the half of the shares; but if for want of attendance a new call should have to be made, the meeting may be held with the number of shares represented by the parties present.

ART. 167. The summons or call referred to in the preceding article shall be made known personally to the shareholders known who may reside or have a representative in the same locality, and to the others through the official journal of the district, if there be one, and, if not, through that of the capital of the State.

ART. 168. The associate who fails to contribute with his share of the expenses, and does not pay it up within the term of two months, shall lose his shares, and the same shall be declared deserted, increasing the others proportionally, according to the terms and conditions set forth in the following articles.

ART. 169. In order to declare a share deserted prior notice must be given by the paying associates or by the manager or administrator of the mine to the respective mining committee, so that noting down the date on which the owner of that share failed to contribute, it may be declared deserted by the same committee if two months pass without his paying it.

ART. 170. If it is not shown that the shareholder was aware of the assessment levied or asked for of the payment which he has required to make and that he has resisted or refused to pay, the two months fixed in the preceding articles shall not begin to run until he has been notified by the mining committee of his obligation and of the sum with which he has to contribute, which notification, if such shareholder be unknown or absent, shall be made through the newspapers for a period of fifteen days as prescribed for the calling of meetings in article 167.

ART. 171. In case the desertion or forfeiture of any shares is declared by the committee the shareholder owning the same who is not agreed may put forward the respective suit against the company who asked for such declaration, and may apply to the corresponding civil court provided he does so within fifteen days reckoned from the date on which he is notified of the above resolution and not afterwards.

ART. 172. The associate whose shares are declared deserted unless there exists a contract stipulating otherwise shall only have the right to the reimbursement of the sums which he may have paid in. This reimbursement shall be made with 50 per cent. of

the net proceeds of the mine after having paid all the expenses incurred by the active members or associates before and after such desertion.

ART. 173. Unless otherwise agreed upon, the associates shall be under no obligation to divide the products in common or to contribute towards the purchase or establishment of reduction works. The distribution of the products extracted between the associates proportionally to the representation of each shall not be made until each one has paid in his share of the expenses of the mine.

ART. 174. The preceding rules and provisions shall only be applicable in default of a stipulation, since, if in an agreement made or in their respective by-laws (*estatutos*) others should be adopted, the latter shall be applicable, but those contained in articles 152, 154, 155, 156, 158, and 161 of this title are not renounceable, nor can they be altered or modified by private individuals.

TITLE IX.—*Of the contracts for supplies (Avío) and others relating to mines.*

ART. 175. The contract for supplies (*avío*) may be made by the supplier (*aviador*) acquiring a share in the mine, or as a simple loan (*préstamo ó refaccion*), and in either of such cases the stipulations of the contract shall be observed, and in default thereof the following rules. Those contained in articles 181, 183, and 186 can not be modified nor renounced.

ART. 176. When the supplies (*avío*) are agreed upon, the supplier (*aviador*) acquiring a part of the mine, he shall preserve this and his administration, while he maintains the supplies, and the profits shall be destined in the first place to pay the debt of said supplies, and afterwards they shall be divided between the owner and the supplier (*aviador*) in proportion to the representations which each one of them may have. The supplier or suppliers (*aviador*) may terminate the supplies (*avío*) whenever they may wish, losing in doing so that part of the mine which they had conditionally acquired, which shall revert to the original owner or owners; the supplier (*aviador*) preserving the right to the payment of what he may have spent, until he shall have lost the property in the mine.

ART. 177. If the capital of the supplies (*caudal del avío*) should be exhausted, or be in part unpaid, the miner shall not be obliged to satisfy it with his property, but only with the profits of the mine, 50 per cent. of which shall be destined, after covering the last supplies (*avío*), to paying the former suppliers (*aviadores*) one after the other, commencing with the last or most recent, provided that the qualifications of restitution (*refaccion*) shall agree. The debts, burdens, or mortgages which a mine may have shall be extinguished in case its property is lost on account of abandonment or by the non-observance of the precepts of this code, and they shall not be demandable when the mine is in possession of a new owner.

ART. 178. The supplies (*avío*) being made in the character of a loan, whether bearing interest or not, or under the condition of receiving in payment the silver (*las platas*) or products with some profit, shall be reimbursed with the products of the mine only, and shall not have any other guaranty than the said mine, unless in the contract there shall have been constituted or expressly stipulated mortgages on separate property or other securities.

ART. 179. With the exception of day's works due, the credit of the supplier (*aviador*), of whom the preceding article speaks, shall be preferred to any other credit which may not proceed from supplies (*avío*), said credit having the character of restitution (*refaccion*), and among different suppliers (*aviadores*) the preference belongs to the last, or to the next to the last.

ART. 180. If the said mine and its machinery, stock on hand (*existencias*), and other values which form a part of the business should be attached or sold, there shall be observed in favor of the suppliers what has been provided in the preceding articles in regard to the preferences of their credits over those of other creditors.

ART. 181. Every contract for supplies (*avío*) must be evidenced in a public writing, without which requisite it will not be valid and will have no legal force.

ART. 182. If the supplies be made contracted for a fixed time, or when the supplier engages himself to furnish the miner with a fixed capital or sum of money, he shall lose his right to collect whatever he may have advanced if he suspends or withdraws the supplies before having complied with his engagement, without precluding the right which the miner may have to exact from him such fulfillment and to solicit some other supplier.

ART. 183. The miner to whom the supplier fails to furnish in time the money with which to pay off the workmen (*la raya*) may take and sell, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, the goods or fixtures more apt to find a ready sale; and the loss suffered therefrom will be charged to the supplier.

ART. 184. Every *aviador* or supplier may place a supervisor if he does not administer the business, and the miner or owner may in his turn place one if the mine is administered by the supplier, according to the terms of the contract.

ART. 185. The supervisors (*interventores*) to which the preceding article refers shall

not interfere in the administration, and shall confine themselves to watch over and revise the operations, books, and accounts, having to advise the supplier or the owner they represent of whatever might be of interest to them, and in serious or urgent cases, and when it is sought to prevent some abuse or damage (loss), they shall advise the respective mining committee.

ART. 186. In the sales and contracts respecting the mines and the shares thereof there shall in no case be used the legal recourses of rescission on account of damages accruing, nor of restitution *in integrum*.[1]

ART. 187. The salary, wages, share in the negotiation, or whatever other system may be adopted in the working of mines, is a matter of private agreement between the owners of the same and the employés or workmen, and the contracts relating thereto shall be subject to the provisions of common law.

TITLE X.—*Of the proceedings in mining affairs.*

ART. 188. In economical and administrative matters the proceedings to be observed by the committee, in mining affairs, are those fixed in Titles IV and VI of this code.

ART. 189. The lawsuits in mining matters shall be carried on and decided definitively, in the federal district, in the Territory of Lower California, or in each State, by the judges and courts which may be competent therein, and according to their own laws of procedure, but always observing the rules established in the following articles.

ART. 190. The suit shall be summary whenever on account of the nature of the same it should not have a special or briefer form, according to the laws of procedure of the State where the mine is situated, or of the federal district or territory, as the case may be.

ART. 191. The works in a mine or in reduction works shall not be suspended on account of litigation, sequestration, or embargo; they shall only be looked into or supervised (by the court).

ART. 192. The machinery, tools, utensils, and provisions which may be necessary or existing in a mine or reduction works cannot be embargoed or sequestrated separately from the negotiation on account of any debts of the miner, and only for the payment of the workmen's wages shall there be taken and sold of said objects those which may be sufficient and necessary to pay said accounts.

ART. 193. In every case of sequestration or execution preference shall be given to, and the products of the mine shall be used for, the preservation of the works.

ART. 194. In cases of bankruptcy (*con curso*) or disposition of property by will or of intestacy, if in the property there be any mine or reduction works, the judge or representative of the bankruptcy shall attend to the preservation of the works; and if the products of said business should be sufficient therefor, and all the interested parties should not contribute, any one of them may pay the expenses, in which case he shall have the rights of the supplier for the amount which with such object he may have furnished and invested therein, and besides for his own credit if he should be a creditor; and in default of any of the parties in interest so doing, an outside supplier (*aviador*) shall be sought.

ART. 195. The executing creditor shall have the same right expressed in the last part of the preceding article, if the products should not be sufficient to preserve the works; and the possessor or person in execution not providing therefor, the creditor himself may offer to do it.

TITLE XI.—*Of the imposts on mining.*

ART. 196. During the term of fifty years, counted from the date of this law, mines of stone-coal, in all their variety, of iron, and of quicksilver, as well as the products thereof, shall be excepted from all direct taxation.

ART. 197. The circulation in the interior of the Republic of gold and silver, in bullion or in coin, of the other metals, and of all of the products of the mines shall be free from all imposts.

ART. 198. Quicksilver shall remain excepted from import duties and from all direct taxation.

ART. 199. Besides the duties of coinage and of exportation established, or which may be established, the mines not excepted in article 196, and their products, shall not bear more than one sole direct impost, which shall be fixed upon the value of the metal or of the substance worked, without deduction of costs, and which shall never exceed 2 per cent of said value.

ART. 200. The direct impost of which the preceding article treats shall be for the State

[1] If a mine after a sale becomes of much greater value the sale on that account cannot be rescinded nor the property restored to the seller.

in which the mine is situated, or for the federation when it is in the federal district or in the Territory of Lower California, and therefore the amount of that impost, within the limit marked, the respective legislatures of the States shall annually fix, and the Congress of the Union, in its turn, shall provide for the necessities of its exchequer and to the protection which it may accord to mining.

ART. 201. The reduction works or metallurgical offices of any class shall only pay to the State where they are, or to the federation if they should be situated in the federal district or in the Territory of Lower California, the same taxes which in the respective locality shall be fixed for other industrial establishments, without any difference whatever.

ART. 202. The federation shall receive, according as it is established, 25 per cent. of the taxes which according to the preceding articles belong to the States.

TITLE XIII.—*General provisions.*

ART. 203. Besides the attributes especially established in this law, there shall pertain to the mining committee that of watching over the exact observance and fulfillment of their orders in the mines and reduction works of their respective district, under the dependency and direction of the department of public works (*Fomento*). In grave or urgent cases when there is no time to consult with the said department they may decree, upon their own responsibility, the measures or dispositions which they may consider necessary or opportune for the preservation and regulation of the works and operation of the mines; and the local authorities shall extend to such committee their aid in the execution of the former if it should be necessary.

ART. 204. The individuals forming the mining committee are entitled to the same considerations as are given by law to the public authorities and officials, and in case any accusation is made against any of them on account of his trust, only the court which is competent to take cognizance of charges made against judges of first instance shall be able to try such individuals.

ART. 205. The mining committee and the employés of the committee shall be responsible for the offenses or abuses which they may commit in the discharge of their duties, according to the provisions of the penal code of the federal district.

ART. 206. In light offenses which they may incur, and in cases of complaint for unduly delaying without a just cause the dispatch of business, the members of the mining committee may be suspended and fined by order of the department of public works.

ART. 207. The committee shall be entitled to the fees fixed in the tariff formed by the department of public works for the acts performed by them or in which they may intervene.

ART. 208. The fees referred to in the preceding article and those which the same tariff fixes for the experts shall be paid by the denouncer or plaintiff; but in case the denouncement is based on the grounds that the mine is improperly worked and the party denouncing does not take possession because the owner or possessor of the mine should remedy the fault within the period of time fixed for so doing, the expenses of the denouncement shall be paid by said owner or possessor.

ART. 209. All the proprietors or suppliers of mines shall have in the district where the said mine is situated, if either such owner or supplier should absent himself, an agent or attorney duly accredited, with whom the authorities shall treat and to whom shall be referred the proceeding which may be had. In default of said agent or attorney such authorities shall treat and the business be carried on, without the necessity of summoning the owner, with the administrator or person in charge of the business if he be present, and, if not, with any of the employés. In the absence of all of these parties the lawsuit shall be carried on as in cases of default, according to the respective law of procedure.

ART. 210. The Executive shall designate, according to the terms of article 21 of the constitution, the penalties incurred by those who may violate the provisions of the regulations which he may issue for the application of this code, at the same time authorizing the mining committee or the officials acting in their stead to impose the same fines.

ART. 211. The owners of mines and of reduction works, or the administrators of the same, are obliged to furnish the statistical data and information which may be asked of them by the committees or by the officials acting in their place according to the instructions which the department of public works or general direction of statistics may dictate; and said persons, should they fail to comply therewith, shall be subject to the penalties established in the regulations of statistics.

Transitory provisions.

ART. 212. All mining property legally acquired before the date on which this law takes effect shall remain subsisting, even though it may be of deposits or substances not included herein, or the "pertenencias" of which may have an extension different from that which is now established.

ART. 213. If the properties acquired prior to the date on which the present law takes effect, by way of denouncement, are of deposits or substances which, in conformity with article 10, belong to the owner of the soil, the proprietors to whom said properties may have been adjudged as mines shall continue to possess them as heretofore, and for only this one time they shall enjoy a special production for two years, counting from the date on which this code commenced to govern, in order that within that term they may be put in operation; and in case, after said term shall have expired, the owners shall abandon them or lose their rights by forfeiture, said mines shall be considered thereafter as the property of the owner of the soil. The denouncements presented before this code commenced to be in force shall be decided conformably with the laws in force at the date on which they shall have been presented, but in the proceedings the provisions of the present code shall be observed.

ART. 214. The mines which until the issuing of this code may be in operation or legally protected (*amparadas*) shall preserve the measures which they may have, although their pertenencias may be different from those which now are established, and they may be ratified if the interested parties should solicit.

ART. 215. In any case, in order to continue preserving rights acquired previously, it is a necessary condition that the possessor shall comply in the future with the provisions of this code, under the penalties which it establishes.

ART. 216. The salt mines (*salinas*) which the federation may possess on the coasts of the Republic, or in other points of the national territory, shall be operated in conformity with the regulations which the department of public works may dictate respecting the leases or other contracts which shall have been made relative to them, until their termination. In regard to those which may have been alienated by the national Government, the present possessors shall continue enjoying them on the terms of their respective contracts, and the owners of the soil on which such salt mines (*salinas*) may be found shall respect the rights acquired.

ART. 217. In those States in which the imposts on mines and their products, as well as on the reduction works or metallurgical establishments of any class, be not regulated according to the provisions of Title XI of this code. there shall be issued the necessary laws in order that said imposts may be in accord with the provisions of that title from 1st of July, 1885.

Final provision.

ART. 218. This code shall take effect in all the Republic on the 1st day of January, 1885, and thenceforth the mining ordinances of May 22, 1783, shall be repealed, as well as the other laws and provisions of the colonial epoch of the federation or of the States, relative to the branch of mining, even in the parts in which they should not be contrary thereto. Wherefore I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and that due compliance be given it.

Given in the palace of the executive power of the Union, in Mexico, on the 22d day of November, 1884.

MANUEL GONZALEZ.

To the Citizen MANUEL FERNANDEZ,
Chief Clerk in charge of the Office of the Department of Public Works.

And I communicate it to you for your understanding and consequent ends.
Liberty and the constitution.

M. FERNANDEZ,
Chief Clerk.

MEXICO, *November* 22, 1884.

REGULATIONS.

Department of state and office of public works, colonization, industry, and commerce of the Mexican Republic. (*Section* 4.)

The President of the Republic has been pleased to address to me the following decree:

Manuel Gonzalez, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to all whom it may concern:

Be it known, that by virtue of the constitutional authority of the Executive, and according to the provisions of article 25, Title II of the mining code, I have seen fit to issue the following regulations for the organization of mining committees, and tariff for the collection of dues and fees.

CHAPTER I.—*Of miners.*

ART. 1. All persons who are able to read and write, and have inscribed their names in the book or register to which article 6 refers, shall be considered as miners in every locality so that they may vote in the elections for mining committees, provided they have any one of the following requisites: (I) Those who for one year previous to the date of the inscription have been owners or suppliers, in whole or in part, of one or several mines or reduction works. (II) The mining engineers, and parties devoting themselves to the reduction of metals, after having resided one year in the locality. (III) Those whose names being already inscribed in some other mining committee acquire property in that locality, even if a year has not transpired since they became owners of the same.

ART. 2. Parties comprehended in section I of the preceding article may be inscribed as miners of the locality if they so ask it expressly, to which end they shall present the respective petition in writing to the mining committee in question, with the documents that prove his ownership, so that such committee may decide the matter.

ART. 3. The petitions for inscription to which the preceding article refers may be made out by an attorney or by proxy, and to this end a letter or power of attorney legalized before two well-known witnesses will be sufficient.

ART. 4. Parties comprehended in § II of article 1 shall present together with their petition the documents which prove in a legal manner their residence in the locality for the required time.

ART. 5. Parties comprehended in § III of the said article 1 shall accompany a certificate of the respective committee wherein they have been inscribed, and the evidence to show that they own property in that locality.

ART. 6. In view of the petitions to which the preceding articles refer and of the resolutions passed upon them, if they are favorable, a book shall be formed with the title of "inscription book of miners of the mining committee of" (name of place).

CHAPTER II.—*Of the mining committees.*

ART 7. The mining committees shall exercise the economical and administrative powers which are conceded to them in the mining code, and shall be under the obligation of furnishing the information and rendering the reports which may be required of them by the political or judicial authorities and by the department of public works.

ART. 8. The mining committees shall exercise their functions under the immediate dependency and direction of the department of public works.

ART. 9. For the present there shall be mining committees at the points determined in article 56.

Hereafter, when some miners or mining committees petition for it, or when new mineral deposits are discovered, the department of public works may establish new mining committees, fixing their respective limits of jurisdiction; but in order to carry this into effect an indispensable requisite shall be the existence or residence of at least fifteen persons capable of discharging the duties of mining committees at the head or chief town of the locality in question, which fact shall be proven by means of a certificate from the first political and local authority.

ART. 10. The limits for the jurisdiction of mining committees shall be arranged, whenever it is possible, in harmony with the political divisions of the State, federal district, or territory in which they are found.

ART. 11. The mining committees shall be renewed one-half each year, and shall be composed of two proprietary members and four substitutes, elected directly by the miners inscribed in each locality.

ART. 12. The members of the mining committees and their substitutes shall have no fixed salary, but shall enjoy the perquisites or fees fixed in article 47. The duration of these commissions shall be of two years, and the committee may be re-elected.

ART. 13. In order that the ordinary election may be held there shall be issued by the acting committees the corresponding proclamations (*convocatorias*) before the 15th day of November of each year, stating therein the day, hour, and place in which the election is to take place. The omission of what is here provided shall be punished by the department of public works with a fine of from $10 to $50, which will be imposed on the deputies who do not comply with this provision. When the establishment of a new mining committee is under consideration, the order of the department of public works relative thereto shall assign the date on which the president of the "Ayuntamiento," or municipal corporation, must issue the proclamation for the election and the day on which it must take place. The municipal president having once received the order from the department of public works establishing a new deputation, shall issue the proclamation, and from that date until three days before the election he shall have open a provisional register for the inscription of miners, in order that the persons may be registered therein

who, in order to fulfill the requisites which article 1 expresses, may have a right to take part in the election. The decisions of the municipal president admitting or rejecting petitions for registry are not revisable; but the department of public worbs, on petition of an aggrieved person , shall punish with a fine of from $10 to $50 the faults which, relative to this matter, the municipal president may commit.

ART. 14. The regular election in the localities where mining committees are established shall take place on the 1st day of December of every year, although it may be a holiday. The election shall be presided over by the member in turn, and the ballot counters (*escrutadores*) shall be two of the parties present, who shall be chosen by a majority of voters. One deputy and two substitutes shall be elected every year for the renewal, in part, of the committee. Where there is no mining committee the first election for all the members of one shall be made under the presidency of the municipal president of the place in which the committee shall act, and, after the expiration of one year their functions shall cease unless they shall be re-elected.

ART. 15. To be eligible as a proprietary member of a mining committee or as a substitute, one is required to be a miner registered in the books of that committee, a Mexican citizen in the exercise of his rights, and a resident of the place in which the committee performs its functions.

ART. 16. All the miners who shall have been registered in the book to which article 6 refers, at least three days prior to the day of election, have a right to appear at said elections in person, or by an attorney in fact, who shall be a miner.

ART. 17. In order that there be an election, it is necessary that at least fifteen registered miners shall appear in person or by proxy. If for want of number the election cannot be had, it shall be called again with an interval of ten days at the most, until a sufficient number is present.

ART. 18. Every miner shall have for himself one vote, and he may represent four more by having special authority therefor, either by a formal power or by a *carta poder*[1] legalized before two known witnesses, so that in no case the represenatation by one person shall exceed five votes. If it should happen that any one of the voters present should have a greater number of proxies, the total representation thereby shall only be computed as five votes.

ART. 19. The election of each officer shall take place separately and by secret ballot by the means of election tickets. If on the first ballot no one should have an absolute majority a second ballot shall be had, dropping all but the two highest until a majority is obtained. In case of a tie the vote shall be repeated once, and if again a tie vote is the result between two parties lots shall be drawn, and the party elected shall be designated by chance. Once that the corresponding declaration has been made as to the parties elected by the officer presiding, the respective minutes shall be drawn up, discussed, and approved, and shall be signed by the members presiding.

ART. 20. If before or during the election some one or more miners, forming a minority, should present or allege any protests on account of nullity, they shall be added to or entered in the minutes.

ART. 21. Of said minutes of election and of the protests, if any exist, copies shall be forwarded to the department of public works, certified to by the citizens presiding, and their appointment shall be communicated to the parties elected, that they may take possession of their offices on the 1st day of the following January.

ART. 22. In case the election is disapproved by the department of public works, the miners will be called upon to hold a new one, which shall take place within a new period of time, not to exceed ten days; but such disapproval shall not nullify the acts of the member or members who may have commenced to perform their duties as such.

ART. 23. The office of a member of a mining committee, whether proprietary or as a substitute, cannot be resigned, except on account of very just cause offered before the same committee, one of the reasons for so doing being the fact of having acted as such member during the preceding two years.

ART. 24. When upon holding an ordinary election the committee is incomplete on account of impediment, or the absolute absence of any proprietary or substitute member occurring during the year, besides the members who are to legally replace those who have served out their time, the same electoral board or meeting shall elect those who are to fill the vacancy or vacancies then existing. The person or persons thus named shall only occupy their office for the time that was wanting to finish the term of two years by the party whom they are to replace.

ART. 25. In order that there may be no delays in the denouncements and other economical matters of simple proceedings which may come up, for the dispatch of business the two proprietary members shall take turns for periods of three months each.

ART. 26. Grave or important business coming up, as also acts of adjudication, *amparos*

[1] Not made before a notary.

or writs of protection and declaration of desertion or forfeiture, shall be dispatched by the two members jointly, for which purpose they shall meet once a week, and at other extraordinary times when necessary.

ART. 27. When the opinion of the two members differ on some business, they shall call upon one of the substitutes, in the order of his appointment, so that after the three have examined the points at issue the majority may resolve upon the same, such resolution to be signed by three members intervening in the same, with the explanation which may be deemed proper.

ART. 28. The members shall consult with a legal adviser, duly admited to the bar, and whose selection shall be free, upon any doubts arising, whether as to their competency to treat the matter brought before them or with regard to the manner of proceeding with the same; but it shall not be obligatory for the members to adopt the opinion of such adviser.

ART. 29. For the dispatch of business brought before the mining committees, each shall have a secretary.

ART. 30. This secretary shall have a salary of $600 annually, and he shall be appointed by the department of public works on the proposal of the mining committees.

ART. 31. In order to be a secretary of a mining committee one must be a Mexican citizen in the exercise of his rights and have the practice and knowledge which are requisite for the dispatch of the business according to the judgment of the said committee.

ART. 32. Without prejudice to the regular and extraordinary meetings which the mining committee may hold, the secretary shall have his office open to the public during four hours each day, in order to receive therein the denouncements and other documents of the miners.

ART. 33. The members, secretaries, and experts may be excused from any special matter, provided that for a cause wholly conformable to the laws in force for the administration of juistce in the respective locality it may be done; but the point shall be determined by the committee formed by the other proprietary deputy, and the substitute to whom it shall belong to act, excluding for this case only, the person in question.

ART. 34. When the first member shall be in default, either temporarily or absolutely, the second shall be substituted in his stead; and in the place of the second the substitutes shall be called in the order of their election.

ART. 35. Through the default or impediment of said members those who may have been proprietary members or substitutes during the previous year or years shall be substituted in their stead.

ART. 36. The substitutions of which the two preceding articles speak shall continue in case of the defaults being permanent until a new election shall be had according to article 24.

ART. 37. When the secretary shall be absent temporarily and for less than a month, or in any special case, the members shall act with two assisting witnesses; but if his default through sickness, license, or absence should exceed one month, a secretary *pro tempore* may be appointed, with the approval of the department of public works, who shall act until the return of the secretary.

ART. 38. The members of the mining committee during the period for which they have been elected may be excused from any municipal office.

ART. 39. Every committee shall keep a book which shall be entitled "Experts of the ——— mining committee [such a place]," which shall contain the petitions of the interested parties which have been granted by the respective committee and of the extract or copy of their vouchers, the originals of which shall be returned after a comparison has been made.

ART. 40. All mining engineers, metallurgists or assayers, bridge and road engineers, mechanics, surveyors, and hydrometric experts may be registered at their own request as scientific experts to exercise their professions, but they shall be considered only as practical men in branches not included under their proper title.

ART. 41. In conformity with the provisions of article 26 of the mining code, the committees shall appoint from among those registered one titled expert, with whom they shall consult upon such official business as may present itself.

ART. 42. In matters of dispute mining committees shall appoint, with preference, as experts in their respective branches, those who have been registered with titles as such.

Only in default of such experts shall the mining committees appoint according to their judgment the most intelligent practical men of the locality in their place.

ART. 43. Mining committees, besides the books of the inscription of miners and of experts above mentioned, shall keep the following:

An election-book; a register of denouncements; of the possession of mines and reduction works; of *amparos* or writs of protection; of visits to mines; of extracts of the records forwarded to the courts, and a general inventory of its archives.

ART. 44. When the mining committees pass any resolution by which some one of the

interested parties considers himself injured, the latter may, besides what is provided for in articles 80 and 96 of the Mining Code, file his complaint properly vouched for before the secretary of public works, who shall forthwith ask for the corresponding report from the members in question, transmitting to them for the purpose the complaint and vouchers, either original or a copy of the same.

ART. 45. The complaints referred to in the preceding article shall only be made out and attended to within one month after the resolution in question has been communicated to the interested party. After the expiration of this time, and when not accompanied by vouchers, such complaints shall be rejected at once.

ART. 46. The secretary of public works, in view of the accusation, of the report and of the vouchers, shall decide the case as follows: (1) If the fault or offense be a light one and duly proven such official may impose administratively upon the responsible party a fine up to the sum of $100. (2) If the offense be a serious one the fine may be from one hundred to five hundred dollars; and if a crime has been committed the records shall be passed to the proper tribunal or court, submitting to it the guilty party, so that after proper trial the penalty to which he has made himself liable may be imposed.

CHAPTER III.—*Of the fees to be paid in mining matters.*

ART. 47. The mining committee shall not have the right to collect any fees, except in the following cases: (1) For any order or resolution given by them for the admission of denouncements, record of document, concession of *amparo*, adjudication, &c., they shall collect $1. (2) For their attendance at meetings, $2 per hour or fraction thereof of the time employed thereat. (3) For the possession they may give of a mine, whatever may be the number of its "pertenencias," for the possession of a surplus piece of ground (*demasía*) or reduction-works, $5. (4) For the exterior examination or reconnaissance, either for one or more "pertenencias," of a surplus piece of ground, or of reduction-works, $5. (5) For the examination, visit, or reconnaissance of interior works, $5 for each "pertenencia," when the depth does not exceed 100 meters, and another $5 for every 100 meters more or fraction thereof of depth. If the reconnaissance should pass to another "pertenencia," or "pertenencias," they shall collect besides, one-half of the sum fixed in this fraction for each. (6) For each league traveled by them in the performance of any of the above-mentioned duties, at the rate of $1 per league going and another $1 per league returning.

ART. 48. The secretaries of the mining committee shall receive: (1) For certifying to any resolution (*acuerdo*), registry, or certificate of the members, $1. (2) For revising copies of the leases which the expedientes and other documents may contain which they may have to extract, or with which to make a report, at the rate of 5 cents each one. (3) For drafting and writing the decrees, resolutions, acts (titles), examination, appearances, notifications, citations, entries of official notes, notices, extracts, &c., at the rate of 25 cents for each ten lines or fraction thereof, besides the fees designated in fraction I. (4) For the writing, comparing, and certifying to copies (*testimonios*), certificates, and other literal copies at the rate of $1 for every hundred lines or fraction thereof, and one half-dollar when they shall be simple copies. (5) For attendance at meetings at the rate of $1 for every hour or fraction thereof in which they shall have been engaged. (6) For attendance on giving possessions and personal examinations, and for exterior examinations, $5 for each act, whether it be of a surplus ground (*demasía*), or of one or more "pertenencias," or of a reduction-works. (7) For the searching of expedientes or any other documents of the archives, at the rate of $1 for every year that it might have been registered. (8) For the notifications or citations which shall be made in going to the houses of the interested parties, 50 cents, besides what is expressed in § 3. (9) For the inspections (*veedurías*), interior visits, or examinations, and for the leagues which they shall travel, the same as that assigned to the members. (10) For a copy of a plan, $5.

ART. 49. When, in default of the secretary, the members act with assisting witnesses, they shall receive the fees designated for the secretary, which shall be paid to the witnesses.

ART. 50. The titled mining experts shall receive, unless there be a contract to the contrary: (1) For the survey of a vein or deposit (*criadero*) which they make of a new or old mine in order to assign its pertenencias, and the report and respective plans, $5 for each concession, whatever may be the number of pertenencias; and they shall receive besides, for the measurement which they make for the designation of the boundary lines, at the rate of 5 cents for every meter they may measure. (2) For the rectifications which they shall make in order to explain the respective boundary lines of each mine, or in order to mark the forms (*figuras*) and perimeters of the surplus grounds (*demasías*), $5 for the report and respective plans, and 5 cents besides for every meter which they shall measure (3) For the inspections, interior visits, or personal examinations, being simple exami-

nations without measurements, and for the corresponding report, $10 for each pertenencia, when the depth does not exceed 100 meters, and another ten for every 100 meters or fraction thereof which shall increase the depth; if the examination should extend to another or other pertenencias, they shall receive besides the half of what is designated in this fraction for each one of them. (4) For the interior measurements which they make, at the rate of 15 cents for every meter of the hypothenuse. (5) For the construction of plans, which shall not be of those already expressed in §§ 1 and 2, and in those which they have to make calculations and construct horizontal and vertical projections, whether the measurement be exterior or interior, 15 cents per meter; but if such measurement be very short or the plan should refer to a very simple work, they shall charge for such plan $10 as a minimum price. (6) For each copy of the plan already made one-fourth of the value of the original, with the understanding that the minimum value of such copy shall be $5. (7) For the written reports made by them on matters pertaining to their profession, and not comprised in those mentioned in §§ 1, 2 and 3, at the rate of $1 for every twenty-five lines. (8) For their participation or attendance at meetings, $2 per hour or fraction thereof of the time thus employed by them. (9) For the formation of estimates or valuations, besides the fees above assigned, they shall receive—

Upon the value of such estimates, when not over $1,000, $10.

When the amount of the valuation does not reach $10,000 besides the sum expressed in the preceding paragraph, for the value over and above the $1,000, $5 per thousand.

When the amount of estimates or valuations exceeds $10,000, besides the sums assigned in the two preceding paragraphs, they shall receive $2 per thousand, for the sum over and above $10,000. (10) If the expert be prevented from executing his work he shall be paid at the rate of $10 per day as long as the interruption lasts. (11) The work performed for the measurement of water, leveling, and similar operations, shall be paid for at the rate of $10 for every half day or less of the time employed in their execution, besides the sums assigned for the measurements, reports, &c. (12) For the leagues traveled by them in order to discharge the duties intrusted to them, at the rate of $1 per league going, and the same sum returning.

ART. 51. Scientific metallurgists acting as experts shall be entitled to collect as follows, unless there be a contract to the contrary: (1) For the work performed by them in the reduction-works, $10 a day. (2) For other works they may execute, the sums assigned to mining experts in the preceding article.

ART. 52. Assayers of metals shall receive the following fees, unless a different agreement is made: (1) For a dry assay to determine a single substance, $2. (2) For the assay of silver mixed with gold, $3. (3) For an assay by the water process (moist assay), $5. (4) For an analysis, $50.

ART. 53. The non-scientific experts (*prácticos*), shall, when employed, collect the same fees as those assigned to the scientific experts in the preceding articles.

ART. 54. Such cases as are not provided for in this tariff, when no agreement exists, shall be paid for according to the valuation made by experts.

ART. 55. The fees assigned to the members, secretaries and experts, shall be the same, whether to be paid for by a private person or by a company.

Transitory provisions.

ART. 56. For the present, and until the *data* relative to the necessities of all the mining districts of the republic are obtained, mining committees shall be established in the following localities: Fasco, Zacualpan, Flalpujahua, Angangueo, Pachuca, Zimapan, Cadereita, Guanajuato, Catorce, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, Batopilas, La Paz, Culiacan, Hermosillo, Alamos, and Oaxaca.

The said committee being once installed, each one shall report within fifteen days to the department of public works in regard to the jurisdictional limits which it may consider suitable for the public interest should be assigned it, and until said department shall decide said committees shall exercise their functions within the political districts of their residence (*ubicacion*).

ART. 57. The municipal authorities of the towns which are cited in the preceding article shall issue a proclamation before the 15th day of January next, in order that at the place and at the hour which they designate all the persons may meet who, in conformity with article 1 of this regulation may be miners of the respective localities, in order to elect, the 1st of February next, the first mining committee, the persons who are considered as having a right to vote being registered before the 28th day of said January.

ART. 58. The persons elected on the 1st of February next shall immediately take possession of their offices, protesting[1] before the municipal authority which shall have presided over the election that they will faithfully comply with the duties of their offices.

[1] No oaths are administered.

ART. 59. The mining committees being once constituted, they shall appoint temporarily a secretary, and shall propose to the department of public works the person who is to fill the place.

ART. 60. The mining committees elected on the 1st of February next shall receive from the authority or authorities which shall have been acting up to that date, in mining affairs all the expedientes relative thereto, and shall make an inventory thereof and execute the corresponding receipt.

ART. 61. Of the members of mining committees, proprietary and substitute, who are to be elected the 1st of February next, the first proprietary member and the first and second substitutes shall continue in office until the 1st of January, 1886, and the second proprietary member and the third and fourth substitutes shall perform their functions until the 1st day of January, 1887, in order to be substituted for those who, in conformity with article 14, shall be elected respectively on the 1st of December, 1885 and 1886, provided they shall not be re-elected.

Wherefore, I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and that due compliance be given it.

Given in the palace of the Executive Power of the Union, in Mexico, the 28th of November, 1884.

MANUEL GONZALEZ.

To the Citizen MANUEL FERNANDEZ,
Chief Clerk in charge of the Department of Public Works.

And I communicate it to you for your understanding and consequent ends.
Liberty and constitution.

M. FERNANDEZ,
Chief Clerk.

MEXICO, *November* 28, 1884.

NORWAY.

REPORT BY CONSUL GADE ON THE NORWEGIAN WHALE FISHERIES.

The Norwegian whale fishing in 1885 can now be considered over, and the quantity of oil is probably about 25,000 barrels.

This quantity must be considered a large one, and would under ordinary circumstances yield a good profit to the companies, but owing to the bad times, and perhaps also to overproduction, the prices of oil have been uncommonly low, and from £5 to £9 per ton lower than those of last year. The dark brands especially were difficult to sell even at incredibly low prices.

Several of the companies have guano factories on the coast of Finmarken, but the prices of guano too are extremely low, so the net profit will probably be rather small. It is strange that the guano produced here is not consumed in this country, but is exported to Hamburg. It is sold for 9 to 10 kroner per bag.

The bottlenose fishermen brought this year home an unusually large quantity of oil, but the prices have now gone down to £27 10*s.* and £30 per ton, against £45 and £50 in former years. As the consumption of this bottlenose oil is but small, it is also difficult to sell.

Of the production of last year about 300 tons remained this summer still unsold in Scotland, and large quantities of the yield of this season will probably also be unsold.

The Norwegian dealers have had a very unprofitable season, and, notwithstanding the small quantity produced, the prices of oil are even lower than last year. Only a few sales have been made up to this date. While the whole sealing fleet in earlier days went to Hamburg to get the blubber boiled, all the steamers now make use of the boiling establishments in or about Tonsberg.

With a few exceptions the sealskins have now been disposed of at somewhat better prices than last year.

When we consider that Norway, which is but a poor country, has invested so large capitals in vessels and establishments for the fisheries above mentioned—in Finmarken alone probably about 4,000,000 kroner—it is to be regretted that the result of this year has been so poor. Still we hear of building and fitting out of new and expensive fishing vessels, which probably is done in hopes of better business times and more lucrative prices of fishing products.

GERH. GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christianja, October 7, 1885.

NORWEGIAN PATENT LAW.

Under date December 8, 1885, Consul Gade transmits a translation of the new patent law of Norway:

We, Oscar, by the grace of God King of Norway and Sweden, the Goths and Wendes, make known:

The resolution of the ordinary Storthing, now in session, of the 8th of June of this year, of such tenure, has been submitted to us:

SECTION 1. Patents may be granted on new inventions, useful for industrial purposes, the following, however, excepted: (*a*) Inventions the working of which should be contrary to law, good morals, or public order. (*b*) Inventions of provisions or medicines. Patents, however, will be granted on the methods or the apparatuses for their production when specially indicated.

SEC. 2. An invention shall not be considered as new if it has, prior to the application for patent, been known in such a way that it can be worked by other persons conversant with the subject.

Publication in print or exhibition in ordinary exhibitions shall, however, not be an obstacle for the granting of a patent within six months from the publication or the exhibition.

SEC. 3. Only the first inventor or the person who derives his right from him, with such exception which may result from section 4, is entitled to obtain a patent.

When it cannot be ascertained who is the first inventor amongst several applicants for a patent, it shall be granted to him who has first made the application.

SEC. 4. When a patent on an examination has been granted in this kingdom, the patentee shall, within two years from the date of the filing of the application of patent, be exclusively entitled to patents on improvements or supplements to the invention already patented. Any application for such a patent which may be filed from any other person shall in consequence be kept sealed in the Patent Office, and only be decided on at the expiration of the said period, unless the original patentee has used his right of preference.

SEC. 5. Letters of patent shall be issued for a period of fifteen years from the date of the day the application was filed. If a person who has obtained a patent on an invention desire to obtain a patent on supplements to or improvements upon the same, he shall have the choice of obtaining an original or only a supplementary patent expiring at the same time as the original one.

SEC. 6. A fee of thirty kroner for the examination of the case shall be paid to the Patent Office when the application for a patent is filed.

For patents granted, supplementary patents excepted, shall furthermore an additional annual fee be paid, viz: for the second year of the period ten kroner, with an additional fee of five kroner to that of the foregoing year during the remaining years of the period.

This fee is to be paid before the beginning of the patent year in which it falls due. It may, however, be paid within three months later, but then only with an addition of one-fifth of the amount.

SEC. 7. Letters of patent have such effect that no person can without permission of the patentee, except for his own use, manufacture or import from abroad objects patented, nor must he offer them for sale or have them for commission.

When a method, an apparatus, a machine, a tool, or other implement has been patented, no person, without the permission of the patentee, must employ the object patented in his industry.

Goods employed on vessels, being patented, may, however, be used by vessels in foreign trade while in Norwegian harbors or in Norwegian sea territory.

SEC. 8. Patents shall not be valid against any person who before the application for patent was filed had worked the invention in this kingdom or made the necessary preparations for it.

If the patentee has earlier published the invention in the way mentioned in the last part of section 2, the validity of the patent shall be counted back from the publication, if he at the same time and in connection with it—in case of an exhibition by a label on the exhibit—has made public that he intended to make application for patent and he also has previously announced it to the Patent Office.

SEC. 9. An invention patented may be used by the Government without the permission of the patentee, if the King orders it. An invention patented of paramount importance for any industry may also be placed at the disposal of private persons by a similar order. In both cases the patentee shall be entitled to compensation, the amount and calculation of which, if no stipulation be agreed upon, shall be fixed by a special jury. The compensation shall in the first case be paid by the public, and in the latter case by those

who may use the invention. If the compensation be stipulated as a fixed sum, it shall be paid before the use of the invention. If it be stipulated as a rent, the special jury shall, at the request of the patentee, also decide on the period in which it shall be paid, and it shall also fix the amount of the security which is to be given for the due payment of the rent. The rent, stipulated by the jury, may be collected by execution.

SEC. 10. The examination and the decision of applications for patents shall rest with a patent commission, residing at Christiania, and consisting of a president, who shall be a lawyer, and at least five technical members, all appointed by the King for a period of five years. Deputies for the technical members shall also be appointed.

No decision relating to an application for a patent shall be made unless at least four, or, in case of dissension, five, members of the commission be present, amongst whom always the president and the or those members who have previously examined the case. In case of equal votes, the president shall have the casting vote.

Each decision shall be accompanied by motives, and a complete copy be sent to the petitioner of the patent or to his representative.

SEC. 11. No member of the commission of patents shall be allowed, either themselves or by others, to obtain a patent of any invention, or to be the representative of any other person in patent matters. They shall withdraw when they are in such relations to the person who applies for a patent that they would have been obliged to withdraw from a law court when judges of it.

SEC. 12. Whoever will obtain a patent on an invention shall hand in to the commission of patents: (1) An application for patent, addressed to the commission; (2) a duplicate description of the invention; (3) duplicate drawings required to explain the description, and, when necessary, also models, samples, etc.; (4) a list of all the documents, etc., handed in.

SEC. 13. When the applicant is not residing in Norway he must in the application designate an attorney residing in the country to represent him in everything pertaining to the patent and to be summoned before a law court in his place. A certified copy of the power of attorney given to the representative and acknowledged by the same shall accompany the application.

The application shall also, when not signed by the applicant himself, always be accompanied by a due power of attorney for the person who signed it.

SEC. 14. The application, which only must relate to one principal object (with pertaining details), shall contain the name, profession, and residence of the applicant, besides a short designation of the invention to be quoted in the letters of patent. When the invention was not made by the applicant himself, required papers proving that the invention was legally transferred to him shall be produced.

The description must be given so explicitly and completely that any person conversant with the subject may, thus guided, work and make use of the invention. It shall end with a clear designation of what the applicant considers to be his invention and applies to be protected by a patent.

The application and the description shall be written in Norwegian.

The drawings shall be clear and durable, showing all the details mentioned in the description. The details shall be marked in the text and the drawings by corresponding letters or figures.

SEC. 15. Should the commission of patents find that an application does not fulfill the provisions in sections 12, 13, and 14, they shall, as soon as possible, give the applicant, or his attorney, a written notice of it, and a proper time shall be fixed to fulfill the deficiency. Should the appointed time expire without the necessary correction having been made, the application may immediately be laid aside.

SEC. 16. Should the invention for which a patent has been applied evidently not be new, or should it be impracticable, according to other provisions of this law, to grant letters of patent for same, the application can be instantly rejected.

SEC. 17. Should, on the other side, the application, with pertaining documents, be found to be formally in good order, and no such obstacle be deemed present as mentioned in section 16, the commission shall as soon as possible, and within four weeks at latest, issue a public notice of the application, stating the main character thereof, and the name of the applicant. At the same time the application accompanied by all documents pertaining and other supplements shall be made accessible to the public at the patent office.

SEC. 18. If the inventor should in his application request it, and at the same time pay a supplementary fee of 20 kroner, the publication and exhibition prescribed in section 17 may be postponed until four months from the date the inventor or his attorney were informed that the patent commission, on their preliminary examination, did not find anything in the way to impede the granting of the application. In such a case the commission shall have a respite of eight weeks for the preliminary examination, and it shall also be entitled to hear the opinions of persons conversant with the subject, as provided in section 20.

SEC. 19. Any person may within a period of eight weeks from the publication file a protest with the patent commission against the granting of the patent applied for. Such a protest shall be written; and the motives of it shall also be written.

SEC. 20. The commission shall within sixteen weeks from the date of the publication decide on the application. Before doing so it is entitled to require further opinions and explanations from those whom the case may concern, and to obtain opinions of such persons as may be conversant with the subject, or take other steps which may be necessary for the understanding of the case.

SEC. 21. Should the applicant be dissatisfied with the decision of the commission given in accordance with sections 16 or 20, thinking he is able to give such explanations or informations which may bring a different result, he shall within six weeks be permitted to make an application to the commission, who then shall take the case under new consideration. If the applicant should be dissatisfied with the new decision he shall, on application to the patent commission. be further permitted to appeal the decision to an over patent commission, consisting of seven members, appointed by the King for the case and qualified for it. When applying for this the applicant shall pay a fee of 150 kroner, which shall be reimbursed in case the first decision should not be confirmed. The patent commission shall decide the case according to the documents laid before the lower patent commission.

SEC. 22. When it has been finally decided to grant the patent the commission shall issue a letter of patent, indicating the object patented and the day from which its validity is to be counted (compare section 5).

After having issued the letter of patent the commission shall, as soon as possible, make it public, the publication to contain the description with supplements of their principal parts, and the name and the residence of the agent (if any) authorized by the patentee.

When it has been finally decided that the application shall be rejected this decision shall also be published.

SEC. 23. In case a patentee is going to reside abroad, or the patent has been assigned to a person who does not live in Norway, the name of an agent must be given to the patent office, and a power of attorney must be forwarded to it, as provided in section 15.

SEC. 24. The patent office shall enter all patents granted in records, showing the object and the date of each patent, the name and the residence of the patentee or of his agent, if there be any. Should a patent expire, be invalid, be annulled by the decision of a court, or be wholly or partly declared void, it shall be entered in records, and at the same time be made public. The same shall be observed on the assignment of the right of a patent, and on the appointment of an agent or a substitute of the same (section 13 and 23), when a duly certified notice of it has been given to the patent office. As long as this shall not be done, the assignment or the appointment shall be null in relation to the public or other private persons.

The records as well as the descriptions, drawings, models, &c., relating to patents granted shall be accessible to anybody who may desire to make themselves acquainted with same.

SEC. 25. A patent becomes invalid—

(1) When the fee, as provided under section 6, has not been paid to the patent office within the time prescribed.

(2) When the appointed agent no longer either can or will act as such and the patentee has not within three months filed with the patent office the name of a new agent, after having been summoned to do so in the newspapers, wherein patents are to be published.

SEC. 26. A patent may be annulled totally, or in part, when it be proved that it should not have been granted altogether according to the prescriptions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, or only for a part.

SEC. 27. A patent may be annulled by the decision of a court, when within three years from the date of the patent the patentee has not, either himself or through others, worked or offered for sale the invention within this country. If the working or the offering for sale have afterwards been interrupted for a year it can also be annulled. Should this have been caused by an accident the latter respite may be prolonged on application being made to the commission of patents.

When applied to the commission of patents may exceptionally, in special cases, explain the terms of working and of offering for sale within the country.

SEC. 28. Any person who desires to contest the validity of a patent (section 26) or to have it annulled (section 27) may proceed at court against the patentee. The lawful court where to proceed at law in these cases shall be the city court of Christiania, and the summons shall be of four weeks without regard to the residence of the summoned, who is not bound to go before the preliminary arbitration court. The commission of patents, represented by the president, are always to be summoned.

SEC. 29. Any person violating the rights obtained by a patent shall be liable to full indemnity to the complainant. Has he willingly committed such offense, he shall also,

unless a still more severe punishment be applied to the case, be liable to a fine to the treasury, varying from 50 to 1,000 kroner, and, if he should continue the offense, up to 2,000 kroner. Goods unlawfully manufactured, or offered for sale, may also, when the goods themselves were patented, be forfeited by a decision of the court.

SEC. 30. The public shall not file a complaint against the offense described in section 20. But the patentee, or anybody to whom he has totally or partially assigned his right, or who has in any other way sustained loss by the offense, shall be the proper complainant.

SEC. 31. Should the person summoned for having interfered in another person's right to a patent found his claim to acquittal on the fact that the patent is invalid (section 26) or has been annulled (section 27) the court, if it be a different court from that of the city of Christiania, shall at his request grant him so long a respite that he may be able to obtain a decision of the court pursuant to section 28. If the case be proceeded before the Christiania city court he shall, under the same process by a counter charge and without preliminary arbitration, be allowed to obtain a decision of the invalidity or annulment of the patent.

SEC. 32. No fee or indemnity, as prescribed in this act, shall be paid when the offense was not contested at court within two years from its having been committed, or the person whose right was violated within a year from his being evidently aware of the offense did neglect to contest it or to continue the process already commenced.

The records as well as the descriptions, drawings, models, &c., relating to patents granted shall be accessible to anybody who may desire to make themselves acquainted with same.

SEC. 33. When a person who has applied for a patent on an invention in a foreign State, within seven months at latest from the date of the application, applies for a patent on the same invention in this country the latter application, provided patents granted in this country be treated with corresponding consideration in the foreign State, shall be considered in relation to other applications as if it had been filed at the same date as the application in the foreign State.

SEC. 34. This act shall have no effect on patents issued before the regulations contained in the act are to take effect. Within a year from this period any holder of such a patent shall, however, be allowed to have it exchanged to another patent granted pursuant to the prescriptions of this act, which then are to be strictly observed in relation to the application. The question as to the novelty of the invention (section 2) is then to be decided with regard to the condition at the period when the former patent was applied for. If a new patent be granted, the period of its validity shall be considered of the same duration (section 5) as that of the patent previously issued, and the annual fees to be fixed according to the date of the first patent.

SEC. 35. More detailed provisions relating to the proceedings of business of the commission of patents, the form and contents of letters of patent, and to what shall further be necessary for the working of this act shall be made by the King.

SEC. 36. This act is to take effect from the 1st of January of next year, from which date the section 82 of the act relating to trade corporations of July 15, 1839, shall be repealed.

And we have sanctioned and confirmed, and now do sanction and confirm, the foregoing resolution as an act with our hand and the seal of the Kingdom.

Given at the palace of Stockholm the 16th of June, 1885.

OSCAR.

O. RICHTER,
LEHMANN.

PERU.

Consul H. M. Brent writes to the Department under date of November 20, 1885:

At the request of many merchants of Lima and Callao, the Government of Peru has modified the decree regarding the expression of weights on packages of merchandise as follows:

The designation of the weight of each package to be expressed on the cover thereof is no longer required by the custom-houses of the Republic, and the declaration of such weight in the manifest will be sufficient. Excess over declared weight up to 50 per cent. shall not be subject to penalty if such excess shall be proved to proceed from moisture or some other cause acceptable to the collector. Shrinkage in liquids shall be allowed up to 10 per cent., and up to 4 per cent. in merchandise in bulk, such as coals, grain, &c.

Under date December 12, 1885, Consul H. M. Brent sends the following information:

By a decree of yesterday's date the Government at Lima has abolished the ordinance by which were established the heavy health dues imposed on all vessels entering Peruvian ports under a foreign flag. These dues were fixed at 10 cents silver for every registered ton, and the burden was so excessive as to seriously diminish the number of entries at this and other ports in the Republic. The immediate effect of the decree is a rebate of twenty per cent. on passenger and freight tariffs by the steamship companies—the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. and the South American Co.—and an increase in the number of their sailings. A further beneficial result will soon be apparent in relation to merchant sailing vessels.

The new minister of the treasury is persevering in his efforts to stimulate commercial movement. The principal persons engaged in mining have held interviews with him, and projects are under consideration, which, if adopted, will greatly benefit that interest. At the request of the minister, the leading business men of Lima and this place are to meet on the 14th inst., consult as to the best means for serving commerce, and communicate their resolutions to Government for approval.

There is a conviction generally expressed, that with the disappearance of civil war, a period of prosperity is in store for this Republic.

PORTO RICO.

REPORT BY CONSUL CONROY ON SILVER COINS.

Herewith I have the honor of transmitting, for the information of the State Department, the translation of the two printed slips, referring to a decree just issued and published in the Government Gazette at this capital, by the order of his excellency the governor-general of this province, with regard to the introduction of Mexican silver coin hereafter into this island. This edict being equivalent to a prohibition of any more Mexican dollars being imported, is causing much criticism in all the local newspapers of the principal cities and sea-ports of the island, it being predicted, if the decree is not abrogated before the coming crops are ready to be taken off, there will not be the required amount of coin in the island needed for commercial trade; and instead of the said decree effecting the object therein expressed, it will be the cause of many embarrassments not only to the planters, but also to the commerce of the island.

EDWARD CONROY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Juan, Porto Rico, November 20, 1885.

[Translation.]

Decree of the Government for the Island of Porto Rico in reference to money (coins).

In order to repel the money crisis which is prevailing in this province, owing to the depreciated value of Mexican silver coins in foreign markets relative to their legal value which they have here and being the only that are circulating at present, I

have resolved, in consonance with representatives of the commerce, and in conformity with the judgment of the authorities and with previous authorization of the supreme Government, the following:

(1) All Mexican silver coins that are now in circulation in the province shall maintain their present official value in the public treasury and in commerce.

(2) When the terms expire that are mentioned in the following conditions all Mexican silver coins, on their introduction, shall be marked by the customs, and will not be admitted at the treasury nor have legal currency.

(3) The terms agreed upon are for Saint Thomas two days, Cuba four days, and Mexico and the United States eight days; but as this resolution has been communicated to the Spanish consuls at Saint Thomas, Mexico, and the United States, and also the governor-general of the Island of Cuba on the 14th instant, the terms have ceased for the two first-mentioned places and will terminate on the 22d, inclusive, for the other two.

(4) The decree issued by this Government on the 27th November, 1884, and published in the Gaceta on the 29th of same month, in reference to punched silver coins remains in force.

(5) The administration of the public treasury has been commissioned to do the needful for the fulfillment of this decree.

DABAU.

PORTO RICO, *November* 18, 1885.

SIERRA LEONE.

REPORT BY CONSUL LEWIS ON THE GOLD FIELDS OF BOURÉ.

The intelligence from the interior which I gather from the native travelers and traders is that one of the chief objects of the French in invading the country east and southeast from Senegal is to take possession of Sego, on the Niger, the large city visited and described by Mungo Park, and of the country of Bouré. It is said that at Sego the royal treasures, chiefly of gold, are very valuable.

The natives say that there is a small house in the city, well guarded, "full of gold," which has been accumulated by successive chiefs by means of conquests and tributes for the last hundred and fifty years. The French, it is alleged, wish to take possession of this house, and is it any wonder that every effort possible would be put forth to prevent it?

The other point for which it is thought they are making is Bouré, which is the richest gold region in West Central Africa. The city of Bouré is the chief place of the country bearing the same name. No white man has been permitted to visit it. Major Laing tried in 1825, and Caillee, the French traveler, soon after, but they failed. Winwood Reade, in 1869, reached Didi, a town on the southern confines of the country. He went from Sierra Leone through Falaba, of whose capture and destruction I informed the Department in July last.

Late last year, or the early part of this year, a detachment of French troops is said to have entered Bouré. They were, however, soon driven out by Samadies troops, suffering severe loss.

BOURÉ.

From the natives, of whom I have made careful inquiry, I gather the following:

Bouré is situated about 450 miles northeast from Sierra Leone, on the headwaters of the Niger. It is a hilly region, containing numerous gold mines. The gold is now dug on the plains in the neighborhood of the main. The hills are said to be full of the precious metal, but they retown hitherto untouched. No native with whom I have conversed on

the subject seems to have any idea of the extent of these auriferous deposits. I am told that whenever the houses or yards are swept the dirt is carefully saved and washed, and they always find some particles of gold.

Their method of mining is very simple. After the earth is dug up the women are employed in washing it in calabashes; the small particles of gold are deposited at the bottom of the calabashes, and collected with great care.

The gold that is intended to be sent away and sold is taken in the dust to the blacksmith and melted, and artistically formed into twisted rings, when it is ready for sale.

It is said that gold dust is the only currency used at Bouré, and it is the only country in the interior of Africa where gold is so used, being kept and carried about in quills.

All the traders are provided with small scales made in the country, and which are remarkably accurate. The seeds of a tree are used for weights. A piece of gold of the weight of one seed is worth 25 cents, or four seeds to the dollar, and you never find any person with a piece of gold for sale who does not know just its value.

There is a constant and active trade kept up between Bouré and the other interior countries and the coast.

They have shops well stocked with European goods, carried to them by the Mandingo traders, consisting of guns, powder, calico, amber, coral, beads, cotton goods, and some hardware.

I asked my informant whether any spirits could be bought in Bouré. He replied in the negative. He said it was not known there, and no one ever thought of it; that no spirits could pass beyond Falaba.

The population of Bouré is said to be about 3,000. It was formerly a pagan country, but within the last few years it has been reduced to Islam by Samadu.

They now have schools and books, and the people are learning Arabic. Bouré is considered a sort of forbidden ground to foreigners, and rather than allow the French to occupy it the whole country would to a man turn out to expel them.

With so much at stake the people, under such a leader as Samadu, are prepared no doubt to offer successful resistance to almost any invader.

RICHNESS OF REGION.

If we can believe all we hear from the most direct sources there is no region in the world which is richer in gold than Bouré. The soil, according to description, seems made up of it. The introduction of civilization, with its improved methods, would give to this whole country wonderful importance and make it the center of civilization for the whole of Soudan.

I believe all the gold which is sold from Liberia to Senegal comes from this town, Bouré, and it amounts to a great many thousands of dollars in the course of a year.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOREIGNERS.

Should these lines ever come to the eyes of the outside world I would caution any who have the spirit of adventure and can almost see gold within their grasp not to waste their substance in securing passage to this country, as the time has not yet arrived to enable them to secure

substantial profits. I notice in some of the American papers that there is some apprehension or misapprehension as to the intentions of Samadu with respect to Christian settlements on the coast. His designs, as far as I can learn, are the most friendly. He will interfere neither with Christian settlements nor Christian missions. He is at war with the French only, who are invaders of his country, and he does not attack even their colonies, which he might easily do, for they are comparatively defenseless—such colonies as Mellacourie, Rio Nunez, and Rio Pongas. His war against the French is chiefly defensive. He is aggressive against marauders and plunderers who interfere with the freedom and safety of the roads. He is, I believe, anxious to open the way for a regular and direct intercourse with the coast.

JUDSON A. LEWIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sierra Leone, November 2, 1885.

SWITZERLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL GIFFORD ON FREE BURIAL IN SWITZERLAND.

There is probably no country in Europe where so great an effort is made to satisfy the demands of the working classes as in Switzerland. Wages, though moderate as compared with those paid in the United States, are higher than those of the surrounding countries. The artisan is protected by a stringent factory law from over labor and the abuse of his wife and children in work shops and factories. He is insured against accidents and will soon be insured against sickness at the public expense.

But the most important step yet taken in this direction is a law just passed by the canton of Basle City, offering free burial to all its residents. This law, though general in its terms, is expressly intended to save the poorer members of the community from experiencing the poignant distress hitherto incident to the death and burial of one of their family. To avoid wounding any one's susceptibilities the law assumes that all citizens, rich and poor, will avail themselves of its provisions, the more important of which are the following:

"The canton of Basle City undertakes the burial of all persons dying within its territory, including merely temporary residents. Citizens and temporary or permanent residents dying without the limits of the canton shall nevertheless be entitled to gratuitous interment. By interment is to be understood for the present burial in the usual way; but the sanitary department may permit cremation, if it shall have been the wish of a deceased person, shared by his surviving friends, and if no considerable expense is thereby caused to the State. The State provides, in each case of decease, the grave, the coffin and pall, the hearse, and a number of employés sufficient for attendance at the funeral and interment. The outer and inner adornment of the coffin, which must be of soft wood, will remain at the expense of the deceased's family."

The estimated yearly cost to the canton of this system of gratuitous burial is 40,000 francs, a little less than $8,000."

So far as I can learn no institution of this kind exists outside of Switzerland; but a similar system is said to have been for some years past in successful operation in the canton of St. Gall.

GEORGE GIFFORD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Basle, November 20, 1885.

TURKEY.

REPORTS BY MINISTER COX AND CONSUL-GENERAL HEAP, ON REGULATIONS RESPECTING PETROLEUM.

The trade in American petroleum with other countries is estimated as the fourth in amount upon the list of our exportations. There is a large portion of this trade with the people of the Ottoman Empire. Requests for information upon the restrictions of this trade by the Turkish Governments are not infrequently made of this legation and doubtless of the State Department.

Pertinent to this subject, I inclose the answer of Mr. Consul-General Heap, in reply to a letter addressed to him by myself, as to the present status of the petroleum trade.

It is strange that the petroleum merchants of the United States do not know, or did not know till now, the favorable and equal conditions of their own traffic, which were easily learned on inquiry from the merchants in that trade in Constantinople.

S. S. COX.

UNITED STATES LEGATION.
Constantinople, October 20, 1885.

[Inclosure.]

I beg to state that all vessels loaded with petroleum arriving at Constantinople, either from the United States or Russia, are required to anchor at the storage depot at Pacha Bagtche, on the Adriatic side of the Bosporus, midway between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. This depot was originally established by the Ottoman Government as a measure of safety to prevent the accumulation of large quantities of petroleum in the city and its suburbs.

All petroleum from the United States comes in vessels, mostly sailing, carrying from 12,000 to 30,000 cases.

That from Batoum, intended for local consumption, is frequently conveyed in small sailing-vessels carrying 500 to 1,000 cases, or a proportionate quantity in barrels.

They anchor at the depot and are allowed to sell their cargoes from the deck, paying reduced charges. If ships coming from the United States wish to avail themselves of this privilege they have the right to do so, but it would be a manifest disadvantage for them to pay demurrage for the long period it would require to dispose of their cargoes in this manner.

No vessels of any nationality loaded with petroleum are allowed to discharge at the wharves of Constantinople, all without distinction being obliged to go to the depots at Pacha Bagtche for this purpose.

These stores were in the first instance built by the Government and offered few conveniencies for the rapid discharge of ships and the delivery of the petroleum for consumption. Subsequently a concession was given to Sami Bey and consorts to build larger and safer stores and a wharf where vessels could lie and discharge much more rapidly and without the expense of lighters.

For these additional facilities, and economy in time and money, the tariff for storage was increased, which led to much discussion and correspondence, and it was finally reduced, though not to the rate which the American legation and the Russian embassy were of opinion would be just and sufficient; and so it has remained, but not with any formal consent on their part.

Boats carrying about 50 cases, or about 15 barrels, convey the petroleum to the city. Many of these boats belong to the importers. They are of uniform size, build, and color (blue), and are built of iron.

Only a limited quantity of petroleum is allowed to be received in the stores in town.

I am aware of no discrimination against American petroleum, whether at the

depots or elsewhere. If any facilities have been granted to Russian trade which have not been equally extended to ours, no complaint has been made at this consulate, and I am sure that importers of American petroleum are sufficiently awake to their interests to promptly protest against any measure which might be injurious to their trade.

A new tariff is to be negotiated with this Government, under which the duty on petroleum will be raised from the present rate of 8 per cent. to about 16 per cent. ad valorem.

The Russians have negotiated their tariff, the United States have not commenced the discussion of theirs, but the Turkish Government has asked that it be proceeded with without further delay.

The Russian negotiator, Mr. Timiriaseff, informed me that the duty he had agreed to was 16 per cent. ad valorem, with the proviso that if we obtained a lower rate, which I do not think likely, the Russians shall benefit by it.

G. H. HEAP,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Constantinople, October 7, 1885.

VENEZUELA.

REPORT BY CONSUL BIRD ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY, 1885.

DUTIES ON IMPORTED GRAIN.

Owing to the destruction of the crops by grasshoppers for many months past, the Government, in the month of March, ultimo, saw itself obliged to remove the duties from imported grain, in consequence of which the free importations from the United States were very large, and as long as the said decree was in force the common people experienced great relief. In the month of September, however, as the Department was duly advised, this decree was annulled and the duties restored, since which time the price of grain has rapidly advanced, and the condition of the people has gradually grown worse. The reappearance of the grasshoppers within the past two weeks has further complicated the situation, and from an editorial that has recently appeared in La Nacion, the official organ of the Government, the removal of duties on imported grain may again be soon expected.

ECONOMY AND FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

By a late decree of the Government the salaries of all employés receiving over $19.20 are reduced 25 per cent. This reduction is applicable also to the teachers of the public schools, as well as to all persons receiving pensions from the Government. And yet, in spite of this reduction, the Government is unable to pay the salaries of employés for the past month.

The Commercial Bank of Caracas, the national financial agent, with an authorized capital of 3,200,000 bolivars ($614,400 United States gold), has extended credit to the Government to the amount of 4,000,000 bolivars ($768,000 United States gold), and has recently, in formal manner, protested the treasury drafts, and refused to make further advances.

The duties on imports at all the ports, for the three months ended September 30, ultimo, exhibit a decrease of 7,000,000 bolivars compared with the amount received for the corresponding period of the previous year; and if, as is generally feared, the business depression is to continue, the fiscal year ending June 30, proximo, will close with a de-

cline in the revenues of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 bolivars as compared with the receipts of the year ended June 30, ultimo. The amount of duties collected for the past three months has scarcely sufficed to pay 75 per cent. of the current expenditures for the same period; and, when it is remembered that the duties on imports is almost the only source of revenue, the precarious state of the public credit will be fully realized.

To emphasize the decline in the resources of the Government it is probably sufficient to say that the receipts from all sources to June 30, 1884, amounted to 73,000,000 bolivars; that to June 30, 1885, the receipts had fallen to 67,000,000 bolivars; and that, judging from the revenue of the past three months and the despondent prospect for the future, the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, proximo, cannot exceed 50,000,000 bolivars.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The exports of coffee from this port for the commercial year ended September 30, ultimo, amount to 216,949 sacks, a quantity exceeding by 31,707 sacks the amount exported for the year ended September 30, 1884. The growing crop is reported to be short, and owing to low prices it will be difficult to find labor to gather it. Some small lots are coming into market and full receipts cannot be expected before March next. There is no stock in store.

The exports of cacao from this port for the same period amount to 49,744 sacks, which is a decrease of 19,004 sacks as compared with the amount exported in the previous year. The growing crop is reported to be fair, but owing to continued drought, it will ripen late, and regular receipts will probably be delayed until February next. The stock on hand is inconsiderable.

Exports from the port of La Guayra for the commercial year ended September 30, 1885.

Exported to—	Coffee.		Cacao.		Hides.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Bolivars.		*Bolivars.*		*Bolivars.*
Havre and Paris	41,691	5,066,429	12,153	1,350,315	.....	.....
Hamburg	46,843	5,808,192	1,501	168,793	5,388	118,088
Bordeaux	35,463	4,250,565	11,317	1,356,494	758	9,639
Various ports	6,673	793,755	2,791	319,688	303	1,950
New York	83,148	10,610,892	3,228	380,510	50,325	1,096,681
Spain	546	67,880	13,788	1,607,358	.....	.....
Option	2,251	263,228	4,916	581,153	.....	.....
England	334	37,282	50	5,544	.....	.....
Total	216,949	26,898,223	49,744	5,769,855	56,774	1,232,358

Exported to—	Skins.		Sundries.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Bolivars.		*Bolivars.*		*Bolivars.*
Havre and Paris	.....	.....	341	28,754	54,185	6,445,498
Hamburg	47	8,033	1,775	161,956	55,554	6,265,062
Bordeaux	.....	.....	780	60,907	48,318	5,677,605
Various ports	.....	.....	831	84,772	10,598	1,206,165
New York	1,859	356,134	325	35,508	138,885	12,479,725
Spain	.....	.....	76	8,479	14,410	1,683,717
Option	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,167	844,381
England	.....	.....	195	16,987	579	59,813
Total	1,906	364,167	4,323	397,363	329,696	34,661,966

EXCHANGE.

Exchange on New York is very scarce and dear. Sight bills are quoted at $1.34½, $1 in American gold being rated at $1.30 in Venezuelan currency.

American gold commands 4 per cent. premium; but American silver, being at par with other silver coin, is constantly gathered up and reshipped to the United States.

Such, in general terms, is the economic situation in Venezuela. It is really very bad, and with no reasonable prospect of early improvement.

No measure of relief is yet indicated, but it is believed that the Government must resort to a loan to tide over the difficulties that embarrass it; something must also be done to ameliorate the state of the common people, since, with the failure of the crops and their already impoverished condition, they are illy prepared against the want and destitution that now exists amongst them, and for the suffering, if not starvation, with which the near future seems to threaten them.

WINFIELD S. BIRD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
La Guayra, October 24, 1885.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES DURING THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Amherstburg (J. Turner, consul):	
Lumber	$17,730 30
Hoops	6,122 12
Staves	5,515 75
Bolts	3,224 50
Railroad-ties	1,680 00
Moulding sand	1,591 25
Logs	615 00
Charcoal	713 00
Cord-wood	576 50
Beans	400 00
Fresh fish	144 75
One piano	100 00
Slats	36 00
Total	38,449 17
Belleville (John M. Strong, consul):	
Ashes, 1,440 tons	$2,100 00
Brick, 63,000	441 00
Barley, 18,435 bushels	11,719 90
Bones, 15 tons	270 00
Eggs, 241,131 dozen	27,950 59
Horses, 15	2,070 00
Hides	4,157 00
Household goods, 22 invoices; 50 persons	6,535 00
Iron ore, 5,545 tons	16,964 39
Miscellaneous, 6 invoices	161 00
Rye, 750 bushels	525 00
Belleville—Continued.	
Lumber, 16,432,515 feet	$200,045 01
Shingles, 700 M	1,333 60
Lath, 2,988,840	3,508 30
Heading, 686,175	1,712 22
Pickets, 90,499	700 61
Mouldings, 48,112 feet	171 89
Timber, 5,377 feet	88 89
Blind-slats, 15,533 feet	54 36
Wood, 2 cords	4 00
Total	280,512 76
Deseronto (R. C. Carter, agent):	
Lumber	$100,084 36
Lumber (panels)	262 18
Railroad-ties	11,545 05
Lath	3,995 06
Posts	2,768 14
Molding-strips	639 23
Shingles	3,732 53
Personal effects and household goods	200 00
Bunched wood	641 70
Curtain-sticks	44 00
Blind-slats	474 00
Pickets	352 81
Flour	10 00
Sawdust	38 00
Land-plaster	1 50

Deseronto—Continued.

Fish	$6 00
Telegraph poles	235 20
Old junk	16 32
Water-lime	6 00
Sundries (returned): hats, $8; paint, $98	106 00
Total	125,158 08

Picton (Robert Clapp, agent):

Apples, dried	$88 00
Barley	18,077 77
Eggs	12,810 89
Hop-poles	60 12
Horses	870 00
Household goods	1,138 00
Leached ashes	1,050 00
Peas	4,877 32
Round cedar	3 00
Rye	14,628 80
Stave-bolts	736 50
Straw (pressed)	750 00
Total	55,090 40
Total for Belleville and agencies	460,761 24

Chatham (H. C. Buffington, commercial agent):

Animals	$7,793 30
Beans	3,101 64
Barley	279 84
Bolts	5,640 00
Eggs	13,721 67
Flour	1,275 00
Hoop-plank	3,889 35
Hay	470 00
Logs	2,630 00
Lumber	4,110 50
Oats	4,650 00
Staves, hoops, and headings	46,873 31
Settlers' effects	4,907 00
Ship-plank	780 00
Wheat	6,600 16
Wood	4,754 75
Miscellaneous	1,555 88
Total	113,032 40

Wallaceburg (D. C. Huntoon, agent):

Apples	$217 00
Cord-wood	36,065 25
Elm logs	26,089 50
Elm staves	16,571 19
Eggs	183 80
Heading	903 00
Lumber	11,381 85
Live-stock	500 00
Round oak	113 00
Stave and heading bolts	14,686 25
Ship timber	1,191 50
Settlers' effects	141 00
Miscellaneous	251 00
Total	108,294 34
Total for Chatham and agency	221,326 74

Clifton (J. Low, consul):

Bones	$451 00
Cattle	1,654 00
Dog	25 00
Eggs	302 40
Electro plates and elector	216 00
Furs (raw)	554 28
Gensing roots	133 30
Hay	2,101 98
Horses	8,817 50
Lumber	7,478 30
Malt	691 94
Mill-feed	16,597 25
Manufactured articles	1,772 69
Pulp (wood)	900 00
Spar ornaments	473 38
Sausage skins	300 00
Sheep	140 00
Tobacco (leaf)	3,453 50
Wood (poplar and spruce)	980 00
Total	47,042 52

Coaticook (J. T. Woodward, consul):

Animals	$27,264 00
Bark, hemlock	2,745 00
Barrels, empty	155 00
Berries	1,703 00
Bran	280 00
Carriages	232 00
Clapboards	7,501 00
Copper, fine	92,196 00
Granite	124 00
Hay	2,900 00
Hides	2,513 00
Household goods	2,466 00
Logs	20,687 00
Lumber	4,461 00
Machinery	175 00
Miscellaneous	95 00
Shoe vamps, woolen	262 00
Ties, railroad	120 00
Wood	949 00
Total	166,828 00

Collingwood (C. A. Roush, consul):

Lumber, lath, and shingles	$129,734 19
Fresh fish	15,894 29
Live-stock	14,185 20
Settlers' effects	1,383 50
Plums	393 80
Miscellaneous	86 19
Total	161,677 17

Orillia (C. Carbould, agent):

Lumber	$1,214 89
Shingles	1,057 14
Settlers' effects	1,383 00
Wool	2,011 25
Live-stock	837 20
Tobacco	281 15
Raw furs	724 30
Total	7,508 93

Owen Sound (S. Todd, agent):

Settlers' effects	$600 00
Live-stock	5,400 00
Lumber, posts, shingles, &c	6,500 00
Raw furs	250 00
Bones	100 00
Fresh fish	7,000 00
Total	19,850 00

Sault Ste. Marie (J. A. Colville, agent):

Fresh fish	$11,692 00
Personal effects	3,189 00
Saw-logs	2,000 00
Horses	897 00
Salt fish	770 00
Machinery	160 00
Cattle	142 00
Cord-wood	114 00
Total	18,964 00

Waubaushene (C. P. Fisher, agent):

Lumber	$54,085 82
Box shooks	4,555 00
Fresh fish	1,460 37
Settlers' effects	616 85
Shingles	300 00
Total	61,018 04
Total for Collingwood and agencies	269,018 14

Fort Erie (James Whelan, consul):

Ashes	$1,199 00
Cattle	4,485 00
Eggs	388 00
Horses	7,455 00
Household effects	200 00
Lumber	41,191 00
Sheep	2,139 00
Stave bolts	3,118 00
Timber	12,140 00
Miscellaneous	2,296 88
Total	74,611 88

Goderich (R. S. Chilton, consul):

Animals	$9,190 00
Ashes	97 00
Fruit	245 00
Household goods	1,496 00
Horse-power	127 00
French veneer	481 00
Lumber	496 00
Paper-stock	250 00
Salt	10,569 00
Total	22,951 00

Stratford (J. H. Benedict, agent):

Ashes	$1,584 50
Cattle	15,301 25
Eggs	102,790 50
Flax	1,411 72
Horses	8,704 50

Stratford—Continued.

Lambs	$50,764 10
Lumber	5,685 37
Oats	6,438 60
Telegraph poles	1,852 54
Tow	550 72
Personal effects	2,138 33
Miscellaneous	3,728 00
Total	200,950 13
Total for Goderich and agency	223,901 18

Guelph (H. P. Dill, consul):

Animals for breeding purposes	$5,050 00
Ashes	1,419 00
Buttons, vegetable ivory	16,317 59
Cattle	36,094 10
Eggs	63,713 92
Horses	7,655 50
Household goods	4,364 00
Lambs	71,299 25
Lumber	1,945 00
Machines, including sewing and other	4,632 40
Malt	22,974 12
Miscellaneous	2,352 93
Organs	3,340 00
Peas and split peas	11,340 10
Total	252,497 91

Hamilton (Thomas R. Welch, consul):

Barley	$700 00
Cattle	4,769 00
Cotton-waste	1,476 00
Eggs	12,868 00
Glue-stock	684 00
Horses	3,670 00
Household goods	15,592 75
Lambs	5,497 60
Lumber	10,036 71
Malt	5,140 35
Sewing-machines	1,723 66
Skins	8,715 97
Wheat	20,880 00
Wool	50,909 96
Miscellaneous	7,036 42
Total	149,700 42

Paris (E. M. Sharp, agent):

Animals	$2,342 65
Barley	2,225 00
Eggs	7,862 00
Machinery	3,762 00
Split peas	2,081 65
Skins	7,361 45
Settlers' effects	2,375 00
Miscellaneous articles	3,433 98
Total	31,443 73
Total for Hamilton and agency	181,144 15

Kingston (M. H. Twitchell, consul):

Leached ashes	$3,375 00
Calf-skins	60 00
Cattle	245 00
Eggs	392 98
Hay-press	200 00
Hay	1,568 00
Horses	2,517 50
Household goods	3,710 00
Scrap-iron filings	60 00
Lumber	46,677 49
Lambs	590 00
Malt	2,857 00
Mica	1,769 60
Raw furs	5,817 00
Seed peas	264 00
Total	70,103 57

Gananoque (E. E. Abbott, agent):

Leached ashes, 600 bushels	$42 00
Brick, 15,800	126 40
Calf, 1	26 00
Eggs, 3,969 dozen	480 33
Household goods and wearing apparel	1,481 60
Horses, 2	270 00
Steel harrows, 10	90 00
Lambs, 828	1,858 00
Machine for bending carriage springs	110 00
Horseshoe carriage springs, 100	100 00
Calf-skins, 344	210 60
Round wharf-timber, 12,000 feet	500 00
Total	5,294 93

Napanee (W. S. Williams, agent):

Eggs	$4,986 95
Barley	10,531 80
Hides	922 25
Rye	781 20
Potash	129 52
Sheep	1,350 00
Ashes	198 00
Sewing-machine	42 00
Butter	4 25
Canned fruit	3 00
Extract rennet	55 00
Horses	1,037 00
Cattle	1,308 25
Total	20,349 22
Total for Kingston and agencies	95,747 72

Morrisburg (J. Redington, commercial agent):

Eggs	$46,930 34
Horses	6,849 50
Hay	5,486 89
Lumber (ash)	1,500 00
Miscellaneous	391 14
Personal effects	1,492 01

Morrisburg—Continued.

Skins	$2,240 00
Sheep and lambs	7,940 68
Total	72,830 56

Cornwall (H. W. Weber, agent):

Eggs	$7,132 17
Skins, hides	851 40
Animals for breeding	500 00
Horses	2,065 00
Household effects	2,008 50
Lumber	1,110 54
Miscellaneous	253 92
Woolen cloth	195 73
(American barrels returned to the United States, being manufacture of the same, $59.)	
Total	14,117 26
Total for Morrisburg and agency	86,947 82

Ottawa (T. W. Hotchkiss, commercial agent):

Box shooks	$13,073 89
Calf-skins, salted	1,175 79
Dimension timber	250 26
Fence-posts	560 25
Telegraph poles	567 25
Hemlock bark	176 00
Laths	8,422 83
Lumber (sawn)	651,274 79
Pickets	3,752 17
Railway ties	5,289 45
Shingles	120 00
Settlers' effects	1,069 25
Miscellaneous	1,052 20
Total	686,784 13

Grenville (A. Pridham, agent):

Lumber (sawn)	$72,556 74
Settlers' effects	743 00
Miscellaneous	107 52
Total	73,407 26
Total for Ottawa and agency	760,191 39

Port Hope (Jacob C. Dutcher, consul):

Barley	$4,414 50
Cattle	1,383 00
Eggs	16,541 54
Emigrants' effects	2,315 50
Fresh fish	490 02
Hides	1,656 00
Horses	4,425 00
Lambs	8,538 45
Lath	114 00
Live fowl	971 90
Lumber	239,632 57
Pease	2,242 30
Posts	466 00

Port Hope—Continued.

Shingles	$16,005 74
Wool	3,918 72
Miscellaneous	1,776 89
Total	304,892 13

Port Rowan (H. M. James, consul):

Lumber	$20,141 90
Wheat	14,366 24
Eggs	9,639 76
Sheep and lambs	9,368 65
Cattle	9,147 75
Split pease	7,328 25
Horses	5,876 00
Miscellaneous	392 05
Total	76,260 60

Port Sarnia (C. B. Johnston, vice and deputy consul):

Animals	$43,961 50
Barley	2,298 00
Eggs	286 20
Fish	1,881 00
Fruit	670 00
Household goods and personal effects	10,831 00
Lumber and timber	62,481 68
Oils	1,897 42
Ores	3,000 00
Miscellaneous (chiefly hides and junk)	902 95
Total	128,209 75

Port Stanley and St. Thomas (A. F. Francis, consul):

Acids	$150 00
Ashes	138 00
Barley	1,568 72
Bolts, hoops, and staves	64,083 85
Cattle and calves	11,369 90
Eggs	2,674 32
Horses	250 00
Lambs	19,225 60
Lumber	4,508 91
Malt	625 50
Oil	2,031 95
Peas	4,440 00
Personal effects, emigrants	4,840 00
Telegraph poles and piling	1,772 90
Wheat	7,747 00
Wood	5,934 25
Miscellaneous	790 63
Total	132,151 53

Prescott (H. L. Slaght, consul):

Eggs, 174,281 dozen	$21,822 33
Cattle, 4 cows and 22 calves	159 00
Hides	1,724 00
Oats, 1,060 bushels	360 65
Horses, 23	2,692 50
Household effects	448 00
Pine lumber, 1,196,991 feet	11,975 54
Empty carboys, 132	198 00
Sheep and lambs, 1,679	3,691 73
Shingle-bolts, 110 cords	450 00
Hay, 329,100 pounds	1,677 40
Crude fulminate	4,158 00
Railroad ties, 4,101	1,025 25
Liquor	652 14
Brick, 16 M	128 00
Total	51,162 54

Brockville (W. A. Schofield, agent):

Eggs, 244,300 dozen	$28,300 00
Cattle, 89 head	2,300 00
Hides, 25,600 pounds	4,000 00
Horses, 27 head	3,300 00
Household effects (settlers')	810 00
Lumber, 25,500,000 feet	294,000 00
Miscellaneous	1,600 00
Lambs, 2,600	6,000 00
Wool, 40,000 pounds	8,000 00
Lath, 422 M	688 00
Shingles, 579 M	1,100 00
Hay, 31 tons	365 00
Hemlock bark, 39 cords	200 00
Buckwheat, 500 bushels	240 00
Row-boats, 12	213 00
Lawn-mowers, 9	42 00
Cedar posts, 2,425	122 00
Fence-posts, 454	227 00
Total	351,507 00
Total Prescott and agency	402,669 54

Windsor, Ontario (John Devlin, consul):

Animals	$19,446 00
Bolts (stave and heading)	800 75
Charcoal	2,047 50
Eggs	1,390 58
Fish (fresh) and fish eggs	10,681 26
Headings, hoops, and staves	2,079 00
Hides (green)	1,102 06
Lumber and logs	1,728 75
Malt and whisky	9,700 00
Poles and posts (cedar)	887 50
Oats and poultry	3,342 63
Personal effects	1,670 00
Wood (fire)	3,513 75
Railroad-ties	1,950 00
Miscellaneous	2,595 14
Total	62,934 92

Toronto and Whitby Agency (N. E. Howard, consul):

Articles.	Toronto.	Whitby.	Total.
Animals for breeding	$33,309 50	$5,485 00	$38,794 50
Barley	22,963 77	9,782 76	32,746 53
Bones	9,288 00	----------	5,816 01
Books	5,816 01	----------	9,288 00
Cattle	6,355 00	----------	6,355 00
Eggs	----------	6,025 01	6,025 01
Horses	19,724 50	2,295 00	22,019 50
Lumber	126,436 54	10,074 49	136,511 03
Malt	30,620 14	----------	30,620 14
Pickled pelts	8,343 75	----------	8,343 75
Peas and beans	921 08	893 40	1,814 48
Personal effects	37,299 00	2,331 10	39,630 10
Raw furs	2,985 02	----------	2,985 02
Sheep	6,645 36	----------	6,645 36
Telegraph poles and posts	26,041 88	----------	26,041 88
Wheat	7,530 05	----------	7,530 05
Wool	43,474 71	----------	43,474 71
Miscellaneous	15,473 62	2,073 97	17,547 59
Total	403,227 93	38,960 73	442,188 66
Corresponding quarter last year			405,504 78
Increase			36,683 88

Grand total for the Province of Ontario.

Consulates and agencies.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1885.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1884.	Increase and decrease.
Amherstburg	$38,449 17	$46,239 69	— $7,790 52
Belleville	280,512 76	387,485 94	—106,893 18
Deseronto	125,158 08	107,135 26	+ 18,022 82
Picton	55,090 40	71,488 85	— 16,398 45
Chatham	113,032 40	103,762 21	+ 9,270 19
Wallaceburg	108,294 34	92,822 46	+ 15,471 88
Clifton	47,042 52	33,520 44	+ 13,522 08
Coaticook	166,828 00	132,824 00	34,004 00
Collingwood	161,677 17	218,417 59	— 56,740 42
Orrillia	7,508 93	46,427 50	— 38,918 57
Owen Sound	19,850 00	24,950 60	— 5,150 60
Sault Ste. Marie	18,964 00	12,780 00	— 6,184 00
Waubausheeie	61,018 44	72,735 34	— 11,717 30
Fort Erie	74,611 88	127,984 00	— 63,372 12
Goderich	22,951 00	34,730 25	— 11,779 25
Stratford	200,950 13	275,625 43	— 74,675 30
Guelph	252,497 91	277,423 59	— 24,925 68
Hamilton	149,700 42	139,392 00	+ 10,308 42
Paris	181,144 15	63,731 69	117,412 46
Kingston	70,103 57	322,281 84	—252,178 27
Gananoque	5,294 93	7,556 17	— 2,261 24
Napance	20,349 22	33,675 63	— 13,326 41
Morrisburg	72,830 56	87,097 89	— 14,267 33
Cornwall	14,117 26	16,754 12	— 2,636 86
Ottawa	686,784 13	761,528 94	— 74,744 81
Grenville	73,407 26	96,891 27	— 23,484 01
Port Hope	304,892 13	620,234 54	—315,342 41

Grand total for the Province of Ontario—Continued.

Consulates and agencies.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1885.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1884.	Increase and decrease.
Port Rowan	$76,260 60	$64,147 40	+$12,113 20
Port Sarnia	128,209 75	70,203 00	+ 57,006 75
London		79,824 49	
Port Stanley and St. Thomas	132,151 53	165,557 30	— 32,405 77
Prescott	51,162 54	54,650 49	— 3,487 95
Brockville	351,507 00	421,100 00	— 69,493 00
Toronto	403,227 93	351,509 65	+ 51,718 28
Whitby	38,960 73	53,905 13	— 14,944 40
Windsor	62,934 92	117,781 00	— 54,846 08

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Gaspé Basin (*G. H. Holt, consul*):

Cedar railway ties, 74,336	$7,489 04
Cedar posts, 6,911	882 00
Shingles, 50 mille	125 00
Dry codfish, 22 cwt	110 00
Undressed furs, 1 case	209 29
Total	8,815 33

Montreal (*U. A. Anderson, consul-general*):

Apples	$456 75
Ashes, pearl	135 24
Ashes, pot	1,228 61
Ashes, wood	180 00
Ale, beer, and porter	140 50
Beans	15 77
Brandy, gallons	3,588 66
Brandy, cases	1,130 00
Buckwheat	376 00
Bone, ashes	2,931 87
Bones	832 00
Books	515 19
Canada plates	58 75
Cattle hoofs and horns	266 00
Cattle hair	866 82
Cattle for breeding	200 00
Church regalia	234 90
Champagne	434 30
Cabbages	1,105 00
Eggs	1,754 40
Furs, dressed	580 00
Furs, waste	103 75
Furs, raw	6,149 35
Fish, salmon	691 00
Fish, salt	4,800 00
Glue, stock	393 70
Glass, stained	49 29
Gin, gallons	936 39
Gin, cases	146 00
Granite	200 33
Hay	$4,607 21
Horses	21,849 35
Horses for breeding	19,118 30
Iron roofing	68 25
Jewelers' sweeps	515 00
Liquors	2,500 69
Lumber	34,779 80
Machinery	2,114 48
Medicine, patent	816 50
Miscellaneous	55,689 92
Nails	111 50
Paper stock	8,098 01
Personal effects	14,200 41
Sheep-skins	3,086 63
Salt	2,059 50
Stationery	95 00
Sugar, maple	6,691 10
Statuary	378 72
Tea	3,703 36
Tobacco	57,822 90
Wines	604 33
Whisky	50 36
Total	269,491 89

Hemmingford (*N. W. Work, agent*):

Horses, 24	$2,778 50
Lambs, 2,156	4,969 25
Calves, 356	1,430 35
Sheep, 31	117 00
Tons hay, 177	2,326 00
Eggs	1,378 92
Plums	516 57
Hides	90 52
Harness and wagon	60 00
Household goods	108 00
Total	13,755 11

Hinchinbrooke (*H. L. Beerworth, agent*):

Mares, for breeding purposes, 5	$680 00
Horses, for general purposes, 6	810 00
Stallion, for breeding purposes, 1	500 00
Emigrants effects	98 00
Cedar hop-poles, 6,000	120 00
Eggs, 20,474 dozen	2,500 00
Hemlock bark, 300 cords	1,200 00
Total	5,908 00

Hochelaga and Longueuil:

Lumber	$36,975 23
Hay	8,384 40
Household effects	650 00
Cabbages	140 88
Oil barrels	1,884 40
Total	48,034 91

Huntington (*J. Dinsmore, agent*):

Hay	$7,821 00
Straw	240 50
Horses	5,646 50
Lambs	500 00
Brood mares	270 00
Thoroughbred calves	66 00
Stallion	250 00
Raw hides	1,695 00
Household and personal effects	971 00
Hemlock bark	260 00
Total	17,720 00

Quebec and Pointe Levi (*T. N. Downs, consul*):

Articles.	Quebec.	Pointe Levi.	Total.
Animals	$150 00	$23,266 10	$23,416 10
Bark, hemlock		1,010 00	1,010 00
Balsam, Canada		2,166 09	2,166 09
Glue stock	1,625 67		1,625 67
Hay		820 50	820 50
Hair	2,113 43		2,113 43
Household goods	1,935 00	1,191 00	3,126 00
Lumber	12,700 47	33,563 22	46,263 69
Miscellaneous	1,633 96	963 66	2,597 62
Provisions, &c.		3,135 61	3,135 61
Paper stock	4,885 47		4,885 47
Returned goods	1,919 00		1,919 00
Sausage casings	1,585 00		1,585 00
Sugar, maple	1,760 99		1,760 99
Wood pulp		1,703 33	1,703 33
Total	30,308 99	67,819 51	98,128 50

Sherbrook, (*G. Lucke, consul*):

Asbestus, 185 tons	$15,280 00
Bark (hemlock) 2,728 carloads	13,327 00
Hay, 851 tons	8,667 00
Hides	928 00
Household goods, settlers' effects, 24 lots	3,676 00
Lime, 21,325 bushels	3,984 00
Live-stock:	
Cattle for breeding purposes, 23	6,115 00
Cattle, other, 25	368 00
Horses, 10	1,287 00
Lambs, 13,149	32,462 00
Lumber:	
Birch logs, 301,500 feet	1,876 00
Cedar railroad-ties, 4,125	413 00
Cedar shingles, 2,160,000	4,338 00
Cord-wood, 1,171 cords	2,342 00
Spruce lumber, 7,305,528 feet	62,516 00
Spruce laths, 6,685 bunches	973 00
Spruce clapboards, 735,500 pieces	11,295 00

Sherbrooke—Continued.

Lumber—Continued.	
Tamarack ship-knees, 112 pieces	$112 00
Pulp for paper-making:	
Ground, 210,900 pounds	2,641 00
Chemical, 436,312 pounds	12,775 00
Slate roofing, 849 squares	2,924 00
Miscellaneous	1,337 00
Total	189,636 00

Sorel (*C. A. Rand, commercial agent*):

Bark	$2,688 00
Grass	1,260 00
Hay	20,976 50
Horses	475 00
Household goods	165 00
Lumber	37,599 46
Straw	405 00
Total	63,568 96

St. Hyacinthe (Allen Fish, commercial agent):

Hemlock bark, 2,968 cords	$14,855 00
Hay, 2,429 tons	28,313 50
Horses, 17	2,144 00
Lumber, 2,219,199 feet	17,956 59
Pickets, 10,000	80 00
Straw, 285 tons	1,500 50
Personal effects	1,235 00
Eggs, 10,482 dozen	1,572 30
Plastering hair, 20,480 lbs.	512 00
Bags, 467	37 36
Gin, 2 gallons Brandy, 2 gallons	17 40
Total	68,223 65

Waterloo (A. S. Newell, agent):

Lumber	$13,656 10
Bark	1,149 00
Sheep and lambs	1,261 65
Personal effects	650 00
Hay	616 00
Clapboards	228 24
Hides	79 00
Total	17,639 99
Total for St. Hyacinthe and agency	85,863 64

Stanbridge (H. F. Brigham, consul):

Hay, 1,636 tons	$19,204 00
Sheep and lambs	18,231 70
Horses, 37 head	3,705 00
Colts, 3 head	170 00
Brood mare	75 00
Wagon and harness	44 00
Cattle	2,154 00
Household goods	2,919 00
Hides	3,954 50
Calf-skins	273 90
Railway-ties, 54,358	5,461 93
Wood, 1,944 cords	1,944 00
Round logs, 50,640 feet	236 84
Hemlock bark, 70 cords	320 00
Beef and mutton	180 00
All other	4,813 50
Total	63,687 37

St. John's, Quebec (A. Bertrand, consul):

Hay	$22,026 70
Horses	5,877 50
Hides	306 45
Lumber	1,913 58
Lambs	255 00
Eggs	2,519 30
Personal effects	766 00
Poultry	960 00

St. John's, Quebec—Continued.

Copper rolls	$1,032 48
Straw	90 00
Miscellaneous	1,082 07
Grain	316 52
Total	37,145 60

Farnham (W. L. Hibbard, agent):

Lumber	$23,967 84
Hay	19,355 50
Lambs	2,272 70
Personal effects	530 00
Horses	508 00
Old car-wheels	196 60
Straw	150 00
Old bell	90 00
Potatoes	88 00
Calf-skins	45 60
Total	47,203 64

La Colle (signed by the consul at St. John's):

Hay	$5,057 50
Horses	3,842 50
Hoop-poles	536 17
Lambs	3,568 63
Poultry	2,775 00
Straw	815 00
Cattle	200 50
Grain	480 50
Miscellaneous	150 00
Total	17,425 80
Total for St. John's and agencies	101,775 06

Three Rivers (F. A. Farmer, consul):

Boots	$5 00
Bark	1,992 00
Personal effects	2,118 50
Extract of hemlock bark	3,022 20
Eggs	754 60
Furs	560 25
Horses	530 00
Moose hair	403 85
Hay	56,201 26
Lumber	77,932 34
Lath	492 50
Wood-pulp	528 00
Telegraph poles	1,746 20
Railway-ties	2,786 90
Shingles	7,564 05
Mineral water	27 00
Wood-pulp	1,506 25
Total	158,170 90

Grand total for the Province of Quebec.

Consulates and agencies.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1885.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1884.	Increase and decrease.
Gaspé Basin	$8,815 33	$38,456 00	—$29,640 67
Montreal	269,491 89		
Hemmingford	13,755 11		
Hinchinbrooke	5,908 00		
Hochelega and Longueiul	48,034 00		
Huntington	17,720 00		
Quebec	36,308 99	33,893 01	+2,415 98
Point Levi	67,819 51	105,307 96	—37,488 45
Sherbrooke	89,606 00	192,073 00	—102,467 00
Sorel	63,568 96	78,798 51	—15,229 55
St. Hyacinthe	68,223 65	75,721 65	—7,498 00
Waterloo	17,639 99	16,254 62	1,385 37
Stanbridge	63,687 37	84,692 00	—21,004 63
St. John's and La Colle	54,571 40	79,849 12	—25,277 72
Farnham	47,203 64	74,546 39	—27,342 75
Three Rivers	158,170 90	160,283 28	—2,112 38

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax (M. H. Phelan, consul-general):

Ales, wines and liquors	$32 00
American goods returned	2,593 25
Animals for breeding purposes	140 00
Cotton-waste	1,116 21
Damaged iron wire	76 00
Emigrants' effects	975 00
Fish, canned	58,965 96
Fish, dry	71,503 76
Fish, fresh	1,736 55
Fish, pickled	24,770 46
Fruit, canned	1,077 00
Furs	153 50
Hides, skins, &c	6,265 95
Homespun, woolen	364 95
Miscellaneous	1,353 69
Molasses	8,586 53
Old junk	2,108 86
Skates	251 89
Sugar	22,088 95
Tongues and sounds	1,972 50
Vegetables	22 25
Total	206,155 26

Barrington (N. McIlray, agent):

Live lobsters	$3,030 50
Canned lobsters	1,901 00
Codfish	4,981 00
Herring	63 00
Miscellaneous	114 70
Eggs	83 60
Total	10,173 80

Bridgewater (W. H. Owen, agent):

Eggs	$574 30
Spruce lumber	1,449 76
Pine lumber	788 40
Hemlock railroad-ties	434 00
Laths	690 00
Maple last-blocks	21 60
Woven homespun cloth	17 63
Total	3,975 69

Liverpool (J. N. Marshall, agent):

Lumber		$5,970 65
Cord-wood		280 00
Fish:		
Dry codfish	$1,681 32	
Lobsters in tins	825 00	
		2,506 32
Eggs		184 60
Cranberries		30 00
Old junk		10 00
Empty oil-casks		7 00
Potatoes		5 10
Total		8,993 67

Lunenburg (D. M. Owen, agent):

Fish	$3,157 50
Miscellaneous	4 00
Total	3,161 50

Shelburne (N. W. White, agent):

Canned lobsters, 57,504 pounds	$5,750 00
Lumber, 30 M	348 00

***Shelburne*—Continued.**	
Laths, 16 M	$24 00
Empty oil-barrels, 10	10 00
Dry codfish, 1,100 quintals	2,750 00
Potatoes, 3 barrels	3 00
Apples, 1 crate	50
Total	8,885 50
Total for Halifax and agencies	241,345 42
***Pictou* (*E. Johnson, consul*):**	
Canned lobsters, 8,063 cases	$35,980 40
Tin, 2 boxes	36 00
Horses, 17	1,820 40
Steam-coal, 123½ tons	311 75
Hake sounds, 28 barrels	942 50
Total	39,091 05
***Cape Canso* (*A. W. Hart, agent*):**	
Pickled salmon, 40 barrels	$480 00
Green codfish, 200,000 pounds	3,000 00
Dry codfish, 194 quintals	582 00
Herring, 6 barrels	24 00
Total	4,086 00
***Cow Bay* (*C. Archibald, agent*):**	
Coal, 5,404 tons	$5,717 00
***Glace Bay* (*D. MacKeen, agent*):**	
Culm of coal, 2,717 tons	$1,658 50
***Lingan and Port of Sydney* (*F. E. Leaver, agent*):**	
Coal, round	$4,805 00
Coal, culm	4,988 00
Copper ore	202 00
Coke	14 00
Iron ore	37 00
Manganese	125 00
Total	10,171 00
***North Sydney* (*W. Purves, agent*):**	
Culm of coal	$1,273 40
Large coal	639 00
Junk	166 92
Canned lobsters	100 00
Hides	515 00
Second-hand bedding	16 00
Total	2,710 32
***Port Hastings* (*W. M. Clough, agent*):**	
Mackerel	$49,356 75
Canned lobsters	13,040 00
***Port Hastings*—Continued.**	
Salmon	$722 00
Horses	317 00
Total	63,435 75
Total to Pictou and agencies	126,569 62
***Windsor* (*D. K. Hobart, consul*):**	
Gypsum	$22,976 00
Cotton-waste	1,055 00
Manganese	922 50
Lumber	522 50
Emigrants' effects	400 00
Carboys	187 50
Total	26,063 50
***Annapolis* (*J. M. Owen, agent*):**	
Apples	$1 50
Dulse	19 00
Horses	1,468 50
Lumber	1,149 59
Potatoes	309 00
Wood	1,396 00
Total	4,343 89
***Cornwallis* (*E. Rand, agent*):**	
Cord-wood	$937 00
Animals	504 00
Total	1,441 00
***Digby* (*W. O. Stewart, agent*):**	
Lobsters, 71 crates	$142 00
Hake sounds, 600 pounds	300 00
Total	442 00
***Kempt* (*F. A. Hobart, agent*):**	
Gypsum	$9,430 30
Wood	492 50
Eggs	168 00
Total	10,090 80
***Parsborough* (*J. Stickney, agent*):**	
Ship knees	$1,140 00
Laths	2,305 90
Railway sleepers	308 00
Coal	1,376 12
Tan bark	1,282 50
Cord-wood	112 50
Total	6,425 02
***Port Joggins* (*N. Moffat, agent*):**	
Spruce boards, 95,000 feet	$570 00
Sawed palings, 3,600	14 40
Spruce piles and telegraph poles, 26,238	14,454 00
Spruce wood, 430 cords	645 00

Port Joggins—Continued.	
Grindstones, 497 tons	$4,970 00
Whetstones, 24 boxes	20 00
Total	20,673 40
Yarmouth (J. R. Kinney, agent):	
Live lobsters	$2,135 00
Dry codfish	18,885 00
Pickled herrings	100 00
Fish oil	126 00
Canned lobsters	8,887 00
Old junk	1,000 00
Yarmouth—Continued.	
Cord-wood	$799 00
Manufactured woolen goods	129 00
Blueberries	588 00
Molasses	740 00
Personal effects	875 00
Total	34,264 00
Total for Windsor and agencies	93,743 81

Grand total for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Consulates and agencies.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1885.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1884.	Increase and decrease.
Halifax	$206,155 26	$519,267 49	—$303,112 23
Barrington	10,173 80		
Bridgewater	3,975 69	3,586 76	+388 93
Liverpool	8,993 67	8,862 12	+131 55
Lunenburg	3,161 50	7,570 40	—4,408 90
Shelburne	8,885 50	7,257 51	+1,627 99
Pictou	39,091 05	2,662 40	+36,428 65
Cape Canso	4,086 00	61,922 67	—57,836 67
Cow Bay	5,717 00	9,773 00	—4,056 00
Glace Bay	1,358 50	6,674 00	—5,316 50
Lingan and Port Sydney	10,171 00	16,767 00	—6,596 00
North Sydney	2,710 32	13,179 79	—10,469 47
Port Hastings	63,435 75		
Windsor	26,063 50	32,012 81	—5,949 31
Annapolis	4,343 89		
Cornwallis	1,441 00		
Digby	442 00		
Kempt	10,090 80		
Parsborough	6,425 02		
Port Joggins	20,673 40		
Yarmouth	34,264 00		
Total	471,658 65		

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John (J. W. Murray, consul.)	
Long lumber	$13,482 57
Short lumber	29,402 50
Cord-wood	13,724 71
Horses	11,439 00
Lime	2,482 90
Fresh meat	2,172 70
Granite	1,164 00
Sugar	11,020 00
Fish	6,012 75
Miscellaneous	3,043 30
Total	93,944 43
St. John—Continued.	
Export of American lumber under Revised Statutes of the United States:	
Long lumber, 23,364,438 feet	$242,856 24
Short lumber, 33,838,356 pieces	72,647 23
Total	315,503 47
Fredericton (F. B. Coleman, agent):	
Spruce lumber	$17,749 27
Spruce laths	1,329 45

Fredericton—Continued.

Hemlock bark	$540 00
Railroad ties	540 00
Empty oil-barrels	81 30
Total	20,240 02

Grand Manan (*J. Lakeman, agent*):

Herring, smoked, 14,615 boxes	$1,139 20
Horse	50 00
Poultry, 12	3 00
Lobsters, 400 cases	2,000 00
Fish-oil, 275 casks	2,886 29
Pollock, dry, 531 quintals	793 50
Potatoes, 14 barrels	14 00
Total	6,885 99

McAdam (*J. W. Green, agent*):

Cedar posts, 2,000	$149 00
Cedar sleepers, 600	48 00
Hemlock bark, 1,236 cords	4,944 00
Shingles, 104,000	235 00
Second-hand belting, 204 feet	105 00
Wedge fire-brick, 954	30 00
Lambs, 1,271	2,704 50
Sheep, 26	86 50
Total	8,302 00

Newcastle (*R. R. Call, agent*):

Horses, 2	$225 00
Laths, 690,000	621 00
Total	846 00

St. Andrews (*G. F. Stickney, agent*):

Box shooks, 585 bundles	$309 38
Tin plates, 133 boxes, 19,788 lbs	1,292 50

St. Andrews—Continued.

Tin blocks, 45 blocks, 4,025 lbs	$845 25
Turnips, 3,337½ bushels	1,074 00
Wood (soft cord), 244½ cords	359 95
Total	3,881 08

St. George (*H. Ludgate, agent*):

Kiln-wood, 885 cords	$1,327 50
Cedar sleepers, 6,200	1,488 00
Red granite, 32 tons	404 00
Red granite, polished	200 00
Planks and boards, 184,000 square feet	1,496 00
Sawn laths, 102,000	102 00
Total	5,017 50
Totals for St. John and agencies	360,676 00

St. Stephen (*P. Lange, consul*):

Codfish, dry	$107 50
Cotton-waste	1,363 75
Farming implements	160 00
Herring	62 10
Herring, smoked	10 85
Horses	2,194 00
Household goods	1,200 00
Molasses	3,568 28
Rice	26 88
Salt	115 00
Ship's-knees	700 00
Stereoscopes and views	117 56
Tea	750 00
Wood	60 00
Total	10,435 92

Grand total for the Province of New Brunswick.

Consulates and agencies.	Quarter ending— Sept. 30, 1885.	Sept. 30, 1884.	Increase and decrease.
Saint John	$315,503 47	$303,378 41	+$12,125 06
Fredericton	20,240 02	14,171 48	+ 6,068 54
Grand Manan	6,885 99	23,001 50	— 16,115 51
McAdam	8,302 00	9,466 17	— 1,164 17
Newcastle	846 00	5,326 17	— 4,480 17
St. Andrews	3,881 08	279 00	+ 3,602 08
St. George	5,017 50	3,395 70	+ 1,621 80
St. Stephen	10,435 92	7,557 12	+ 2,878 80
Total	371,111 98	366,575 55	+ 6,536 43

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Winnipeg (*J. M. Taylor, consul*):*

Emigrants' effects	$4,872 00
Empty beer-kegs	2,754 25
Empty iron drums	3,864 00
Fish, fresh	2,070 70
Fish, salted	1,707 00
Furs, undressed	6,250 00
Hides	2,258 85
Horses	1,300 00
Ores for assay	15 00
Railroad contractors' outfit	1,321 00
Seneca root	919 25
Steel mill-rolls	950 00
Stovepipe-elbow machine	175 00
Total	28,457 05

Emerson (*C. S. Douglas, agent*):

Horses	$6,735 00
Seneca root	4,820 40
Circus outfit	9,600 00
Beer kegs	546 00
Miscellaneous	619 20
Total	22,320 60

Wakopa (*C. W. Williams, agent*):

3 cows, 2 heifers, and 2 calves	150 00
1 mare, buckboard, and harness	98 00
Ponies and cows	140 00
Cows and pigs	305 00
Total	693 00

*Cattle from Montana passed in bond through Winnepeg to Chicago, to the value of $106,600.

Grand total for the Province of Manitoba.

Consulate and agencies.	Quarter ending— Sept. 30, 1885.	Sept. 30, 1884.	Increase and decrease.
Winnipeg	$28,457 05	$20,530 38	$7,926 67
Emerson	22,320 60	13,089 95	9,230 65
Wakopa	693 00	1,988 00	— 1,295 00
Total	51,470 65	35,608 33	+15,862 32

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria (*R. J. Stevens, consul*):

Coal	$239,607 50
Furs, hides, and skins	155,048 62
Treasure	149,493 96
Rice	1,609 50
Cigars and tobacco	4,481 30
Salmon, oolahans, halibut	4,373 59
Brandy, whisky, gin, port wine	633 85

Victoria—Continued.

Oil	$710 60
Indian curios	250 00
Household and miscellaneous goods	1,507 46
Total	557,716 38

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown (*Henry M. Keim, consul*):

Eggs, 35,756 dozen	$4,849 27
Horses, 113	12,533 50
Sheep, 595	1,022 00
Hair	478 70
Leather	1,253 00
Lobsters, 13,794 cases, canned	70,305 50
Mackerel, 2,621 barrels	$15,827 00

Charlottetown—Continued.

Sundries	$1,302 00
Total	107,570 97
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1884	109,781 18
Decrease	2,210 21

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(*Year ended September* 30, 1885.)

Saint Johns (*T. N. Molloy, consul*):	
Cod fish, 32,657 quintals	$136,296
Cod liver oil, 30,329 gallons	32,711
Seal oil, 396 gallons	208
Salmon, 1,765 tierces	23,671
Salmon, 253 barrels	2,392
Trout, 1,011 barrels and tierces	6,361
Herring, 1,940 barrels	9,377
Herring, 238 packages	999
Lobsters, 456 cases	1,824
Old junk, 382,308 pounds	10,053
Old brass, 1,595 pounds	30
Old copper, 1,399 pounds	58
Copper ore, 4,050 tons	28,544
Bones, 83,926 pounds	693
Wines, 9 quarter casks and 1 octave port	808
Wine, 2 quarter casks sherry	190
Spirits, 26 packages	471
Saint Johns—Continued.	
Champagne, 41 cases	$492
Pork (returned) 12 barrels	192
Flour, 1 barrel	5
Dog (for breeding purposes) 1 slut	52
Total for Saint Johns	255,456
Harbor Grace, total exports	7,605
Total for Saint Johns and agency	263,061
Total for quarter ending September 30, 1884	470,222 40
Decrease	207,161 40

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FROM THE

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES

ON THE

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.,

OF THEIR

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ON

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

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AUSTRIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL JUSSEN ON TARIFF LEGISLATION.

TENDENCY OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Referring to a previous dispatch, dated August 29, 1885, in which I expressed the opinion that the Austrian Reichstag would probably approve of the tariff recently proposed by the Government, I have the honor to report that since the date of that dispatch a great change seems to have taken place in the views of the leading manufacturers of the Empire, and of the exporting manufacturers especially, with reference to the supposed benefits of a protective tariff, and that the probabilities now are that if the Government and the legislators heed the warning of the people, the tariff of Austria may before long be reduced instead of increased.

As an evidence of this change of opinion, which, if practically enforced and shaped into the form of law, will, in an appreciable measure, benefit the American export trade, I beg leave to submit the following summary of the reports and resolutions of the several chambers of commerce of the Empire, as well as a synopsis of the commentaries of the public press, with reference to the general agitation of the important question at issue.

The Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, the largest and most influential German paper published in this Empire, dwells with evident relish upon the fact that the people have so speedily discovered the true character and effect of a protective tariff, and rejoices in the contemplation of the great change which has taken place in public opinion with reference to the policy of retaliatory or prohibitive customs duties.

It is but a few years (says the Neue Freie Presse) since this system was introduced in Austria, and but a brief period has elapsed during which the effect of a protective tariff could be observed, and already the producing classes are agitated by a veritable tariff panic, and everywhere a renewal of commercial treaties is demanded.

Manufacturers complain of the increased costs of the most indispensable raw materials, and industrial establishments of the greatest importance to Austria do not hesitate to characterize the protective tariff as the direct cause of overproduction.

The promise of manufacturers that their increased profits would result in an increase of laborers wages, has, in general, not been fulfilled, and already the moral downfall of this system, with which such high hopes were connected, can be safely proclaimed. This reactionary economical policy has been proved an absurdity, which has bred great economical dangers.

The report of the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna exhibits a profound fear of the system of protection. In glaring contrast with its former opinion this representative body apprehends an injurious effect upon the textile industries from an increase of the tariff on yarns, and expresses the opinion that this policy would cause an increase of the number of spindles and a consequent increase of overproduction.

VIEWS OF SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

The Austrian Government, in its last proposition to amend the tariff, proposes to double the duty on sewing-thread, but the report of the chamber of commerce protests against this impediment to importation, because the increase of the price of thread would at once injuriously affect many trades and industries, and carry its damaging results into the very home of the poor seamstress.

The cotton-weaving industry, which, like all other branches of trade, participated in the deliberations of the chamber, complains of the tariff which burdens the incomplete manufactures (Halbfabrikate), and cautions against an increase of the tariff, which would be followed by retaliatory foreign duties, fatal to the export trade of the Empire. These manufacturers assert that an increase of the price of yarn would annihilate the hope of competing with the factories of Barmen, Germany, in the Danube provinces, and that the home market would be ruined.

The chamber voted against an increase of the duty on pig-iron, on account of the dangerous effect which an increase of the price of raw material would have upon the export trade in many articles of hardware.

The manufacturers of umbrella frames complain of overproduction, and protest against an increase of the tariff.

The metal industry apprehends the greatest possible injury from an increase of the tariff upon zinc.

The manufacturers of needles look upon any and all increase of duties as dangerous.

The Government includes in its proposed amendment an increase of the duties upon notions and fancy goods, but it is the opinion of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce that this proposed increase would not only be a repressive measure, but a direct provocation, which would cause incalculable damage to the export trade of Austria.

As regards perfumeries, the chamber claims that a prohibition of French manufactures would be injurious, for the reason that this industry constantly receives a new incentive through France, the seat and center of fashion, and that this consideration is of the highest importance as regards the trade in all articles of luxury. This opinion is a direct denial of the position of the Government, which, in the preamble to the tariff amendment submitted, designates every importation as a misfortune.

The president of the chamber advances the argument that the high tariff on materials auxiliary to silk dyeing has prevented the growth of this industry.

The paper manufacturers declare that they do not fear the invasion of German paper, and would look upon the downfall of the tariff wall between Germany and Austria as their salvation, because Austria is not large enough and its demand is insufficient to consume its productions.

The machine and railroad-car manufacturers demand that the possibility of a greater extension of their trade may be granted them in new fields, and beyond the tariff wall of Austria.

All these industries were fully represented in the several meetings of the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna, joined in its discussions, and shaped its final action, which culminated in the emphatic protest of the board against an increase of the duty on grain, because, as was claimed, this increase affected the most indispensable articles of consumption for the laborer, an injury to the industrial interests which could not possibly be neutralized by an increase of the tariff.

The Chamber of Commerce of Linz, an important manufacturing town on the Danube, near the Bavarian border, took a decided stand against every increase of the tariff, and demanded, above all things, a certain stability of the rates of duties, on the ground that the frequent amendments increased the risk of large transactions and time contracts, and discouraged capital from participation in industrial ventures. Other representative commercial bodies have made similar reports; and basing their assertions upon these conclusions, the Freie Presse claims that protectionism in Austria is on the wane, and asserts that the identical interests at whose bidding the system was created are now battling against it.

The industrial interests of the Empire are fully alive to the necessities of the hour; they are examining the fields of operation in every direction to ascertain the causes of the "dullness of trade" of which everybody complains, and are not slow in recommending a remedy and insisting upon the speedy eradication of all causes injurious to the development of trade and manufactories.

PRISON LABOR.

A committee of prominent manufacturers has just been formed in Vienna to organize the agitation against the present system of prison labor.

In a pamphlet published by this committee it is claimed that two and a half million days of prison labor were let to private contractors, and the committee insists that the industrial interests suffer a loss in consequence amounting to many millions of florins, and that the prison labor, by competing with the guild of mechanics, depresses the wages of the laborers to a considerable degree.

The committee in question has resolved to apply for immediate relief to the Reichstag, and in this direction have requested and obtained the energetic support and indorsement of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce.

The leaders of this movement have found it necessary to declare beforehand, with great decision, that they shall insist that the issue presented by them to the legislators shall not be prostituted by any faction in the Reichstag in the interest of their respective political aspirations.

This caution, I think, is not by any means uncalled for, and the want of faith which it discloses in the disinterested patriotism of the legislators seems to be fully warranted by the character of the recent acrimonious and stormy political discussions on the occasion of the debate on the opening address of the Emperor. It is an opinion which has been loudly and repeatedly proclaimed on the floor of the Reichstag.

The purely Austrian patriots are not as numerous in that body as the Bohemian-Austrian and German-Austrian politicians. The race hatred prevailing between the Slavonic and the German elements of this nation is so bitter and profound that its advocates in the Reichstag subordinate all other considerations to the interests of what they term the national "autonomy" of their race.

Between these two factions stands seemingly the only really national and patriotic party—the party of the Government—anxious to unite these heterogeneous elements into a peaceful, undivided, homogeneous nation; but the Czech insists upon being a Czech before he is an Austrian, and the German-Austrian maintains that the country cannot prosper unless the aspirations of the Slaves are suppressed and unless the German element is recognized as the true basis and main pillar of the Empire.

How purely economical measures, such as a revision of the tariff, will fare among these warring and contending elements it is quite impossible to predict.

EDMUND JUSSEN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, November 23, 1885.

FRANCE.

REPORT OF CONSUL MASON ON THE PETROLEUM SUPPLY.

It is proposed in the following report to define concisely the status of American and Russian petroleum in the market of Marseilles, the conditions under which the present competition is maintained, and the probable effect of such rivalry upon American petroleum exports to this country.

Since the introduction of kerosene into Europe as an illuminating material, Marseilles has been the principal port of the Mediterranean for the reception and distribution of all petroleum products. At first the imports were exclusively of refined oil, but the French tariff of $7.72 per barrel on refined, $5.52 on crude, and $1.27 on lubricating oil favored the establishment of the refining industry here, and there are now in this consular district two refineries at Marseilles, two at Nimes, and one at Balaruc, in the neighborhood of Cette. Until two years ago the entire import of crude and refined petroleum at Marseilles was of American origin, and the yearly receipts since 1871 were as follows:

Years.	Refined.	Crude.	Years.	Refined.	Crude.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*		*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
1871	73,830	36,905	1878	2,720	66,190
1872	37,866	49,807	1879	3,070	42,407
1873	37,170	43,445	1880	1,870	66,369
1874	30,601	49,039	1881	19,769	64,523
1875	8,094	54,384	1882	16,071	57,448
1876	3,219	82,968	1883	10,449	78,638
1877	3,088	52,556	1884	2,716	96,704

In the above total receipts for 1883 there are included 8 barrels of Russian crude oil which was imported for experimental purposes by

one of the refiners of Marseilles. During the following year (1884) the receipts of Russian petroleum rose to 558 barrels of crude from the Kuban district, and 10,309 barrels of refined, all or nearly all of which last came from the refineries at Baku. During the first eleven months of the present year the imports have been:

Description.	Crude.	Refined.	Lubricating.
American.....barrels..	58,922	4,120	5,563
Russian.....do....	12,120	1,617	17,780

It becomes therefore a matter of interest to consider the nature and extent of this newly-developed Eastern competition, the conditions under which the oils of Southern Russia are obtained and transported to this market, and their probable future influence as rivals of American petroleum. This inquiry naturally divides itself into two questions:

1. The extent of the supply of Russian oils and present and prospective facilities for transporting them to this market.
2. Their quality, in comparison with American standards.

I. The Extent of the Supply.

Russian petroleum comes from two districts: that of Balakhani, eight miles from Baku, on the Caspian Sea, in Eastern Caucasus, and from Ilskie, in the province of Kuban, on the southern shore of the Black Sea, east of the Crimea. Of these two fields, by far the most important in respect to the quantity and quality of its product is—

(*a*) *The oil district of Baku.*

The petroleum-gas springs of this region are believed to have been frequented by the Persian fire-worshipers several centuries before the Christian era. They are also mentioned by Marco Polo, who wrote during the thirteenth century, but their utility has been limited to the past fifty years. In 1832 this district produced 48 barrels of crude oil, and in 1873, when a commercial record began to be kept, the product was 1,260 barrels. Since then the field has been worked until there are now 200 wells on an area of about six square miles, about half of which belong to the great Nobel Company of St. Petersburg. Of these, twenty are flowing wells; the others are pumped with long, tube-like buckets, which raise 30 to 45 gallons at each operation.

Twelve hundred square miles of the Eastern Caucasus are known to be oil-producing, but only the small tract at Balakhani has been worked, because the supply obtained there is more than can be advantageously utilized. The productiveness of some of the wells is astonishing. A single well, No. 18, belonging to the Nobel Company, when allowed to run freely, yields at the rate of 1,125,000 gallons of crude oil per day. In well No. 9 of the same company, and in the Droojba well near by, the oil has an upward pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, and spouts columns of oil and sand 250 and 300 feet high. When first opened the Droojba well ran wild four months before it could be closed and controlled, and it is estimated that during that time 100,000,000 gallons of oil were lost.* The world burns daily 1,500,000 gallons of

* Report of Sir Boverton Redwood.

refined petroleum, and it is estimated by Sir Boverton Redwood, of London, who has studied the subject thoroughly, that the twenty flowing wells of the Baku district could furnish it all. The wells in that region average at present about 600 feet in depth, but when their productiveness diminishes they are deepened, with the inevitable result of increasing the supply and improving the quality of the flow. The ground, even at this depth, is loose and gravelly, with thick deposits of quicksand, so that sinking and piping the wells is expensive and difficult. A well 600 feet deep requires six months to complete, and costs $12,000; but by commencing at the surface with 15 or 20 inch pipe, and inserting smaller sizes from within as the boring descends, any required depth can be reached.

Throughout the district the oil is run from the wells into large open pools or pits dug in the ground, whence it is pumped, when the sand and water have settled out of it, into tanks, and is carried by pipe-lines to the refineries on the sea shore near Baku. A large proportion of the crude oil is thus absorbed by the dry gravelly ground and lost. The amount saved has averaged 31,850 barrels per day during the present year, and this amount could be doubled or trebled, if necessary. The flowing wells are rigged with gate-valves, and are shut off at night and during the four months of the winter, when ice in the Volga and the northern part of the Caspian Sea breaks the principal connection with the Russian markets. The supply of crude oil in the Eastern Caucasus is therefore practically unlimited. It is worth at the wells from 9 to 18 cents per barrel during the active season, but in winter is unsalable at more than 3 or 4 cents per barrel. Good refined petroleum at Baku commands at present 2½ cents per gallon. If it could be readily transported to Batoum or Poti, on the Black Sea, and thus reach water transportation to Marseilles and other European ports, the days of American petroleum in these countries would soon be numbered. But Baku is on the shore of a remote and land-locked sea. Its oil can reach civilized countries only by transportation through the Caspian Sea, up the Volga River, and by rail across the vast breadth of Russia; or by the railway from Baku across the Caucasian Mountains to Batoum. This railway is a single-tracked military line, badly built and inefficiently managed. It is 562 miles in length and crosses a mountain range 4,000 feet in height by grades of 1 foot in 22, so that two double-end locomotives are required to take up a train of ten cars. The freight on a barrel of oil worth 18 cents at Baku is 92½ cents from that place to Batoum, and the extreme capacity of the road, as now managed, will not exceed 600,000 barrels per annum.

The project of a pipe-line from Baku to Poti, on the Black Sea, has been agitated and a company formed, but the scheme has apparently failed. The proposed 7½-inch line would cost, including all expenses of obtaining the concession, $10,000,0 0, and as no concession will be granted by the Russian Government until all the capital is raised, the company has been able, after thorough exertion, to place only $1,000,000 of its stock in London. The fact is, that the present railway is owned by parties sufficiently powerful in the Russian Government to prevent any pipe-line or rival railway from being built, and the project is therefore, for the present, at least, definitely abandoned. The Caspian, Volga, and Moscow route will make Russian petroleum at Berlin and Antwerp too expensive to seriously threaten American supremacy there, so that, at present, the danger to American interests from the Caspian oil fields is definitely limited.

(b) The oil district of Kuban.

It is from the petroleum wells of Ilskie, in the province of Kuban, 50 miles inland from the little sea-port of Novorossisk, on the north shore of the Black Sea, to the eastward of the Crimea, that a more serious competition has recently been threatened. This deposit was discovered a number of years ago, but no important use was made of it until 1882, when a Marseilles company secured a concession of about 30,000 acres, and continued the operations which had been commenced by an American prospector, Dr. Tweddle.

The present company, known as the "Standard Russe," has a capital of nine million francs. It has 68 wells on a tract of 30 acres at Ilskie, and a 2-inch pipe-line thence to Novorossisk, where it has a small refinery and shops for the manufacture of tubing and tools. Heavy lubricating oil is found at from 40 to 180 feet below the surface, but the lighter grades, which contain illuminating oil, lie at a depth of 700 to 1,200 feet. The difficulties of digging and working the wells are similar to but much greater than at those of Baku, and the field is far less productive, the 60 working wells of the "Standard Russe" yielding only 100 barrels per day of light and 400 barrels of heavy lubricating oil. Wells at Ilskie cost, on an average, $15,000 each, and require constant care and pumping to prevent filling up with mud and stones. There is a practicable dirt road across the mountains from Ilskie to Novorossisk, but the country is so broken that six pumping stations are required to force the oil through the pipe-line of fifty miles. The heavy oils in this region are so dense and viscid that they can be pumped only in warm weather, so that operations are confined to eight or nine months in the year. Only one well on this tract, No. 42, of the "Standard Russe" has shown any great qualities. It began at 800 feet depth by spouting 10,000 barrels per day. When this first vigor had somewhat subsided, the workmen succeeded in plugging it until tanks, &c., could be provided. This being done, it was found that the well had filled to the top with mud and stones, which required the labor of several months to remove. Since then it has been an ordinary 20-barrel well, which, like the others, requires to be pumped. In this service the company employs five Cameron pumps, imported from New York; but the operation of these machines is greatly impeded by the large proportion of sand which is contained by the oil and by its extreme heaviness, which in cool weather causes it to pile up like pitch when exposed to the air. The Russian duty on machinery, tubing, and other manufactures of iron is equal to their original cost in England or the United States, plus the expense for transportation to Novorossisk, so that all operations there are attended with great expense. The oil country is nearly destitute of timber; and the fuel universally used for steam-heating, and even cooking purposes in the Eastern Caucasus and at Ilskie is either crude oil or "astatki," the heavy, thick ingredient of it which is extracted in the process of distillation.

There has recently been discovered in Kertch, in the Crimea, less than two miles from a small sea-port, a deposit of oil which is said to be very similar in character to American petroleum, but only one two-inch well has been sunk there, and the district is not sufficiently tested to give any definite indication of its extent or importance. The demonstrated facts, which I obtain upon unquestionable authority, are, that the experimental well just completed is within easy distance of the sea and the oil is far lighter and more rich in illuminating product than

the crude oils of Baku or Ilskie. Until further tests are made, this new source of supply may be left out of serious account.

We come now to the second and hardly less important part of the subject—

II. The Quality of the Russian Product.

It has been popularly supposed that refined Russian petroleum is, even under the best conditions, greatly inferior to the standard American brands. This is erroneous. Some of the oils that first came to France and Germany from the small, rude, native refineries near Baku were yellow, thick, and impure, and gave a bad name to Russian petroleum; but the fact is that when properly refined, as they now are by the Nobel and other companies, the oils of the Caucasus are equal to the best American qualities in color, illuminating power, and freedom from smell. There is forwarded with this report a sample of oil refined in the Kuban district two years ago by the "Standard Russe," which, it is believed, will compare favorably with any Pennsylvania sample of equal age. Ordinarily, the Russian oils, even when refined, are slightly less fluid than the American, but this difficulty is wholly overcome by lamps manufactured at Vienna, and which are now sold throughout most of Europe. Careful scientific experiments at St. Petersburg, London, and Paris have shown Russian kerosenes of specific gravities from 803° to 828°, and igniting at from 32° to 34° R., to have strength, steadiness, and duration of illuminating power equal to the best American qualities. There is, of course, a great deal of inferior kerosene refined in Galicia and shoved upon the German and Austrian markets in American barrels and cases. The thick, yellow product of the small native refineries at Baku could not be sold in any civilized market, but the fact remains that Russian kerosene can be made as good as the best.

The one point in which the superiority of American crude oils appear to be radical and decisive is in their greatly superior richness in illuminating material.

The crude oils of Kuban and Baku yield in manufacture the following products:

Kuban, crude.	Per cent.	Baku, crude.	Per cent.
Refined burning oil	30	Burning oil	28 to 30
Benzine	05	Benzine	02
Lubricating oil	25	Lubricating oil	20
Astatki	24	Astatki	35
Waste	16	Waste	13

Whereas good Pennsylvania crude yields, as is well known, 82, 85, and even 88 per cent. of refined oil. To overcome this disparity in some degree, the "Standard Russe" has adopted at Ilskie or in its refinery at Novorossisk a process of condensing the light properties by distillation or treating with chemicals its crude oils in such way as to eliminate the 35 per cent. of astatki, or heavy, thick fuel-oil which it contains, and thereby increase to that degree the proportion of light oil in the crude which it imports to be refined at Marseilles.

A sample of this condensed light crude oil is inclosed with this report. Oil of this character can be piped at any season. It contains probably 50 per cent. of illuminating oil, and being entitled to entry as crude makes a great saving in both duty and freight when imported to

Marseilles. The comparison between American crude and this partially refined naphtha from the Kuban is at present in this market as follows: American crude, containing 82 to 85 per cent. of illuminating oil, costs in this market only from 80 to 90 cents per barrel more than Russian crude, which yields, if raw, only 30 per cent., or if "condensed" 50 per cent. of refined oil. As both are subject to the same high import duty of $5.52 per barrel, the superior producing power of the American crude far outweighs its slight excess of cost, and this advantage would seem to be permanent and practically decisive as long as present conditions continue. A serious reduction of the French duty on crude naphtha would reduce in a corresponding degree the advantage which is secured by the present tariff to American crude imports. This contingency is too improbable to be seriously considered.

The only other serious danger, aside from the possibility of further discoveries at Kertch, lies in the future construction of a pipe-line, which would bring the refined petroleum of Baku to the Black Sea. Once at Batoum, the kerosene of the Caucasus can be shipped as follows:

	Per ton.
To Marseilles	$6 00
To Trieste	6 00
To Antwerp	7 30
To Hamburg	7 30
To London	7 30

But, as has been already indicated, barrels in the Caucasus are scarce and expensive, the capacity of the railway from Baku to Batoum is limited, and its rates excessive, and the probability of a pipe-line over the same route is exceedingly remote and uncertain. Thus far the Russian Government has not seemed desirous of promoting the export of petroleum to foreign countries. Duties on imported machinery, railway freights, and concessions of oil lands have been held at high and inflexible rates. Except the great Nobel Company, which refines on a large scale at Baku for the Russian market, it does not appear that petroleum operations in the Caucasus have been largely profitable. Colonel Novosiltsoff, who obtained the original concession of all oil-lands in the Kuban, sunk a large fortune in that enterprise. Of the two hundred or more refineries at Baku, more than half are permanently idle for want of a market for their products. Even the "Standard Russe," which began with such high expectations three years ago, has expended twelve millions of francs in the Kuban, and has attained only a net result of 100 barrels of light oil per day. Neither in France nor in England have any of these Caucasian enterprises any further charm for intelligent capitalists.

At Fiume, on the Adriatic, a large refinery, favored by the nominal Austrian import duty on crude oil, and advantageous railway freights on refined, has refined during the past year about 100,000 barrels of crude from Baku, and it is probable that throughout Russia and a large part of Austria and the Levant American kerosene will be finally forced out of competition.

But until Russian naphtha is greatly improved in quality by deeper boring, and their marketable supply of refined is largely increased by new transportation facilities, it does not seem likely that American supremacy, except in the countries adjacent to the Black Sea, will be more seriously impaired than it has been hitherto. The best attainable opinion here is that the import of Russian petroleum at Marseilles has reached its maximum under present conditions and management. Two suggestions are urged as important to the exporting interests of the

United States. First, that the illicit use of American barrels and brands to force inferior Galician or Russian kerosene upon ignorant purchasers should be everywhere watched and opposed by all possible means; and, finally, our exporters should avoid shipping abroad oils which by long storage have degenerated below the high standard of quality which has uniformly characterized American petroleum. In the growing contest with Russian competitors our refiners and exporters have advantages which, if properly conserved and utilized, should give them control of the world's great oil markets for many years to come.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, December 15, 1885.

LYONS.

REPORT BY CONSUL NEWMARK ON MILDEW AND ROT ON GRAPE VINES.

Consul Newmark has transmitted to the Department the following translation of a letter read before the Academy of Sciences from M. A. Millardet, detailing his treatment of grape vines for mildew and rot. The process and its results have since been examined by M. Prilleux, inspector-general of instruction in agriculture, acting under the direction of the minister of agriculture, who confirms all that Mr. Millardet claims for his discovery.

M. Prilleux states that he visited the estates of Langoa, Leoville, Mouton d'Armailhac, near Pamelac; Beaucaillou, in the commune of St.-Julien; Danzac, near Merganx; and Salle de Pez, at St.-Estèphe, and that at all these places he made careful investigations and found that the vines attacked by mildew had been treated with the mixture of sulphate of copper and slaked lime in the manner indicated by M. Millardet, and with the most gratifying results; he strongly recommended, however, that the treatment should be applied as soon as the mildew is discovered, as it is much more efficacious than when used later, although it is beneficial at any stage of the disease. M. Prilleux says:

> In summing up, it appears to me to be established by the facts that I have verified in the Médoc district that the sprinkling of vines with a liquid composed of about 8 per cent. sulphate of copper, mixed with slaked lime, arrests the progress of mildew and permits the complete maturity of the grapes on the affected vines. This treatment is simple and inexpensive, and it is to be hoped that next year all viticulturists will use it. The earlier the remedy is applied the better the results will be.

M. Prilleux further reports that the Peronospera (parasite) of the vine belongs to the same family as that of the potato, and it is reasonable to suppose that the same remedy will prove as beneficial for one as for the other. In support of this hypothesis he says that at the Château Langoa the tomato vines were attacked with a disease that, from appearances, was due to the development of the parasite of the potato, which, as is well known, also attacks the tomato. M. Jouet, the manager, treats them the same as he did the vines, and entirely cured them.

I consider the report of M. Prilleux, in connection with that of M. Millardet, conclusive evidence of the efficacy of the treatment proposed.

M. J. NEWMARK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lyons, November 5, 1885.

The following is M. Millardet's letter:

To-day, October 3, the vines treated have a normal vegetation; the leaves are healthy and have a handsome green color; the grapes are black and perfectly ripe. On the other hand, the vines that have not been treated present the most miserable appearance; most of the leaves have fallen, those that remain are half dry; the grapes, still unripe, are only fit for "piquette" [wine made from the residuum of the grape]. The contrast is startling. * * * My colleague, M. Gagon, professor of chemistry, has thoroughly examined the must produced from the grapes of the vines which have been treated, and also of the vines not treated, taking the same class of vines, "the Malbec." The following is the result:

	Treated.	Not treated.
	Grams per liter.	*Grams per liter.*
Sugar	177	91.8
Acidity	5.1	7.7.

In making the above experiments preference was given to those vines that are most susceptible to mildew. * * * I would add that this year mildew has been of an exceptionally serious character.

I think I am therefore sufficiently authorized to vouch for the efficacy of the treatment of which I speak against a scourge which until now has baffled all efforts both in Europe and America.

It will be well now to state in what the treatment consists, when and how it should be applied. Dissolve eight kilograms of ordinary sulphate of copper in 100 liters of any kind of water (well, rain, or river). In a separate vessel mix 30 liters of water and 15 kilograms of coarse lime stones, making a milk of lime, and mix it with the solution of sulphate of copper. A bluish paste will be formed. Pour a portion of the mixture into a bucket or other vessel, thoroughly shaking it, and brush the leaves with a small broom, taking care not to touch the grapes. There is no fear of any accident, not even to the most tender part of the vines.

The treatment was performed from the 10th to the 20th of July. At some points the operation was repeated a second time at the end of August, but without much advantage, showing that one application was sufficient. The mixture when dry sticks very fast to the leaves After the vines were treated there occurred several storms during August, as well as the frequent September rains, but the evidences of treatment on more than one-half the leaves where the mixture touched them can be easily detected; those, however, which have no traces of the mixture are in as good condition as the others.

It is not necessary to entirely cover the leaves with the mixture. I think I may say that one touch on a leaf is sufficient.

There is one more important point to be considered. Notwithstanding all precautions, several drops of the mixture will fall on the grapes. Will the copper get into the wine, and if so, will it be present in sufficient quantities to affect the health? My colleague, M. Gagon, has promised his assistance in elucidating this question. A preliminary trial made by him on 800 grams of grapes taken from vines that were treated did not positively disclose any of the copper. His examination will be continued in this direction, and I hope before long to submit the result.

THE CITRON OF COMMERCE.

ITALY.

ROME.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL ALDEN.

As citron is not grown within the limits of this consular district, I have been able to obtain but a limited amount of information in regard to it.

The citron tree, or shrub, will grow wherever lemon or orange trees grow. It flourishes, however, only in a sandy soil and in the immediate neighborhood of the sea. It is most successful in sheltered situations on the shores of bays. As might therefore be expected it is largely grown on the Ligurian coast, which is sheltered by mountains from the north wind, and also in the Southern Mediterranean provinces of Italy, and in Sicily. The French island of Corsica is probably the most prolific citron-producing district of the Mediterranean Basin. The present Corsican crop is estimated to be nearly 5,510,000 pounds. Great care is needed in the cultivation of citron. The fruit when full grown is large and weighs from one to three pounds, and will, unless the branches are carefully propped up, either break them or bend them to the ground.

The average crop per acre of citron can hardly be ascertained, as the size of a crop depends upon so many conditions—such as the climate and soil. If we assume that each shrub or tree is planted 3 yards from every other, which by many growers is regarded as the best arrangement, we should have 1,110 shrubs to the hectare. If the average product of each shrub be assumed to be 14 citrons, we should have a total product of 15,400 citrons to the hectare, equivalent to 6,231 citrons to the acre; or, assuming the average weight of the fruit to be 1½ pounds, about 9,346 pounds to the acre.

The cost of production varies so greatly in different localities and at different times that no trustworthy and generally useful answer to the question of cost can be given. In the neighborhood of Genoa, however, it is roughly estimated at about $68 per acre.

More citron is imported into than is exported from Italy. The following table shows the imports and exports of citron for three years:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
1882	3, 896, 701	513, 019
1883	3, 996, 791	341, 719
1884	2, 743, 454	262, 572

The greater part of the imports of citron comes from France, and nearly all from the island of Corsica.

Citron is chiefly prepared for the market at Leghorn, which is the most important citron port in the Mediterranean. The fruit is first put into a salt pickle, in which it is allowed to lie for three months. This pickling in the case of the Corsican fruit is done to a limited extent by the Corsican citron grower, but as a rule it is done after the Corsican fruit reaches Leghorn. The next process consists in dividing the fruit into halves and quarters, and packing them into sugar sirup. The sirup when first used is weak, but its strength is gradually increased by additions. Four weeks is the ordinary period during which the fruit remains packed in sugar, after which it is ready for the market.

The market price everywhere fluctuates greatly. During the present year the price at Leghorn has varied from $14.47 to $22.19 per 50 kilograms, or 110.20 pounds. To some extent, so it is said, these fluctuations were due to the speculative condition of the market in New York, where the price has varied greatly.

WILLIAM L. ALDEN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, November 29, 1885.

LEGHORN.

REPORT OF CONSUL SARTORI.

CULTIVATION.

The citrons which are subsequently converted into the candied citron of commerce are grown chiefly in Greece, Calabria, and the islands of Sicily and Corsica. Most of those which come to this port, Leghorn, are from Corsica, where it is claimed the finest qualities are produced. The citron tree is of the same family as the orange and lemon, and is propagated by cuttings, which begin to bear fruit the third year after being planted. It bears one crop of fruit yearly, which matures and is gathered during September and October. The trees are pruned every year, the branches being made to grow as much as possible in the shape of a hollow circle. They are also manured yearly, generally with stable dung. In summer it is essential that they should be kept well watered; otherwise, if there should be a drought, the trees suffer, and the fruit will drop off or will not attain its full size. The citron tree is more susceptible to damage from frost and cold winds than the orange or lemon, hence sheltered situations with a favorable exposure are sought for planting them, and hedges of brushwood disposed so as to protect them from the winds. The fruit resembles a huge lemon, and is often so large and heavy that it must be supported on the tree.

They are shipped to the factories for candying, sometimes in sacks, but usually in large hogsheads filled with brine. On being taken out of these hogsheads or sacks they are placed in tubs containing fresh brine and left for about a month. The brine is then renewed, and the fruit may remain in it until required for use, even for a period of four or five months.

CANDYING CITRON.

When the citrons are to be candied they are taken out of these tubs and boiled in fresh water until sufficiently soft, which is ascertained by testing them with a fork. This usually takes about one and one-quarter hours, and they are then cut into pieces, the seeds carefully removed, and they are immersed in cold water and left for twenty-four hours, and become a green color. After this they are placed in large earthen jars with hot sirup, which should entirely cover them, and remain about three weeks. During this time the proportion of sugar in the sirup is gradually increased. They are then put into boilers, with crystallized sugar dissolved in a little water, and cooked; then allowed to cool for twenty-four hours, and boiled again until they can absorb no more sugar, and then taken out of the boilers and placed on a wire netting to dry. They are now ready for packing and are placed in small wooden boxes containing about 25 pounds each, and these in their turn are packed in cases (half-cases they are termed in the trade) which contain ten of them. The proportion of sugar used in the process of candying is 80 per cent., that is, 80 pounds of sugar to 100 pounds of citron, and the kind used is generally Egyptian crystallized sugar, which costs at the factories 11.85 cents per pound. The Government allows a drawback at the above rate, that is, 80 pounds of sugar to 100 pounds of fruit, on such as is subsequently exported. As the duty is 5.7 cents per pound, it being returned makes the cost of the sugar used in candying the fruit afterwards exported 6.15 per pound.

There are nine factories for candying citrons in Leghorn, employing about 300 men and producing annually 4,400,000 pounds. In 1884 the United States took of these 1,921,341 pounds, valued at $214,652.23, and up to the present date in 1885 they have taken 1,819,764 pounds, valued at $261,566.61, a decrease in the quantity and an increase in the valuation. The remainder is sent principally to Holland for distribution through Northern Europe and England.

As there are no citrons grown in this consular district, it is difficult to give correct figures as to the cost of producing this fruit. The price paid by the merchants here varies according to the supply, 5¾ to 6¼ cents per pound being about the average cost of the fruit in brine at the factories.

This article is handled almost entirely by speculators, and the prices of the candied fruit show great variations. While during the early autumn the prices ranged from 16½ to 18½ cents, it can now readily be purchased for 13 cents per pound.

VICTOR A. SARTORI,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leghorn, December 21, 1885.

MESSINA.

REPORT OF CONSUL JONES.

THE CITRON TREE.

Formerly in the province of Messina the citron (*Citrus medica*) was extensively grown in hedges, as dividing lines between neighbors, but within the last twenty years this tree has been nearly exterminated in

this vicinity by the diseases known as *gomma* (bleeding) and *cagna* (foot-rot).

The citron was the first of the citrus family introduced into Europe. In its bearing and general appearance it is the most strongly characterized of the genus. The tree is low, with a full head; it is strong-shooting; its shoots are tender and straggling; its leaf is large, thick, oblong, wingless, and toothed. Changes occur at short intervals in the vitality of the tree. It frequently happens that healthy shoots live but one or two years; hence the necessity of cutting off the vertical shoots to prevent sudden disturbances in the head of the tree that would exhaust its strength. The diseases of the citron are constitutional, and prematurely destroy its life. The most promising subjects suddenly cease growing and became chlorotic; the branches gradually turn yellow, and are often covered with scabs, from which exudes coagulated sap resembling gum; the sores assume a cankerous appearance, and the tree dies. The citron's dying out to such a great extent in this province was due principally to its propagation by cuttings. It has been found that where the citron was budding on an orange seedling, and more especially on a sour orange, it acquired a stronger constitution and did not grow in such a straggling manner. The citron blooms at all seasons of the year. The flowers are white inside and purplish outside. Black ants destroy many of the blossoms. Once set, the fruit grows rapidly. Citrons often weigh from 6 to 8 pounds. The fruit presents a bumpy appearance; its base is full and flat; its perfume is delicious. It is necessary to prop up the branches of vigorous trees, as unassisted they could not support their heavy fruit. Good culture doubtless would improve the nature of the citron and perfect its development, but it cannot prolong its life, which is very short compared with that of the citrus family generally.*

Citron trees receive the same attention as the orange and lemon trees among which they grow. From March to October these trees are worked five times. Irrigation is found indispensable. During the summer, the dry season, the trees are watered twice a week. The average cost of cultivating an acre in orange or lemon trees is $50 a year. The distance between these trees is from 14 to 20 feet, according to the soil and the location.

SHIPMENT OF CITRONS.

The citrons now exported from Messina are brought from Reggio, in Calabria. They are shipped in brine, and are prepared as follows: The citrons are cut in halves, thrown into casks and salted—100 pounds of salt to the cask. The casks are then filled up with sea-water, and turned on their side. The citrons are left to soak from fifteen to twenty days. The casks are then opened and the citrons weighed—770 pounds of citron are allowed to the cask; sea-water and a little salt are added, and the cask is ready for exportation. A small auger-hole in the bung permits the gas produced by fermentation to escape. The casks are of chestnut. They cost $3 apiece, and contain 105 gallons. It costs $1 a cask to cut and salt the citrons, and $1 a cask to pack them, cooperage included.

PRICES AND EXPORTS.

A citron-tree bears from 35 to 50 citrons, which are worth to the grower from 5 to 10 cents apiece. First quality citrons weigh 1 pound and

* For the above details I am indebted to the comprehensive work of Prof. F. Alfonso, "Coltura degli Agrumi."

upwards. Last year citrons on the tree sold for $20 the 220 pounds. November 1, 1885, they brought $17 the 220 pounds; December 1, 1885, they fell to $12.50. Salted citrons, November 1, 1885, were quoted at $64 the cask; December 1, 1885, at $59. November and December are the great shipping months; the fruit is then half grown and half ripe.

The custom-house statistics show, for the year ending December 31, 1884, that 455,400 pounds of citron in brine; valued at $16,560; were exported from Messina No preserved fruit is shipped from this port. England, France, Genoa, and Leghorn are the principal markets for the "citron of commerce."

WALLACE S. JONES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Messina, December 8, 1885.

NAPLES.

REPORT OF CONSUL CAMPHAUSEN.

CULTIVATION.

The cultivation of the citron begins with the sowing of the seed of the bitter orange, being the same seed from the fruit of which marmalade is made.

After four or five years, when the seed has produced plants or small trees, they are transplanted, at the time of blossoming, in regular rows, at a distance of 25 centimeters.

When they have a diameter of 8 centimeters they are grafted with small citron branches. The grafting is indispensable to give long life to the trees and hasten the production of the fruit.

Three years after the grafting the tree is transplanted into a ditch 1.25 meters wide and 1.50 meters deep, at a distance of 4 metres from one another. In planting the trees in the ditch particular care should be taken not to injure any part of the roots.

The leaves are taken from the trees and the branches cut back to the length of 20 centimeters. The ditch is filled with earth to a depth not exceeding 25 centimeters, left sufficiently loose to allow the roots to spread with ease and prevent smothering the plants. If the plants do not sprout at once the earth on the roots is loosened and moistened.

For fertilizing old horse-manure or other old manure is to be applied. No fresh manure ought to be used, because it would be injurious and have a tendency to kill the plants. Manure should be used only in the winter, between October and March, and be placed at a distance of 10 or 15 centimeters from the roots. Around the tree a deepening in the shape of a basin should be formed, and unless the ground be moist or damp the plants require frequent applications of water during the summer.

In Sorrento the planting is done from March to June, according to the state of the temperature; grafting during the same months. The rest of the cultivation is the same as for the orange and lemon. Hoeing and pruning of useless limbs are done in May. The tree requires great protection against severe cold or very warm winds, as well as against hailstorms. In order to give it as much protection as possible hedges

are planted and coverings of straw matting or something similar provided, having regard to the situation of the tree and the means within reach of the cultivators. The plant is much more tender and delicate than the lemon.

The tree blossoms between March and May and up to the months of September and October, at which time the fruit is ripe. In about two years' time the grafts will begin to bear fruit, and after six years, if the ground and climate suit, the tree will bear from 40 to 50 kilograms of fruit a year, and when in full age up to 2 quintals, and perhaps more.

The greatest part of the expense in the cultivation is caused by covering the tree to protect it against the winds. In milder climates this expense is not incurred, and the only outlay is for manuring and hoeing. These expenses vary according to the price of labor in the different localities. When the ground is of the right kind—that is, loose and moist—the climate mild, there is a great profit made in the culture of the citron.

The exact amount of the profit cannot be given, as it varies according to the price obtained for the fruit, which is subject to great fluctuations, ranging from 15 to 100 lire per quintal on the ground. This year, for instance, garden citrons have sold at from 30 to 70 francs or lire a quintal on the ground. Some years when Corsica, where the citron is cultivated to a very large extent, gave large crops, the fruit sold for 15 lire a quintal, while at other times, when the crop was small, 100 lire a quintal was paid.

PACKING AND PRESERVING.

This fruit is packed the same as lemons, wrapped in paper and boxed or barreled.

The fruit is not candied for exportation in this neighborhood, but sent to Leghorn or Genoa, to large factories for this industry.

The information received on the subject of preserving the fruit is as follows:

The citron is cut in two or four pieces; it is then placed on the fire and boiled until the inside can be easily taken out with a spoon; then soaked in cold water for 4 or 5 days, and the water changed twice a day, until the citron has lost its bitter taste. To every kilog. of fruit 1 kilog. of sugar and 1 liter of water is added, and placed over a slow fire and left standing for two days.

Then 100 grams of sugar to every kilog. of fruit is added, and the boiling process repeated, left again for two days, and then again repeated at intervals until the sirup is thick. The fruit is then dried in an oven or before the fire, and can be exported in wooden boxes.

According to another authority, the fresh citron is divided, the pulp taken out, and the rinds are then steeped in brine for several weeks. They are then boiled in sirup until the rinds are quite cooked; they are next dried and boxed, as above described.

Others again, after taking the rind out of the brine, boil it in water for two days, changing the water two or three times per day and beginning each time with cold water; then 1 kilog. of sugar to ½ kilog. of water is taken; put into the quantity of sirup thus made 1 kilog. of the rind as above prepared. Each day for six or seven days bring the fruit now in the sirup to a heat in which you can just bear your hand, adding 50 grams of sugar each time. Let the fruit in this sirup become cold, and, as above, add 50 grams. Make another sirup of 1 kilog. of sugar to ½ kilog. of water; boil for one-half hour; then take the fruit out of the first sirup

and put in the last prepared, which should be exceedingly hot, and boil the fruit ten minutes, stirring it at the same time. Thus the last sirup is absorbed by the fruit, and it becomes dry.

The citrons, both fresh and in brine, are exported in immense quantities from Messina, Palermo, and other places to foreign countries, but chiefly to the English markets.

EDWARD CAMPHAUSEN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Naples, December 19, 1885.

SICILY.

REPORT OF CONSUL WOODCOCK.

In this district, comprising the southeast third of Sicily, the land rises gradually from the sea-shore to the summit of Ætna. The mountain is a little over two miles high, and Sicily is in a semi-tropical climate. The slopes of Ætna, therefore, have every variety of climate from the semi-tropical to the frigid, according to altitude. Citrus groves make beautiful these slopes with their vivid green, from the sea-shore to an altitude of about 1,000 feet. At this higher altitude the cultivation of the orange and lemon is not so profitable, owing to the uncertainty of a crop. Heavy frosts at such an altitude are liable to injure the buds. The fruit, however (called *montegna*), is of the best quality.

The orchards that skirt the sea-shore bear abundantly, and seldom fail in producing a good crop. The fruit (called *marina*) is inferior to the mountain fruit, and both trees and fruit are more subject to disease and pests.

The most desirable locality for a citrus orchard is that most distant from the sea and not of such an altitude as to lie within the frost line

PROPAGATING THE PLANT.

There are four methods of propagating the citrus plant; by the seed, by cuttings, by grafting, and by budding.

The seeds for planting are taken from the choicest fruit when perfectly ripe, and are planted in the spring in some warm sheltered spot from 4 to 5 inches apart. The soil should be composed of loose earth and well-rotted manure. The young plants should be sparingly but frequently watered. The plants must be transplanted to the orchard after the growth of a year or two.

To propagate by cuttings, young healthy shoots that are straight are selected. They should be about 1 foot in length, and must be planted in the ground to the depth of 4 or 5 inches in a soil similar to that used for the seed. Care should be taken to plant the cutting upright, as it grew upon the tree. When the cutting becomes well rooted, and has had a healthy growth of a year or two, it may be removed for final planting to the orchard.

The grafting and budding methods, which are so commonly practiced, need not be described. Citrus plants in this part of Sicily are propagated almost entirely by the budding method.

For the stock upon which to bud, use is made of the bitter-orange tree. The bitter orange is indigenous to this climate. It is more hardy

and less liable to disease than those that bear the choicest fruits. Its natural fruit has no value, but the Sicilians sometimes convert it into a kind of preserves.

For the purpose of propagating the choice fruits, the bitter-orange plant is grown in nurseries from the seed. When the plant is a year old it is transplanted, and when it has attained a growth of about 1 inch in diameter (being three or four years old) it is again transplanted to the orchard.

ORCHARD.

The distance to be maintained between the trees in the orchard depends much upon the location and nature of the soil. When the locality is warm and the soil is naturally rich, mellow, and of easy culture, the distance between the trees must be greater than when the soil is hard and the climate colder, because the trees will grow more luxuriantly and form larger tops. In such a soil, for lemons the plants should be about 24 feet apart, and for oranges about 17 feet. When the soil is naturally hard and poor and the climate colder, the distance between the trees for lemons may be about 20 feet, and for oranges about 13 feet. The judgment of the horticulturist must determine this matter.

When the bitter-orange plants are thus transplanted to the orchard the tops are cut off about 4 feet above the ground. When they become well rooted and of healthy growth, they are budded from the choicest varieties of orange and lemon. Two buds are generally inserted in the stock opposite each other.

The orchard is thoroughly cultivated, being worked over with the mattock and spade at least five times during the season, commencing in March and ending in October. The ground when the trees are young does not require so thorough a cultivation.

The plants are irrigated whenever they require it. For this purpose the streams that tumble down from Ætna are utilized. Where this is impracticable, water is elevated from wells by steam or mule power.

Some grow vegetables between the trees, but this practice is condemned by the best horticulturists.

As to the time when the trees begin to bear a full crop much depends upon the climate, cultivation, and fertility of the soil. Generally they commence to bear a full crop when fifteen years old.

As to the longevity of the citrus tree, there is here a diversity of opinion. I have been told by some horticulturists that the lemon and orange budded upon a bitter-orange stock will live and continue fruitful from one to two centuries. Doubtless they will live and continue to bear from fifty to one hundred years.

Lemon trees are healthy and vigorous, bear annually on the average about a thousand of the fruit, and oranges about six hundred. There are instances in which trees have borne ten times the number specified.

GATHERING AND BOXING THE FRUIT.

The time for gathering the fruit for export is here in the mouth of November. For export to so distant a country as America, the best and soundest fruit is generally selected. It is plucked when not fully mature, and is yet of a greenish color.

In gathering the crop great care is taken not to bruise the fruit. It is plucked by hand, and gently deposited in a basket that is lined with cloth. The stem is not removed from the fruit, but is cut off about a quarter of an inch from its base.

Great care is taken in preparing the fruit for market. Each individual fruit is carefully cleaned of all insects, or injurious matter, with a sponge and cold water, and is wiped perfectly dry before boxing. The fruits are carefully assorted. Those that are large, plump, and healthy in appearance, without marks or spots upon the surface, are boxed by themselves, and denominated "first class." Those whose skins bear any blemish or otherwise are not fine in appearance are boxed by themselves and denominated "second class."

The boxes for the fruit are so constructed that they will hold from 250 to 360 of the fruit. Each box is inspected to see that no nail or sliver protrudes to injure the fruit. It is then lined with common silk paper. Each individual lemon is enveloped in the same kind of paper prior to being deposited in the box. The boxes are frequently opened, inspected, and all infected fruit removed. Especially is this done just prior to shipment.

Laborers in citrus orchards receive as wages from 30 to 40 cents a day, without food being furnished to them. In summer they are required to work ten hours a day, and in winter eight hours.

The cost per annum of cultivation in the best orchards per hectare (2.471 acres), as estimated by a practical grower, Mr. Augustus Peratoner, United States vice-consul, is on the average 650 lire ($125.45).

DISEASES AND PESTS.

The diseases and pests attacking the citrus trees in this part of Sicily are as follows:

A disease called the "colla" (glue) sometimes (though not often in this district) affects the citrus. It is said to be caused by a sudden change from a high to a low temperature; this checks the exhalation of the tree, and the matter to be exhaled accumulates within until it bursts the passages and forces its way out through the bark. On coming in contact with the air it condenses in drops of a light-yellow gum. The only remedy for this disease is to cut off the branches infected.

A parasitic growth of a fungus nature frequently gathers upon the bark of the trees. The lemon tree is more subject to this than the orange. It is removed after a heavy rain, or after thoroughly soaking the parts affected, by scraping.

An insect called the *pidocchio nero* (black louse) infests the bark, leaves, and fruit of both the orange and lemon; also, an insect called the *pidocchio bianco* (white louse) infests in a similar manner the lemon tree. In appearance it is like a minute scale or scab, of oval form, and attaches itself with great tenacity to the bark, leaves, and fruit. This insect prevails to a large extent in our orchards. As a remedy, a wash of lime water is used; also, water slightly tinctured with kerosene.

The fruit of both orange and lemon is sometimes injured by an insect called the fly. It makes its appearance in the beginning of summer, and commences its devastation by stinging the fruit and depositing therein its eggs. These eggs develop into grubs, which destroy the fruit. When the fly first appears the fruit on the tree should be frequently washed. The water should be applied with a sponge. Some slightly tincture the water with kerosene or soda. Fumigating the trees with the smoke of sulphur has also been tried. No remedy has yet been discovered that effectually destroys the noxious pests. Good ventilation, thorough culture, and plenty of sunlight are the best preventives.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

In the export of citrus fruits from Catania to the United States during the past three years there has been a gradual decline. This is probably owing to the decline in prices. There were exported from Catania to the United States of lemons and citrons—

Years.	Boxes.	Value.
1882	241,107	$441,227 72
1883	228,857	324,284 84
1884	168,575	391,068 20

ALBERT WOODCOCK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Catania, November 25, 1885.

CUBA.

REPORT OF CONSUL PIERCE.

In the district of Matanzas the citron, though not indigenous to Cuba, is to some extent cultivated here, but not as an article of commerce. Scarcely any attention is paid to its cultivation, and like a great many other useful products it is almost entirely neglected, owing to the prior preference for the staple product, which up to this day is the sugar-cane.

It may be surprising that an article so universally growing in the island should not appear as an article of export, but to one well and thoroughly informed as to the tendency of the agricultural class here it is not surprising. Nearly every farm-house garden or plantation has a few citron trees growing. The soil is eminently adapted to its cultivation, and, in the production of it, it is flourishing and florescent, but as small cultivations have been entirely abandoned in preference to the sugar-cane, there has been neither foreign exportation nor an interior commerce in the article—at least in this district.

The citron is used to a limited extent here as a tonic and for preserves. In its use as a tonic or a medicinal article only the outside bark or peel is used. The interior is used as a refreshment and for preserves.

The citron is grown on a bush about three yards high. From the time of planting, in about two years, fruit may be expected.

It will grow in any ground, but rich earth is naturally preferable. As the fruit has never been attentively cultivated here, it is almost impossible to digest the many opinions given by the isolated cultivators who have given it any attention; but I have given what I deem a fair synopsis of the various data obtained, and will add that it is deemed and classified as hardy as the orange.

Propagation may be done by planting the seeds (but production is later in this way), or by cuttings, or, as in the case of the banyan tree, by intertwining branches which readily take root.

FRANK H. PIERCE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Matanzas, November 17, 1885.

MADEIRA.

Acting Consul J. Hutchison writes from Funchal under date December 3, 1883—

The cultivation of the fruit on the island is on so small a scale that it is impossible to obtain any definite information. There are a few trees in two or three districts, on the lands of small holders who never think of making any calculation as to cost of culture, yield, or profits.

The fruit is sent into town in small parcels for sale to the shippers. The present prices range from $1 to $2 per hundred, according to size. The buyer places the fruit in a cask with sea water for shipment. It all goes to London, the average annual shipment being about 50 casks of 1,000 citrons each.

MEXICO.

Consul James Viosca, of La Paz, Mexico, reports, under date November 24, 1885, that, while the citron has never attained a commercial importance in Lower California, the tree thrives luxuriantly, bearing yearly an abundant crop of very deliciously-flavored fruit, weighing from one to five pounds each, thus proving the fitness of the soil did a market exist for the produce. A small quantity of the green or seasoned fruit is yearly exported to the ports of Mazatlan and San Blas, for domestic uses in making sweet preserves, or what is known as *fruta enbuelta en azucar*. Otherwise it has no commercial importance.

GERMANY.

DUTY ON AMERICAN PETROLEUM BARRELS.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL RAINE ON DUTY ON AMERICAN PETROLEUM BARRELS.

The Reichstag is at present in session. A motion was offered on Thursday last to annul the action of the Federal Council imposing an additional duty upon petroleum barrels. A petition was presented by the Board of Trade of Stettin taking the ground that the resolution of the Federal Council, already enforced, raises the question whether the Federal Council has the power to amend or alter at any time import duties prescribed by the German tariff.

It is evident that the petroleum-duty question will come in all its bearings before the Reichstag. Thus far Russian petroleum companies have not met with the anticipated success; but they are active, and have lately entered into arrangements with several large railroad and steamship corporations in Russia for the transportation of naphtha products to seaports. The Trans-Caucasian Railroad has agreed to erect in Baku and Batoum reservoirs to hold each 200,000 poods (63 poods to a ton). The Southern road has also erected large reservoirs in Kiew, and the Russian Steamship and Trade Company agrees to erect reservoirs in Odessa to hold not less than 360,000 poods; besides, a large number of new tank cars have been ordered.

F. RAINE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, November 30, 1885.

GERMAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

REPORT OF CONSUL WAMER ON THE GERMAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

In reply to circular instructions, dated July 30, 1885, received from you calling for information on "the relation of the specific duties now levied under the general tariff law of Germany to the value of the articles, in other words, showing the ad valorem equivalent of the specific rates as applied to each article, and if not practicable to obtain this to all the articles enumerated in the German tariff; to secure the information as to the leading staples, particularly with regard to manufactures of cotton, flax, jute, metals, silk, and wool," I have the honor to transmit the annexed estimates, and to state that the only way I could possibly arrive at them was by taking the estimated average values per 100 kilos, as given out last May by the German imperial bureau of statistics, in 1884, of the imported articles into Germany.

I am told that the per cent. of the German duty to the value of the articles may be put down at the following averages:

Manufactures, 10 per cent.; articles of luxury, 10 to 20 per cent.; raw materials, free.

WM. D. WAMER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cologne, November 2, 1885.

Articles.	Rates of German duty per 100 kilograms.	Ad valorem equivalent.
Chemical manufactures:		
Soda:	*Marks*.*	*Per ct.*
Raw or crystallized	1½	21
Calcined	2½	20
Bicarbonate	2½	15
Caustic	4	15
Potash	1½	3.75
Caustic	4	6
Oxalate of	8	7.6
White and red, prussiate of	8	4.20
Alum	3	22
Lime, chloride of	3	18
Oxalic acid	8	7.6
Caoutchouc or India rubber:		
Crude, unvarnished	40	6.6
Fine, varnished	60	6.3
Clothes, of all sorts	90	9
Shoes	90	6.4
In combination with trimmings	90	6.4
Cotton cloth, bleached or finished:		
Not including cotton velvet	100	3
Including cotton velvet	120	1.3
Cotton emery cloth	6	5
Cotton net-work	80	3
Cotton lace-work, not including window curtains or net-work	120	26
Cotton yarns:		
Single twisted:		
To No. 17, English	12	8
Over No. 17 to 45, English	18	9
Over No. 45 to 60, English	24	10.2
Over No. 60 to 79, English	30	9
Over No. 79	36	8
Double twist:		
To No. 17, English	15	8
Over No. 17 to 45, English	21	9.5
Over No. 45 to 60, English	27	9.2
Over No. 60 to 79, English	33	7.6
Over No. 79	39	7.4
Single and double twist, bleached or twist:		
To No. 17, English	24	11.2
Over No. 17 to 45, English	30	12.5
Over No. 45 to 60, English	36	12.2
Over No. 60 to 79, English	42	10.9
Over No. 79, English	48	9.2
Three or more twists:		
Raw, bleached, or dyed	48	11
Sewing-thread, with many twists	70	9.3
Wick yarn, unwoven	24	19
Wadding	1½	1
Fishing nets, new	3	1.2
Earthenware:		
Bricks, roofing and floor tiles, glazed; architectural ornaments	5	20
Crucibles, ordinary slabs, and clay pipes		
Tubes, muffles, mugs, &c., glazed, manufactured from common earth	2	13
Brown or white; also fine ware out of terra-cotta	10	20
Two or more colors, edged, printed, and gilded	16	18
Porcelain ware:		
Plain white	14	18.5
Painted, printed, or gilded	30	19
Glassware:		
Unwrought glass, for use in manufacture of optical instruments; cylinder or rod glass	3	4.6
Green and other ordinary colored bottle-glass	3	18
Plain white bottle-glass, not cut	8	20
Alabaster glass	10	17
Window and plate glass, green, half and partly white, not cut, not over 120 centimeters	6	25
Not over 200 centimeters		
Over 200 centimeters	10	34.5
Looking-glass, rough, not cut	3	7
Plate, looking, and window glass, cut, unsilvered	24	20
The same, silvered	24	15.0
Crown glass, glass buttons, solid glass, not otherwise specified	24	10.0
Thin plate glass, glass pearls, glass enamel	4	1.5
Pressed and cut glass, not otherwise specified in Nos. 9, 10, and 14	24	34.0
Colored glass, not otherwise specified in Nos. 1, 2, 9, 11, and 12; painted and gilded glass	30	17.0

* The mark = 23.8 cents.

Articles.	Rates of German duty per 100 kilograms.	Ad valorem equivalent.
Iron and steel:	*Marks*.*	*Per ct.*
Crude iron of all kinds	1	20.8
Iron scraps and filings, not including hammer-scales	1	20.8
Loop iron, containing slag; crude rail, ingot	1½	15.0
Malleable iron, in brass, figured	2½	13.0
Crown and glow-blade iron	2½	19.0
Angle iron	2½	20.8
Crude, sheet, and plate iron, out of malleable iron	3	25.0
Sheet and plate iron, out of malleable iron, polished and varnished	5	12.5
Iron wire, coppered	3	11.8
Malleable iron in form of rods, or rolled wire, used for the manufacture of carding wire	½	2.5
Iron roughly finished for machinery and wagons	3	11.8
Ordinary iron ware out of cast iron	3	27.0
Iron bridges	3	11.5
Rails	2½	20.8
Railway fish-plates and sleepers	2½	20.0
Railway axles, wheels, and buffeters	3	14.3
Anvils, bench-vice, hoisting-jacks, blacksmith's hammers and sledges	3	6.0
Rolled and drawn pipes, out of malleable iron	5	20.0
Wire nails	10	50.0
Skates, hammers, ordinary locks, knives, &c., varnished	10	10.5
Files, sword-blades, shears and scissors, and machine knives	15	6.7
Sewing needles	60	2.5
Writing pens (steel)	60	6
Leather and leather ware:		
Goat and sheep skins, tanned and half dressed, and all other leather so far prepared	3	1
All leather not otherwise specified, uncolored, &c	18	5.6
Sole leather	36	11.6
Brussels and Danish glove leather; Russian morocco, &c	36	4
Shoes, coarse, made from uncolored leather	50	1
The same, made from gray canvas and sail-cloth	100	3
Leather gloves, wholly or partially manufactured; fine leather ware	100	1.4
Linen yarns:	70	4
Uncolored, unprinted, unbleached to No. 5, English	5	9
Over No. 5 to No. 8, English	5	6.2
Over No. 8 to No. 20 English	6	5
Over No. 20 to No. 35 English	9	5
Over No. 35	12	3.2
Dyed, printed, or bleached, to No. 20, English	12	7.5
Over No. 20 to 35 English	15	7
Over No. 35	20	5.3
Linen cloth:		
Uncolored, unbleached, and unprinted, not over 16 threads to 4 sq. centimeters	12	12
Not over 40 threads to 4 sq. centimeters	12	6.7
Not over 80 threads to 4 sq. centimeters	24	7.7
Not over 120 threads to 4 sq. centimeters	36	9.3
Over 120 threads to 4 sq. centimeters	60	9
Colored, bleached, or printed, not over 120 threads to 4 sq. centimeters	60	12
Over 120 threads to 4 sq. centimeters	120	12
Linen damask, ready-made tablecloths, sheetings, and handkerchiefs	150	23
Paper and paper ware:		
Blotting, gray, and coarse straw paper	1	6
Other packing paper, not glazed	4	13.3
Slate plate, poisoned fly paper, gout paper (used as a remedy against gout), and polished paper	1	1
Printing and writing paper of all kinds	10	13
Blotting paper (with the exception of the gray), tissue paper	10	9.5
Lithographic, printing, and other prepared paper	10	8
Gold and silver paper, painters' pasteboard, and all other paper not specified	10	5.3
Glazed leather and pasteboard paper	6	12.7
Articles made out of paper and pasteboard	2	5
Roofing and asphalt paper	4	1.8
Paper hangings	24	18.5
Rope ware:		
Prepared from vegetable fiber, bleached or unbleached, ropes, girts, straps, and hose	6	6.6
Ordinary, bleached, and not specified in the foregoing	24	16.6
Metals:		
Rolled lead	3	12.8
Lead wire	6	20
Rolled zinc	3	9
Zinc wire	6	12
Rolled tin	3	1.4
Tin wire	6	3.3

* The mark = 23.8 cents.

Articles.	Rates of German duty per 100 kilograms.	Ad valorem equivalent.
Tanning articles; coloring matter; colors:	*Marks**.	*Per ct.*
Barks	½	4
Ultramarine	15	15
Dye and wood, extract	3	3.5
Lampblack	3	3.8
Printing ink	3	2.8
Ink and ink powder	3	4
Woolen yarns:		
Mohair, alpaca, genappes, single twist, undyed; other woolen yarns, single twist, undyed	8	2
Mohair, alpaca, genappes, single twist, dyed	12	2.3
The same, double twist, undyed	10	2
The same, double twist, dyed	24	4
The same, with three or more twists	24	4
Woolen wadding	3	1

* The mark = 23.8 cents.

COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND FINANCES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL RAINE, OF BERLIN, ON THE COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND FINANCES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE FOR THE YEAR 1885.

SYSTEMATIC DEVELOPMENT IN GERMANY.

For months past all accessible publications and other sources of information have, as far as possible, been carefully examined, extracts made therefrom and translated. Statistical data admitting of condensation were reduced to a tabulated form in order to illustrate synoptically the numerous facts controlling a political organization which, like the new German Empire, has assumed so vigorous a development. Many of the facts showing the growth of the Empire since it took its place among the great powers are of considerable interest, and indicate that Germany, at least for some time to come, will occupy a marked and prominent place in the great strife for political and social culture and development.

In view of the imperative wants of the young Empire, hardly one department of legislation is known that has escaped the process of entire modification, while the system of political economy has been totally reconstructed in accordance with the theory that such changes were imperatively demanded by the public welfare.

The almost uninterrupted flow of new laws was apparently not retarded by even a single inconsistency, but formed symmetrical parts of a structure that, long before its creation, was planned by a far-seeing statesman.

Cautiously but steadily a new system of government was carried into execution. Sufficient financial and other means, as well as skilled assistants, were abundantly on hand.

With the establishment of the German Empire an immense amount of intellectual and moral forces, for centuries neutralized by petty rivalry between the individual states of the late German Confederation, became available, and Prince Bismarck was prompt in uniting and directing

them to higher aims—aims from whose realization he expects good results for his regenerated fatherland. With their aid he was enabled to forge formidable instruments for the creation of new political, social, and other organizations hardly thought of heretofore.

Men thoroughly trained in the renowned high schools of Germany stepped to the front and their abilities and learning in science and art were practically employed.

A French industrial paper pointed, a few weeks ago, with emphasis to the steadily growing preponderance and wealth of the industries of Germany, alluding particularly to numerous schools for technical instruction in spinning, weaving, embroideries, &c.

This partly explains the fact that so many new projects could be carried out at once; for instance, "laborers' insurance, in the event of sickness, old age, and casualties," under the management of the Empire; also that a new industry—ship-building—could be created and brought nearly to perfection; that suddenly, as if by silent command, and almost simultaneously, colonies were acquired in different parts of the southern hemisphere and placed under the control of experienced explorers.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

That Germany was under the necessity of finding new ways and means to improve the welfare of her people will be shown by the fact that her population continues to grow steadily and rapidly. As will be seen from the following exhibit, marked A, the population on the area now occupied by the German Empire (540,485 square kilometers, or 9,818 of square miles, German) has grown from 24,831,396 in 1816 to 45,234,061 in 1880, when the last census was taken. This will be better understood when we are told that on a yearly average the excess of births over deaths reaches about 540,000.

A.—*Table showing the growth of population on the territory of the present German Empire since* 1816.

Year.	Population.	Yearly increase.	Year.	Population.	Yearly increase.
		Per cent.			*Per cent.*
1816	24, 831, 396	.....	1850	35, 395, 496	0. 57
1820	26, 291, 606	1. 43	1855	36, 111, 644	0. 40
1825	28, 111, 269	1. 34	1860	37, 745, 187	0. 88
1830	29, 518, 175	0. 98	1865	39, 653, 544	0. 99
1835	30, 935, 648	0. 94	1870	40, 816, 249	0. 58
1840	32, 785, 150	1. 16	1875	42, 727, 360	0. 92
1845	34, 396, 055	0. 96	1880	45, 234, 061	1. 14

The following table, marked Exhibit B, shows the proportion in which the different German states increased in population since the census in 1875, and the percentage of inhabitants per one square kilometer (equal 2½ acres):

B.—*Table showing the area, population, and its increase since* 1875 *of the German Empire.*

States.	Area (exclusive of parts of seas), square kilometers.	Population.			Percentage of inhabitants per one square kilometer.	Percentage of total population in all places with 2,000 and more inhabitants.	Percentage of total population in all places with less than 2,000 inhabitants.	Average percentage of yearly increase of population, 1875 to 1885.
		Total.	2,000 and more inhabitants (not cities).	Less than 2,000 inhabitants (cities).				
Prussia	348, 257. 6	27, 279, 111	11, 614, 385	15, 664, 726	78. 3	42. 6	57. 4	1. 16
Bavaria	75, 863. 5	5, 284, 778	1, 462, 410	3, 822, 368	69. 7	27. 7	72. 3	1. 02
Kingdom of Saxony	14, 992. 9	2, 972, 805	83, 964	1, 288, 821	198. 3	56. 6	43. 4	1. 48
Kingdom of Wurtemberg	19, 503. 7	1, 971, 118	696, 460	1, 274, 658	101. 1	35. 0	64. 7	0. 93
Baden	15, 081. 1	1, 570, 254	596, 044	974, 210	104. 1	38. 0	62. 0	0. 82
Hesse (Grand Duchy)	7, 680. 3	936, 340	378, 154	558, 186	121. 9	40. 4	59. 6	1. 14
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	13, 303. 8	577, 055	228, 571	348, 484	43 4	39. 6	60. 4	0. 82
Saxe-Weimar	3, 592. 6	309, 577	97, 028	212, 549	86. 2	31. 3	68. 7	1. 10
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	2, 929. 5	100, 269	36, 949	63, 320	34. 2	36. 8	63. 2	0. 94
Oldenburg	6, 420. 2	337, 478	68, 451	269, 027	52. 6	20. 3	79. 7	1. 10
Brunswick	3, 690. 4	349, 367	145, 703	203, 664	94. 7	41. 7	58. 3	1. 29
Saxe-Meiningen	2, 468. 4	207, 075	63, 005	144, 070	83. 9	30. 4	69. 6	1. 25
Saxe-Altenburg	1, 323. 8	155, 036	58, 512	96, 524	117. 1	37. 7	62. 3	1. 22
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1, 968. 1	194, 716	74, 871	119, 845	98. 9	38. 5	61. 6	1. 28
Anhalt	2, 347. 4	232, 592	134, 231	98, 361	99. 1	57. 7	42. 3	1. 70
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	862. 1	71, 107	24, 557	46, 550	82. 5	34. 5	65. 5	1. 05
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	940. 4	80, 296	19, 492	60, 804	85. 4	24. 3	75. 7	0. 92
Waldeck	1, 121. 0	56, 522	7, 523	48, 999	50. 4	13. 3	86. 7	0. 64
Reuss, Elder Line	316. 4	50, 782	24, 767	26, 015	160. 5	48. 8	51. 2	1. 55
Reuss, Younger Line	825. 7	101, 330	44, 162	57, 168	122. 7	43. 6	56. 4	1. 84
Schaumburg-Lippe	339. 7	35, 374	8, 942	26, 432	104. 1	25. 3	74. 7	1. 31
Lippe	1, 222. 0	120, 246	23, 309	96, 937	98. 4	19. 4	80. 6	1. 34
Lubeck	297. 7	63, 571	51, 055	12, 516	213. 5	80. 3	19. 7	2. 21
Bremen	255. 6	156, 723	139, 980	16, 743	613. 3	89. 3	10. 2	1. 94
Hamburg	409. 8	453, 869	128, 415	25, 454	1, 107. 5	94. 4	5. 8	3. 09
Alsace-Lorraine	14, 508. 1	1, 566, 670	609, 570	957, 100	108. 0	38. 2	61. 1	0. 45
German Empire	540, 521. 8	45, 234, 061	18, 720, 530	26, 513, 531	83. 7	41. 4	58. 6	0. 43

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

Since the 1st of January, 1871, up to the 31st of August, 1885, no less than 1,309,272 persons, as far as German official returns show, left this country, mostly for the United States.

Exhibit C, herewith, shows the countries to which the emigrants went during the last ten years, 1875–1884, and while in 1884, 28,395 Germans going to foreign countries gave up their citizenship, only 3,841 aliens were naturalized in the German states, among whom 334 United States citizens are mentioned.

This year, 1885, for the first time for several years, a considerable falling off has, however, been noticed. The German statistical bureau publishes the following data:

In the first eight months of this year (1885) there emigrated 79,933 persons; 1884, 111,253 persons; 1883, 119,205 persons; 1882, 145,436 persons; 1881, 155,039 persons; 1880, 68,288 persons.

The considerable decrease in 1885 seems to show that either the economical condition of Germany has improved, and that the attractive power of America which heretofore took the largest portion of emigrants has diminished, or that the new colonial policy keeps many "on the fence."

C.—*German emigration in ten years*, 1875–1884.

Years.	Total.	Emigrated to—							Number of emigrants per 10,000 inhabitants of the German Empire.
		United States.	British North America.	Brazil.	Central America, and Mexico, South America.	Australia.	Africa.	Asia.	
1875	30,773	27,834	88	1,387	450	1,026	1	37	72
1876	28,368	22,767	11	3,432	847	1,226	54	31	66
1877	21,964	18,240	11	1,069	557	1,306	750	31	50
1878	24,217	20,373	89	1,048	545	1,718	394	50	55
1879	33,327	30,808	44	1,630	517	274	23	31	75
1880	106,190	103,115	222	2,119	539	132	27	36	235
1881	210,547	206,189	286	2,102	876	745	214	35	464
1882	193,869	189,373	383	1,286	1,205	1,247	385	40	425
1883	166,119	159,894	591	1,583	1,125	2,104	772	50	362
1884	143,586	139,339	728	1,253	1,335	666	230	35	311

GERMAN COLONIZATION.

The increase of German population averages about 1.50 per cent. per annum, so that should this state of things continue, within a period of forty-seven years the population of Germany would be doubled; while France, for instance, with an increase of her population at the rate of 0.36 per cent. per year, would not reach double the number of her present population for two hundred years.

The yearly increase of population is given for 1884 to be—

Countries.	Increase.	Period of doubling.
	Per cent.	*Years.*
Germany	1.50	47
Great Britain	1.40	51
Netherlands	1.35	52
Denmark	1.28	54
Austria	1.15	60½
Belgium	1.13	61
France	0.36	200

The necessity for extending the dominion of Germany, in view of such steady excess of births over deaths, forced itself upon the statesmen of the Empire, and even if we place the number of emigrants on the average at 80,000, according to German statistics, or more (about 100,000 according to ours) per annum; such emigration does not balance by far the increase of births, 540,000 per annum; hardly 16 per cent. of the increase are absorbed by emigration. It is but necessary to add that under such circumstances the colonial policy, so unexpectedly inaugurated, met with universal approval throughout Germany. A Berlin paper says:

> We Germans have long been colonizers on a large scale; but, unlike the English, French, Dutch, and Portuguese, we have always colonized lands belonging to other Governments, and not our own.

Considering the annual growth of the nation, the question was then asked:

> Could not the Government acquire for them territories where they would continue to be under German jurisdiction and enjoy the fatherland's protection?

The question was answered two years ago by the formation of the German Colonial Association, which spread with great rapidity over Germany.

The first conspicuous acquisition was that of the firm of F. A. E. Lüderitz, in South Africa. The energetic head of this house applied last year to the Imperial Chancellor for the national recognition of his acquisitions (some 900 German square miles), and thus gave the first impulse for the practical intervention of the Government.

Other trading firms followed the example of F. A. E. Lüderitz.

Traders in Cameroon also wanted protection, and the world was astonished to hear that not only in Angra Pequeña and Cameroon, but in East Africa, and in New Guinea and other South Sea islands, the German flag was hoisted.

The most extensive acquisitions seem to have been made on the East African coast.

A large German East African Company was created with the support of leading financial houses. Soon afterwards an imperial charter (the first of this kind) was granted to them and officially published in the German Reichsanzeiger. Eminent men of different trades and professions, well-known explorers of Africa, &c., were engaged to create a new Germany. The formation of companies for New Guinea, Lüderitzland, and Bennë River districts followed. And it is proposed that all associations and companies which are endeavoring to promote German colonial interests should be federated, or at least come to some understanding as to their course of action. This question will be considered in a meeting shortly to be held in Berlin.

The first step towards a colonial policy was taken last year by Prince Bismarck in laying before the Reichstag a bill to subsidize several lines of direct steamship communication between Germany and East Asia and Australia, the steamers to land either at a Belgian or Dutch port in the Atlantic, and Genoa or Trieste on the Mediterranean.

But nobody except those initiated in the well-kept secret were aware of the importance of that measure. Therefore the bill, when at first (spring 1884) laid before the Reichstag, did not get a majority of votes, and was defeated. Soon afterwards the Reichstag adjourned, but a storm of indignation arose all over Germany, and when the Reichstag met again, the bill, objected to at first, was passed in modified form, and two steamship lines were subsidized.

The importance of this act may be recognized in a report of the Bremen Board of Trade:

It is notorious that the majority of shipments of German goods, both those going to the colonies and those coming thence, are reloaded in London, and it is likewise notorious that the transaction of business takes place mostly by drawing on English banking firms, and that English banking firms make advances upon shipments destined for exportation.

All these advantages arising to the benefit of banking firms England owes to her direct steamship communication. It lies in the nature of the matter that these advantages could be bestowed upon Germany as soon as it makes the same arrangements as England, and as soon as it enters into direct communication with those countries to which goods are shipped. It needs no explanation that by the reloading of goods much time and money is wasted.

Another board of trade (Duisburg) on the Rhine says:

The hopes of German commerce and industry are, considering the overproduction, chiefly directed towards an increased export to foreign markets. * * * The augmentation of efficient steamship lines meets with much approbation from our merchants; but, above all, the regular appearance of mail steamers, under the flag and control of the Empire, on foreign coasts, will serve to strengthen the credit of Ger-

many and to increase German exportation. * * * For the whole trade along the Rhine River it is of the greatest importance that the question of the landing of steamers has been decided in such a manner that a Belgian port has been chosen as a landing place. This is the only means to make the Rhine trade and industry independent of foreign facilities of transportation.

A third line of direct steamship communication with West Africa was, for the present, disallowed by the Reichstag. But arrangements have now been definitely concluded by private parties for direct steamship communication between Hamburg and the Congo. The service will be intrusted to the Castle Mail Packet Company. The vessels will, in addition to the Congo, call at Ambrilz, Loando, Algoa Bay, and there will be accommodation for cabin passengers. The first ship of the new line, the Dunrobin Castle, 2,811 registered tonnage, left Hamburg September 28 last. The agent for the company in Hamburg is C. Hugo.

The Congo State now formed, being open to the trade of all nations, may soon be a market for the products of modern civilization and aid in relieving the markets of the world of their surplus of production.

WORKMEN'S COLONIES.

While all this was done with a view of procuring abroad new fields of employment and development for the surplus of population, a new organization, quite novel in its character, was started at home. This organization was inspired by the deplorable fact that numerous working people, too poor to emigrate, remained at home without employment, or tramped through the country for alms. These people contracted bad habits and vices and became a danger to the country, especially to farmers. It was stated that about three or four years ago several hundred thousands of such people tramped through the land. The loss Germany sustained from this evil was estimated at several millions, people giving alms partly from pity, partly from fear. It was a clergyman of Elberfeld, von Bodelschwingh, who, of his own accord, assisted by wealthy and charitable men, endeavored to remedy this evil. He organized in the province of Westphalia a so-called "Workmen's Colony" after quite a new plan. He bought tracts of waste or partly cultivated land, erected buildings thereon for all sorts of trades and occupations, and invited the inhabitants of his province to assist him in combating the evil of tramping and begging. He suggested local committees to instruct and induce their fellow-citizens in future to refuse alms to vagrants and to contribute the money, heretofore given to tramps (by them mostly invested in alcoholic drinks) to the support of the colony. The plan worked well. Tramps were compelled to seek support at the local relief station or enter the colony. On their arrival at the workmen's colony they were first subjected to a thorough washing and cleaning, provided with better clothing, given them under contract.

While at first nearly all of them were employed in the cultivation of the soil, gradually in the progress of colonization they found work according to their respective trades. Those who became again useful members of society were, with recommendation, transferred to parties who needed them, and those who did not like to be improved were sent away or mostly apprehended by the police as candidates for workhouses.

The enterprise met with universal approval. The Emperor himself, and the members of the Government, as well as other influential men,

took a deep interest in the matter, and before long such colonies were established in all provinces and states of Germany.

I have before me a statement from which I will quote a few figures to illustrate to some extent what I have said:

In the newly-founded workmen's colony for the province of Hesse-Nassau and the grand duchy of Hesse at New Ulrichstein, 13 colonists have been received since July 1 last, including 1 from Westphalia, 2 from Bavaria; 2, Wurtemberg; 1, Baden; 2, grand duchy of Hesse; 1, Alsace, &c. Among them were 2 agricultural laborers, 1 baker, 1 bookbinder, 1 gardener, 1 locksmith, 1 potter, 1 clerk, 1 hatmaker, 2 tailors, 1 shopkeeper.

As to age, 2 were under 20, 4 between 20 and 30, 6 between 30 and 40, and 1 above 40 years. In religion, 8 are Evangelical, 4 Catholic, and 1 Jewish. Eleven men were married, 1 bachelor, and 1 widower.

The first work is usually the draining of marshy ground. Afterwards, workshops are erected. It is expected that the colony will soon employ about 200 persons.

The main object of the colonies is directed to the moral improvement of the poor, to inspire them with self-confidence, and to make them useful members of society.

In this connection it may not be out of place to state that in several places of Germany, especially at Wurtemberg, a new industry for the poor has been started. The making of small wire-bags, and similar articles has been considered suitable and profitable employment for the children of the poor. The children do the entire work, which is simple and easily learned, and a finished bag sells at 50 to 80 pfennings.

CONDITION OF GERMAN TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

I find in reviewing the several branches of industry that the manufacturers are complaining more of low prices than of opportunities to dispose of their goods. The prices obtained do not yield the profits desired, though nearly all branches are said to have plenty of work, even to the limit of their capacity. New industrial establishments are increasing, and everywhere prevails a tendency to extend the market, notwithstanding the competition encountered on all sides. Many other causes may have contributed to the depression. An abundant crop in Europe, America, and the Indies caused a very palpable decline of prices, also other staple articles, such as coffee and sugar, went down rapidly.

Similar conditions prevailed in 1884 in the iron industry: satisfactory traffic, but unremunerative prices. The business report of one of the largest iron works mentions the fact that the prices last year were so low as to reach nearly the lowest point of 1873.

The number of such mining stock companies as have their stocks on the exchange list being unable to pay dividends to their stockholders increased from 22 in 1881, 19 in 1882, to 25 in 1883-'84.

More satisfactory are the reports in regard to the machine works, textile fabrics, chemicals, &c.

The report of many German boards of trade state that the home consumption is pretty normal, the principal branches in the domestic market meeting with comparatively little foreign competition. But, nevertheless, prices show a downward tendency, probably in consequence of domestic rivalry.

German protectionists appear to be pleased with two results of the new tariff policy, viz, that prices have not been enhanced, and that at least the home market was secured.

The apprehension (a paper says) entertained in that respect prior to the introduction of the custom tariff of 1879 had not proven true; prices do not depend solely upon custom barriers. * * * The question of the connection between a protective policy and decrease of exports we will leave undiscussed. But it is safe to contemplate that the removal of custom barriers would by no means at once procure the desired market abroad for German goods, for the reason that the stagnation of sales is connected with overproduction, not only in Germany, but in all great in-

dustrial countries. The more their industrial activity grows the less they will be susceptible of absorbing foreign goods and the greater will be the competition in all neutral territories, which become the staple places of the manufactures exported from all such countries.

As the only means to remove the great evils resulting therefrom, production should be proportioned to consumption, and, since the latter has diminished, production should be reduced accordingly. The result of excessive production not corresponding with actual consumption is shown, for instance, in the fact that the Rhenish-Westphalian Wire-Rolling Company, under a special convention, have reduced their former monthly production from 32,000 to 33,000 tons to 19,000 to 20,000 tons for the present.

A similar remedy to remove overproduction has been proposed by German manufacturers of spirits. This reduction is to take place at a rate of one fifth of the average production of the last three years.

THE WORKING PEOPLE AND SAVINGS.

The only class of people who, it is said, have derived advantages from low prices with permanent work, while wages remained unchanged, are the workingmen. This seems to be true. A publication of the Prussian statistical bureau for the year 1883-'84 says that the investments made in all the savings banks throughout Prussia which are mostly patronized by the working people amounted at the end of the preceding year 1882-'83 to M. 1,817,388,889.71; new investments in 1883-'84, M. 564,898,641.24, (inclusive of M. 54,006,953.86 of interest added); withdrawn in 1883-'84 M. 416,565,265.67; so that M. 148,333,375.57 appear as the total amount of new savings deposited in Prussia during the year 1883-'84.

The largest savings were made in the provinces of Hanover, Westphalia, and West Prussia. In Berlin alone the total amount of actual savings in the above year amounted to M. 6,896,592.51.

RETURNS FROM INVESTMENTS.

The economical development of the last years shows a progressive decline of revenues and annuities derived from capital invested in loans at interest or in industrial enterprises. This is most conspicuous with regard to Prussian state bonds.

While for a number of years the state of Prussia has gradually converted its 4½ per cent. into 4 per cent. stock, the entire conversion has eventually not only been effected without any difficulty, but Prussian 4 per cent. consols have also reached nearly their nominal value. This movement of rates of interest, which gradually extended to all lines of business, has reduced the income of people who invested in such values to the average extent of ½ per cent.

The effect upon industries in general and on real estate is the same. This downward movement has been checked, but not mitigated by the new measure of protection.

On the other hand wages, as already stated, have with very few exceptions remained unchanged. In some trades, especially in those of builders, an increase of wages has taken place in spite of the failure of several great strikes, while the prices for the chief necessaries of life remain unchanged and are as low as ever.

Therefore a large portion of the wealthy classes was unable to maintain its former mode of living. Noticeable has been the falling off of pleasure travelers, while many have been compelled even to reduce their domestic expenses. The working people suffered less, but were enabled to live rather better than formerly.

This economical movement seems to have a leveling tendency, and to diminish the distance between the higher and lower classes. Of course much depends upon the success of the efforts of the working people to uphold the present rate of wages, a success which, however, is by no means sure, though protectionists entertain the belief that the domestic markets can be fully secured to German industry, and that the purchasing power of landed proprietors, farmers, and consumers generally can be strenghtened by protective measures—measures, however, which in their range again contain the germ of new conflicts of interest, and embarrass the solution of a question which at the present time challenges the faculties of the leading political economists of all nations.

AGRICULTURE.

As will appear from table following, the number of persons engaged in agriculture, cattle-breeding, and horticulture amounts to 18,838,653 souls, including members of family and domestics, or in percentages of every 1,000 German inhabitants there live—

Persons on agriculture, &c	416.6
Persons on forestry	8.5
Persons on industry	355.1
Persons on commerce and intercommunication	100.2
Persons on remunerative labor of a variable nature	20.7
Persons on public services, professions, and the like	49.2
Persons without occupation	49.7
	1,000.00

Prior to the taking of the census of occupations and trades (1882) nobody in Germany knew exactly whether Germany was destined to remain agricultural or to become a manufacturing country. The census showed clearly that Germany's population in the first place consisted of farmers, then of traders and merchants. Bismarck's policy was now better understood. He treated agriculture as the solid groundwork of the Empire; therefore all his efforts were directed towards strengthening the peasantry so that, even in times of war when Germany might be surrounded by belligerent neighbors and powers strong at sea, it could produce its own food.

Germany has had no failures in crops during many years past, but when prior to the time of the present protective tariff and prior to the time when the Prussian state had not yet acquired, by purchase, nearly all of the railways within its dominions, the peasant, I am informed, could hardly dispose of his cereals even in his nearest neighboring town unless sold at a price that did not even suffice to cover his cost of production. Thus the peasant found bakers already supplied with Hungarian flour or a miller with American wheat, &c., purchased at rates much lower than his own. The peasant thus deprived of his anticipated profits was compelled to borrow money on bills or promissory notes at high rate of interest to be finallly devoured by usurers.

Therefore, in 1880 a usury law was passed.

On the 21st of June, 1882, the Prussian minister of agriculture ordered inquiries to be made into the condition of the peasants, their debts, &c. Some reports received in reply were published. I give here some figures extracted from the report of one county (in German, *Kreis*) to show the increase of the total amount of debts under mortgages on real estate of farmers:

	Marks.
1867	18,890,169
1874	22,314,369
1881	28,270,173

Of 158 communities (townships) of which the "Kreis" consists, only 26 had the luck to escape an increased mortgage debt. Districts with poorer soil, chiefly restricted to the culture of rye, suffered most from foreign competition. The price of rye was so low that it did not cover even the cost of tilling.

A table is given in the aforesaid report to show a 24 years' average price within that "Kreis" at the time of harvest:

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
1850	6.60	4.65	3.56	2.35
1867	8.95	6.80	4.83	3.10
1874	8.06	6.35	4.97	3.16
1881	8.75	6.99	5.70	3.60

Nevertheless, this "Kreis" belongs to the more prosperous counties of Prussia. The tillable lands embrace an area of 252,882 morgen(=about 158,000 acres), 6,179 dwellings, and 13,286 farming, &c., buildings, worth about 1,500,000 marks, and insured against fire for 34,595,870 marks; the number of owners was 5,797; of estates, 19,000.

Hence it follows that M. 28,270,173 debts are secured by mortgage on 252,882 morgen (=158,000 acres) estimated to yield a profit of 2,166,173 marks, and at a value insured of M. 34,595,870 for buildings.

Though the debts amount nearly to one-fourth of the present value of the real estate, yet the increase of debts since 1867 has not kept pace with the increase of the value of the ground.

There is a saying here, "If the peasant has no money, nobody has money." He cannot buy articles from the artisans and traders in the neighboring towns without paying for the same. If the latter derive no earnings from sales to the peasants they cannot procure goods and raw materials from wholesale dealers, and trade and commerce in general are equally affected.

The new protective or "reform" policy, as it is termed, is intended to remedy these evils, by excluding foreign products from the German markets.

GERMAN VS. FOREIGN CEREALS.

When Hungary, one of the great exporters of breadstuffs to Germany, began to feel sensibly the effect of the new German tariff rates, an agitation commenced in Austria-Hungary either to resort to retaliatory measures against Germany or to establish a customs union, including Austria-Hungary and Germany, for the protection of agricultural produce from foreign competition, *id est*, American, and, recently, Indian.

What is meant by the appearance of India on the international grain market may be seen by two figures.

While in 1875 India exported only 407,000 metric centners, it exported in 1883 as much as 7,173,000 centners.

The German agriculturists showed more restlessness, and expressed the wish for more protection than was granted to them under the German tariff act of July 15, 1879. An agricultural newspaper wrote in the beginning of this year, 1885:

Years of peace, as a rule, are years of economical prosperity. The year 1884 makes, however, an exception for the farmers. It is true, Heaven has poured out quite richly the cornucopia of its fortune over the farmers, and the crop in 1884 is such that the agriculturists have cause to be satisfied. But it is the politico-commercial side of this heavenly bliss that embitters the farmer's delight in the crop.

Farmers, with few exceptions, have to sell their produce below the cost of production. Low prices are the inveterate evil from which agriculture suffers. As in the

sugar industry, low prices were partly caused by overproduction. Only by reducing production and adjusting supply and demand can the crisis be met, prices enhanced, and remuneration secured.

* * * * * * *

The cause of the low prices in grain lies in the excessive supplies from foreign countries. Hopes, in 1878 based upon tariff amendments to cut down foreign competition, failed to be realized.

Steamers and railroads have, by cheapening freights, more than balanced the small increase of duty, and new countries of production have appeared among competitors, and agriculture suffers by them much more now than even some years ago.

The opinion seems to be confirmed, as appears from the graphic statement, very plainly showing the prices of wheat and rye during the single quarters of the years from 1879 to 1884 in three cities in different parts of Germany, viz, Berlin, Dantzic (north), Lindau (south). From this statement it can be clearly seen that prices showed a steady tendency to decline since 1879 and 1880.

But the said agricultural paper concludes in saying:

Fortunately our Government and representatives of the nation have recognized the very seat of the evil as far as the present condition of agriculture is in question. In the House of Parliament a voluntary union of members of the conservative, the centrum, and liberal parties has been formed, determined to vote for an increase of duty on imported cereals of at least 3 marks per 100 kilograms.

The result was an act to amend the tariff of July 15, 1879, approved May 22, 1885. The following tariff rates on cereals were provided for per 100 kilograms:

Cereals.	Tariff, 1879.	Amended tariff, 1885.	Cereals.	Tariff, 1879.	Amended tariff, 1885.
	Marks.	*Marks.*		*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Wheat	1.00	3.00	Other cereals, n. o. p. f.	1.00	1.00
Rye	1.00	3.00	Barley	.50	1.50
Oats	1.00	1.00	Indian corn	.50	1.00
Buckwheat	.50	1.00	Malt	1.20	3.00

The question now arises, What has (middle of October, 1885,) been the effect of these increased rates of duty which were immediately collected? I give here some quotations of wheat and rye at Berlin per 1,000 kilograms (= 22 hundredweight English):

Date.	Wheat.	Rye.
	Marks.	*Marks.*
October, 1879	215 to 229	140 to 154
1880	212 to 226	210 to 213
1881	234 to 235	190 to 191
1882	177 to 179	140 to 143
1883	177 to 180	145 to 147
1884	148 to 150	140 to 142
1885	152 to 170	132 to 141

It may be interesting to compare the years subsequent to the introduction of higher tariff rates with some of the years prior to same (1875–1878):

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.
	Marks.	*Marks.*
1875	168–175	140 –170
1876	198–231	148 –168
1877	228–216	159 –135
1878	*173	139½–120

* In January.

This comparative statement shows clearly that, notwithstanding the repeated increase of tariff rates, the present prices of wheat and rye, the chief breadstuffs, are lower than ten years ago. In this connection I beg to refer to inclosed Exhibit G, showing average wholesale prices of chief articles in the German Empire during the years 1879–'84, and in the month of July, 1885.

Exhibit H shows the quantities of cereals and potatoes harvested, imported, exported, and used as seed, and left for consumption in the years 1880–'84.

Exhibit I shows the number of farms in the German Empire according to the extent of area under cultivation, and the number of horses, neat cattle, sheep, and hogs kept.

Exhibit I[a] shows the total number of cattle, horses, &c., for the whole Empire, according to the last census of cattle.

D.—*Table showing the classes according to the occupations of the population in the German Empire.*

Classes according to occupation.	Number of persons engaged in remunerative labor.			Females to every 100.	Of every 1,000 of all persons engaged in remunerative labor, there belong to the respective class.	Relatives and domestic servants.	Percentage of relatives and domestics of those engaged in remunerative labor.	The population of the class (earning persons, relatives and domestic servants).	
	Males.	Females.	Total.					Absolute figures.	Per 1,000 of the total population.
Agriculture, cattle, &c., breeding, horticulture*	5,588,403	2,531,210	8,119,613	31.2	460.5	10,719,040	132.0	18,838,653	416.6
Forestry, hunting, fishery	112,695	3,284	115,979	2.8	6.6	268,614	231.6	384,593	8.5
Agriculture, forestry, &c	5,701,098	2,534,494	8,235,592	30.8	467.1	10,987,654	133.4	19,223,246	425.1
Mining, salt works, &c	418,619	13,092	431,711	3.0	24.5	895,397	207.4	1,327,108	29.4
Peat cutting and preparing	7,989	1,775	9,764	18.2	0.5	11,947	122.4	21,711	0.5
Stone and earths industry	310,718	20,858	331,571	6.3	18.8	565,164	170.5	896,735	19.8
Metal (except iron) industry	61,705	9,780	71,485	13.7	4.1	99,787	139.6	171,266	3.8
Iron industry	447,755	9,478	457,233	2.1	25.9	712,149	155.8	1,169,382	25.9
Machine industry (machines, engines, tools, apparatus, &c)	280,070	5,122	285,192	1.8	16.2	514,065	189.3	799,257	17.7
Chemical industry	51,151	6,409	57,560	11.1	3.3	107,585	186.9	165,145	3.6
Illuminating industry, soaps, and fats	28,268	2,596	30,864	8.4	1.2	66,065	214.1	96,929	2.1
Textile industry	527,073	323,702	850,775	38.0	48.3	998,290	117.3	1,849,065	40.9
Paper and leather industry	187,966	32,220	220,186	14.6	12.5	312,507	141.9	532,693	11.8
Industry of wood, cork, straw, horn, &c	496,536	25,939	521,475	5.0	29.6	853,166	163.6	1,374,641	30.4
Food and provisions	597,939	65,383	663,322	9.4	37.6	1,041,095	157.0	1,704,417	37.7
Clothing and millinery industry (hair dressing, washing, bathing)	757,191	576,490	1,333,681	43.2	75.6	1,397,999	104.8	1,731,680	60.4
Architecture	940,751	6,365	947,116	0.7	53.7	1,832,234	193.5	2,779,350	61.5
Polygraphic industry	62,727	6,806	69,533	9.8	3.9	77,355	111.2	146,888	3.2
Industries of art	22,896	996	23,892	4.2	1.3	28,947	121.2	52,839	1.2
Industrial persons without statement of the industrial branch	71,293	19,933	91,226	21.9	5.2	143,959	157.8	235,185	5.2
Industry	5,269,642	1,126,944	6,396,586	17.6	362.8	9,657,705	151.0	16,054,291	355.1
Commerce and its secondary trades, transportations, &c	666,608	175,661	842,269	20.9	47.8	1,440,431	171.0	2,282,700	50.3
Insurance	11,478	80	11,558	0.7	0.7	22,571	195.3	34,129	0.3
Traffic by land; also messengers, undertakers	339,692	12,997	352,689	3.7	20.0	871,646	247.1	1,224,335	27.1
Traffic by water	83,180	1,172	84,302	1.4	40.8	148,638	176.3	232,940	5.1
Hotels, public houses, &c	171,251	108,060	279,311	38.7	15.8	476,365	170.6	733,676	16.7
Commerce and intercommunication	1,272,159	297,970	1,570,129	19.0	89.1	2,959,651	188.5	4,529,780	100.2
Remunerative labor of a variable nature	213,746	183,735	397,487	46.2	22.5	540,662	136.0	938,143	20.7
Public services, professions, and the like	915,863	115,262	1,031,125	11.2	58.5	1,192,059	115.6	2,223,184	49.2

Total of all classes above described	13, 372, 508	4, 258, 405	17, 630, 913	24. 2	1, 000. 0	26, 337, 781	142. 7	42, 968, 644	950. 3
Without occupation	651, 886	701, 220	1, 353, 106	51. 8		892, 151	65. 9	2, 245, 257	49. 7
Grand total	14, 024, 394	4, 959, 625	18, 984, 019	26. 1		26, 229, 932	138. 2	45, 213, 901	1, 000. 0

* In regard to agriculture in Germany, Consul Mueller of Frankfort-on-the Main gives the following particulars: †Number of persons combining with the agricultural some other pursuits, 3,222,290, 61 per cent. of all, viz:

Day laborers	962,000
Industrial employés	1, 381, 000
Saloon and tavern keepers	157, 300
Teamsters	37, 000
Flour milling	58, 000

E.—*Table showing the principal crops harvested in the German Empire in the years* 1878-'79 *to* 1884-'85.

Articles.	Area under cultivation in 1884 in hectares (=2½ acres).	Quantity harvested in tons (=22 cwt.)		Quantity harvested per 1 hectare (=2½ acres) in tons (=22 cwt.)	
		Yearly average in the last 6 years, 1878-'79 to 1884-'85.	In 1884.	On a yearly average in the last 6 years.	In 1884.
Wheat	1,918,952	2,365,771	2,478,883	1.29	1.29
Rye	5,831,362	5,812,251	5,450,992	0.99	0.93
Barley	1,735,265	2,165,320	2,229,598	1.22	1.29
Oats	3,768,327	4,253,156	4,236,665	1.14	1.12
Spelt	376,698	458,452	480,577	1.19	1.28
Buckwheat	217,907	150,729	138,370	0.63	0.64
Pease	409,539	382,216	305,333	0.83	0.75
Potatoes	2,907,630	21,738,401	24,019,601	7.80	8.26
Beets and turnips	468,472	3,487,053	3,845,758	8.86	8.21
Hops	46,690	22,235	28,870	0.54	0.62
Wine	*119,974	*1,941,797	*2,973,916	*16.31	*24.79

* In hectóliters (=22 gallons.)

G.—*Table showing average wholesale prices of chief articles in the German Empire during the years* 1879-1884, *and in the month of July,* 1885.

Articles, measures, and names of market.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	July, 1885.
Wheat (per 1,000 kilograms = 22 cwt.):							
Berlin, good quality	$47.1	$51.8	$52.2	$48.5	$44.3	$38.5	$39.3
Dantzic (Province of West Prussia)	46.6	49.9	50.1	46.7	43.4	37.4	34.5
Cologne on the Rhine	52.4	55.7	56.3	54.0	48.6	42.8	42.7
Lindau (Bavaria)	56.2	62.1	61.5	57.6	54.2	49.9	47.3
Rye (per 1,000 kilograms = 22 cwt.):							
Berlin, good quality	31.6	44.7	46.4	36.2	34.4	34.1	34.3
Dantzic	29.9	43.1	44.8	33.6	32.4	33.0	32.3
Cologne	37.2	48.6	51.8	42.4	37.3	36.4	36.8
Lindau (Hungarian rye)	39.2	50.3	52.3	45.7	42.5	43.5	43.7
Barley (per 1,000 kilograms = 22 cwt.):							
Dantzic	33.1	37.6	36.2	31.3	31.5	32.9	.....
Lindau	48.1	50.4	50.7	46.5	44.5	45.3	41.9
Magdeburg	44.9	46.2	44.6	43.1	39.5	41.9	36.8
Munich	45.5	45.3	45.5	44.4	40.8	42.3	36.2
Oats (per 1,000 kilograms = 22 cwt.):							
Berlin	30.1	35.2	35.8	31.5	30.5	31.2	36.6
Dantzic	28.9	35.8	37.4	29.9	30.2	31.8	30.9
Cologne	33.9	36.8	39.5	37.0	34.2	34.8	34.5
Lindau	35.2	36.7	37.8	39.8	33.2	35.7	37.3
Potatoes (per 1,000 kilograms = 22 cwt.):							
Berlin, good quality, not assorted, for still-houses	.....	.....	.....	6.4	8.2	5.9	5.9
Berlin, good quality, assorted	.....	.....	.....	8.5	13.2	9.2	8.9
Breslau, for table	...	.....	.....	9.2	11.4	9.2	9.0
Potato spirits (per 10,000 liter = 2,200 gallons:							
Berlin	12.8	14.4	13.0	11.6	12.7	11.3	10.1
Mannheim (Baden)	13.4	16.8	15.5	13.1	13.9	12.1	10.5
Posen	12.2	13.8	12.6	11.2	12.2	11.0	9.9
Sugar (per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.):							
a Raw sugar:							
Cologne, light grain, 96 per cent. polarization, excluding sacks	15.5	15.8	16.1	15.8	14.8	11.7	12.7
Magdeburg, first quality, excluding sacks	14.9	15.2	15.6	15.2	14.3	11.1	12.1
b Sugar refined:							
Cologne	18.8	19.2	19.8	19.5	18.2	14.9	15.9
Magdeburg, first quality, in loaves	18.3	18.7	19.2	19.1	17.7	14.6	.....
Coffee (per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.):							
Bremen (Rio) good, ordinary	29.7	30.2	24.8	19.7	19.6	22.3	19.5
Frankfort on the Main (Java), ordinary	.....	44.0	41.3	35.0	37.4	36.6	33.3
Hamburg (Santos)	29.7	30.9	25.8	19.8	21.6	22.3	19.9
Mannheim (Ceylon), good middle quality	58.2	58.2	55.7	52.4	52.2	49.7	47.6
Rice (per 100 kilograms = 2.2 cwt.):							
Bremen (Rangoon), peeled, best quality	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8
Hamburg (Rangoon, lowest quotation	5.8	5.9	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5

G.—*Table showing average wholesale prices, &c.*—Continued.

Articles, measures, and names of market.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	July, 1885.
Herrings, each cask at 150 kilograms:							
Stettin, Norwegian, inclusive of casks	$8.8	$9.7	$7.3	$8.1	$9.5	$7.9	$9.0
Scottish, inclusive of casks	8.2	8.1	7.2	7.9	8.4	6.8	5.4
Tobacco, manufactured (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.):							
Bremen:							
Kentucky, ordinary, including packing	10.3	12.4	14.0	15.8	15.7	19.6	17.1
Brasil, second quality	24.3	21.8	21.0	19.3	21.1	19.7	19.9
Hamburg:							
Domingo	27.3	26.4	26.9	26.3	23.2	23.8	23.8
Brasil	28.1	27.3	27.3	26.7	26.1	25.7	24.9
Mannheim:							
Home growth, for cigars	26.2	30.9	29.6	28.2	30.4	31.4	30.7
Home growth, for pipes	.....	28.6	27.4	26.1	27.7	27.5	25.4
Cotton (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.):							
Bremen, Good fair Oomra	.....	26.1	22.5	22.2	19.0	22.4	25.7
Hamburg (New Orleans) Middling	30.0	31.6	29.4	30.5	25.9	27.2	26.4
Wool (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.)							
Berlin, North German	79.6	79.7	79.1	78.5	78.5	75.0	61.8
Bremen, washed, Buenos Ayres	99.7	114.3	104.9	101.8	99.9	95.5	79.4
Pig iron (per 1,000 kilograms=22 cwt.):							
Berlin, from the store:							
best Scottish cast-iron, No. 1	17.7	20.7	19.4	19.9	19.6	17.8	15.4
English (Middlesbro'), No. 3	13.2	16.9	15.5	16.0	15.0	13.9	12.4
Breslau, at the works:							
Puddling iron	12.3	15.9	13.3	15.7	13.7	12.9	11.6
Foundry iron	13.5	17.4	14.8	16.5	15.1	14.3	14.2
Dortmund, at the works:							
Bessemer crude iron	15.3	18.7	16.5	16.7	14.4	12.6	10.7
Westphalian puddling iron	12.6	16.3	13.6	15.4	13.7	12.0	10.2
Dusseldorf, at the works:							
Best German puddling iron	13.3	19.8	14.0	15.3	13.7	11.9	10.7
Best German foundry iron	14.9	20.7	17.4	17.8	17.4	15.0	13.8
Lead (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.)							
Berlin	7.3	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.4	5.5	5.2
Halberstadt, refined, soft, at the works	.....	.....	.....	6.4	5.7	4.9	5.4
Cologne, double refined, soft	7.0	7.6	6.9	6.7	5.9	5.1	5.8
Copper (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.):							
Berlin	31.7	35.5	33.4	34.9	33.6	29.9	24.7
Hamburg, English, in blocks	31.9	33.5	32.4	35.7	33.5	30.0	23.9
Zinc (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.):							
Breslau	7.6	8.0	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.3
Cologne	8.1	9.0	7.8	8.1	7.3	6.9	6.5
Tin (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwt.)							
Hamburg	37.3	45.0	47.8	54.0	49.7	44.0	48.2
Petroleum (per 100 kilograms=2.2 cwts. with barrel)							
Bremen, American, white refined	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6
Stettin, American, white refined, R. P.	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.6
Pit coal (per 1,000 kilograms=22 cwt.):							
Breslau:							
Nether Silesian	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Upper Silesian	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Dantzic, delivered on board:							
Double sifted nut-coal, English	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8
Scottish machine-coal, lump-coal	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7
Dortmund, at the pits:							
Lump-coal for export	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Puddling coal, good quality	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2
Saarbruck, open burning coal	.....	.....	.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

H.—*Table showing the quantities of cereals and potatoes harvested, imported, exported, used as seed, and left for consumption.*

[In tons = 22 cwt.]

Year.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.
Crops:					
1880	4, 952, 525	2, 345, 278	2, 145, 617	4, 228, 128	19, 466, 242
1881	5, 448, 404	2, 059, 139	2, 076, 160	3, 759, 789	25, 491, 022
1882	6, 390, 407	2, 553, 447	2, 256, 355	4, 508, 056	18, 069, 332
1883	5, 600, 068	2, 350, 878	2, 131, 202	3, 718, 469	24, 906, 431
1884	5, 450, 992	2, 478, 883	2, 229, 598	4, 236, 665	24, 019, 601
Imported for consumption:					
1880	788, 902	477, 965	362, 003	202, 698	25, 971
1881	642, 696	462, 182	320, 279	339, 523	32, 474
1882	541, 390	723, 886	433, 735	169, 837	33, 299
1883	843, 690	499, 365	428, 486	405, 626	26, 007
1884	842, 122	780, 671	583, 683	293, 406	51, 194
Exported:					
1880	8, 239	115, 364	108, 602	38, 771	282, 477
1881	12, 854	106, 923	144, 357	21, 257	209, 882
1882	19, 221	145, 987	100, 315	46, 513	397, 412
1883	7, 284	63, 953	53, 777	22, 449	178, 919
1884	4, 763	82, 838	43, 780	14, 098	110, 085
Total amount at disposal:					
1880	5, 702, 288	2, 707, 879	2, 399, 018	4, 392, 055	19, 209, 736
1881	6, 078, 246	2, 414, 398	2, 252, 082	4, 078, 055	25, 313, 614
1882	6, 912, 576	3, 131, 346	2, 589, 775	4, 631, 380	17, 705, 219
1883	6, 436, 474	2, 786, 290	2, 503, 911	4, 101, 646	24, 753, 519
1884	6, 288, 351	3, 226, 716	2, 769, 501	4, 515, 973	23, 960, 760
Quantity for seed:					
1880	832, 827	313, 271	235, 547	595, 538	5, 523, 568
1881	832, 798	314, 021	237, 018	596, 195	5, 535, 076
1882	834, 844	304, 303	236, 883	596, 114	5, 531, 093
1883	818, 770	332, 646	252, 066	599, 556	5, 812, 535
1884	992, 260	328, 744	261, 437	604, 111	5, 815, 360
Balance for consumption:					
1880	4, 869, 461	2, 394, 608	2, 163, 471	3, 796, 517	13, 686, 168
1881	5, 245, 448	2, 100, 377	2, 015, 064	3, 481, 860	19, 778, 538
1882	6, 077, 732	2, 827, 043	2, 352, 892	4, 035, 266	12, 174, 126
1883	5, 617, 704	2, 453, 644	2, 251, 245	3, 502, 090	18, 940, 984
1884	5, 296, 091	2, 897, 972	2, 508, 064	3, 911, 862	18, 145, 500

I.—*Table showing the number of farms in the German Empire, according to the extent of area under cultivation, and the number of horses, neat cattle, &c., also kept.*

Classes of farms, according to the extent of area under cultivation.	Number of farming estates.	Extent of area of fields, gardens, meadows, and cultivated pastures.	Percentage of participation in the area under cultivation.	Horses.	
				Total number.	Per 100 hectares.
		*Hectares.**			*Pr. ct.*
Smallest farms (under 1 hectare)	2, 323, 316	777, 958	2. 4	17, 768	2. 3
Farms (1 to 10 hectares)	2, 274, 096	8, 145, 130	25. 6	644, 150	7. 9
Middle farms (10 to 100 hectares)	653, 941	15, 189, 621	47. 6	1, 865, 219	12. 3
Large estates (100 hectares or more)	24, 991	7, 786, 263	24. 4	587, 288	7. 5
Total	5, 276, 344	38, 818, 972	100.	3, 114, 420	9. 8

I.—*Table showing the number of farms in the German Empire, &c.*—Continued.

Classes of farms, according to the extent of area under cultivation.	Neat cattle.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Goats.	
	Total number.	Per 100 hectares.	Total number.	Per 100 hectares.	Total number.	Per 100 hectares.	Total number.	Per 100 hectares.
		Pr.ct.		Pr.ct.		Pr.ct.		Pr.ct.
Smallest farms (under 1 hectare)	608,900	83.4	461,350	59.3	1,339,280	172.2	1,620,889	208.4
Farms (1 to 10 hectares)	6,179,113	75.9	1,975,098	24.2	3,539,744	43.5	692,753	8.5
Middle farms (10 to 100 hectares)	7,088,654	46.8	7,228,971	47.7	3,071,948	20.2	133,436	0.9
Large estates (100 hectares and more)	1,537,708	19.7	11,451,538	147.1	480,294	6.2	5,449	0.2
Total	†2,764,896 ‡12,689,526	8 7 39.8	21,116,957	66.3	8,431,266	26.5	2,452,527	7.7

* 1 hectare = 2½ acres. † Steers and oxen. ‡ Cows and calves.

I[a].—*Table showing the number of horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and goats in the German Empire, according to the census of* 1861, 1873, *and* 1883.

Census.	Horses.	Neat cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	Percentage per 100 inhabitants.				
						Horses.	Neat cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.
1861	3,193,711	14,999,194	28,016,769	6,462,572	1,818,421	8.4	39.2	73.3	16.9	4.8
1873	3,352,231	15,776,702	24,999,406	7,124,088	2,320,002	8.2	38.4	60.9	17.4	5.7
1883	3,522,545	15,786,764	19,189,715	9,206,195	2,639,994	7.7	34.5	41.9	20.1	5.8

J.—*Table showing the number of agricultural machines used in the German Empire.*

Farms (classified according to the extent of area under cultivation).	Agricultural machines used.		Steam plows.		Sowing machines.		Reaping machines.		Steam and other thrashing machines.	
	Total.	Percentages.	Total.	Percentages.	Total.	Percentages.	Total.	Percentages.	Total.	Percentages.
2 to 5 ar*	4	0.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	0.00
5 to 20 ar	150	0.02	.....	.....	39	0.01	.....	.....	111	0.02
20 to 1 hectares†	5,601	0.4	.....	.....	2,408	0.2	13	0.00	3,313	0.2
1 to 2 hectares	9,541	1.3	3	0.00	2,360	0.3	35	0.00	7,292	1.0
2 to 5 hectares	37,510	3.8	7	0.00	4,760	0.5	78	0.01	33,500	3.4
5 to 10 hectares	72,251	13.0	6	0.00	6,493	1.2	261	0.05	67,829	12.3
10 to 20 hectares	109,954	29.5	18	0.00	9,457	2.6	1,232	0.3	105,488	28.4
20 to 50 hectares	111,593	46.5	88	0.02	15,467	6.4	6,395	2.7	108,485	45.2
50 to 100 hectares	24,584	59.1	54	0.1	7,508	18.0	4,286	10.3	24,647	59.2
100 to 200 hectares	8,328	75.5	141	1.3	4,924	44.6	2,687	24.4	9,003	31.6
200 to 500 hectares	8,490	86.5	323	3.3	7,089	72.2	3,134	31.9	9,795	99.9
500 to 1,000 hectares	3,278	90.3	195	5.4	2,904	80.0	1,332	36.7	4,001	110.2
1,000 hectares and more	462	89.7	51	9.9	403	78.3	181	35.1	589	114.4
Total German Empire	391,746	7.4	836	0.02	63,842	1.2	19,634	0.4	374,057‡	7.1

* 1 ar equals $\frac{1}{40}$ acre. ‡ Equals 2½ acres.

NOTE.—About 391,746, or 7 per cent., of all farming estates are said to have reported that such machines used were not their property, but only hired for temporary use.

EUROPEAN HARVESTS IN 1885.

According to the estimates collected at the recent international seed market at Vienna, the corn harvest is proportionately as follows in Europe, 100 being taken as the standard of an average yield:

Country.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
Prussia*	98	91	93	91
Saxony	100	85	75	.....
Mecklenburg	100	95	100	90
Austria	104	100	95	98
Hungary	117	96	108	.....
Denmark	110	100	90	90
Sweden and Norway	105	100	80	105
Italy	78	75	65	80
Switzerland	125	55	100	100
Holland	95	98	100	105
France	95	95	95	100
Russia	90	81	77	82
Roumania	92	75	97	116
Servia	110	85	110	115
Great Britain	95	.....	110	85

* Agrees with official returns.

The crop in Prussia in 1885 cannot be regarded as good; its yield does not even reach the point of average, but the harvest in potatoes and fruit is abundant.

GERMAN-RUSSIAN GRAIN TRADE.

The Königsberg grain import trade kept within moderate limits during the first four months of this year, but when the fear of war between Russia and England was greatest the import of Russian grain increased to enormous dimensions, being, in fact, 98,921 tons, against 19,375 tons in May of 1884, viz: wheat, 43,380 tons, against 1,363 tons in 1884; rye, 37,981, against 9,345 tons in 1884.

This, of course, produced a slight reaction, which was even felt in the South German markets.

"Nevertheless," a correspondent of the South writes, "prices were maintained, since the influence of the political situation was neutralized by unfavorable reports of the wheat-growing districts in America and Hungary, as well as in Northern Germany. At the close of the month a decidedly flat tendency was visible."

PRICE OF BREAD IN GERMANY.

In Germany rye bread is chiefly consumed. It may, therefore, be of interest to show to what extent the movement of prices for rye bread took place. The city council of Leipsic has recently published the following comparative statement, showing the relation between the prices of rye in Berlin and rye bread in Leipsic:

Date.	Price of rye in Berlin.	Price of rye bread in Leipsic.
November 8, 1883	100.	100.
March 4, 1884	98.3	90.6
June 10, 1884	99.6	89.3
November 24, 1884	95.6	93.3
May 18, 1885	100.5	95.3

The statement seems to show that for the movement of bread prices other factors must be determined than rye prices. The circumstance that a causal connection between the prices for rye and those for bread of rye cannot be traced is called "alarming" by a Berlin paper, which seems to be of the opinion that this state of things is the result of a "corner" of speculative purchasers and resellers.

Three months subsequent to the collection of duty on cereals under the amended tariff, only rye showed an increase of price, amounting, however, only to 24 pfennigs per 1,000 kilograms (=22 cwt. English).

IMPORTS OF CEREALS.

Statement showing the imports into Germany during the first nine months of the years 1884 *and* 1885.

Description.	1884.		1885.	
	Total.	From and to the United States.	Total.	From and to the United States.
Wheat:	100 *Kilos.*	100 *Kilos.*	100 *Kilos.*	100 *Kilos.*
Imported	5,082,343	642,915	4,919,843	271,227
Exported	230,880	·3	81,381	100
Rye:				
Imported	6,271,543	115,513	5,531,954	90,721
Exported	43,481	25	24,062	45
Barley:				
Imported	2,099,863	5,762	2,704,107	1,988
Exported	96,041	.....	98,524	.....

Countries.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
	100 *Kilos.*	100 *Kilos.*	100 *Kilos.*	100 *Kilos.*	100 *Kilos.*	100 *Kilos.*
Russia	2,084,095	2,747,746	3,678,077	2,895,079	545,842	726,203
Belgium	575,959	396,345	416,991	339,100	85,024	115,701
Netherlands	503,905	579,231	429,016	459,214	67,774	131,286
Austria-Hungary	479,061	320,783	121,467	100,514	954,337	1,087,133

Imports via German sea-ports outside of the boundaries of the Zollverein.

Cereals.	Bremen.		Hamburg.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
	100 *Kilos.*	100 *Kilos.*	100 *Kilos.*	100 *Kilos.*
Wheat	7,805	30,387	358,054	100,519
Rye	496,235	469,207	591,967	606,163
Barley	76,226	139,486	213,774	368,849

It may be presumed with certainty that the imports by Belgium, Netherlands, Bremen, and Hamburg for large portions should be added to the quantities above reported as imports from the United States; anyhow, it is hardly possible to give exact and correct figures as to the imports from the United States entered at different European ports.

PRICES OF WHEAT, RYE, AND BARLEY.

The prices of wheat, rye, and barley in the month of August, 1884, and August, 1885, were reported as follows:

[In marks per 1,000 kilograms=22 cwt. English.]

Country.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.	
	August, 1884.	August, 1885.	August, 1884.	August, 1885.	August, 1884.	August, 1885.
Berlin (Middle Germany)	153.10	155.40	140.40	139.00	.....	.....
Dantzic (North Germany)	145.12	142.54	131.42	128.62	132.56	119.08
Cologne (West Germany)	173.75	167.50	143.75	151.25	.....	.....
Linden (South Germany)	210.80	196.20	182.40	181.00	191.00	172.25
Halle (Middle Germany)	.....	.....	.....	.....	140.71	146.15
Frankfort-on-the-Main	.....	.....	.....	.....	177.50	165.06

INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE.

Production of beer.—Statistics as to total quantities of hop and malt used in brewing in all parts of Germany were not obtainable. Within the German Empire the states of Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine, and the Zollverein, embracing the remainder of the Empire, have each its own independent system for the collection of brewing tax. Fuller information will be found in the inclosed Exhibits K, L, M, GG, and LL.

Nearly $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. (0.09) of the area of the German Empire was planted with hops in 1884 and yielded 28,870 tons (of 22 cwt. English); 2,865 tons are mentioned as exported to the United States of America, while only 5.5 tons were imported from there—a small quantity as compared with the imports from Austria, 1,125.10 tons; but Austria, however, imported 1,212 tons from Germany. Of malt Germany imported 65,646 tons, and exported 9,587 tons; of barley Germany imported 439,878 tons, and exported 37,265 tons; German barley product in 1884, 222,960 tons.

The exports of beer amounted in 1884 to 143,326 tons, and imports to only 13,645 tons. Most of beer went to France, 51,122 tons; via Hamburg, 46,134 tons; Netherlands 5,284 tons.

The inclosed Exhibit K shows the quantity of beer produced, and Exhibit L the manner and extent of brewing within the so-called "Brewing-tax Union," and M is a comparative statement of total beer production in the German Empire during the last five fiscal years reported.

K.—*Table showing the quantity of beer produced within that portion of the Empire (exclusive Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Alsace-Lorraine) which has a brewing-tax system in common.*

[Ton=22 cwts. 1,000 hectoliters=22,000 gallons. Liter=1.76 pints. Kilogram=2.2 pounds.]

Fiscal year.	Breweries in operation.*	Breweries working for trade.	Brewing materials liable to tax.	
			Grain.	Substitutes.
			Tons.	*Tons.*
1879-'80	11,647	10,460	407,448	1,817
1880-'81	11,564	10,374	430,794	2,139
1881-'82	11,266	10,068	430,100	2,282
1882-'83	10,921	9,797	446,928	2,261
1883-'84	10,703	9,625	472,573	2,466

K.—*Table showing the quantity of beer produced, &c.*—Continued.

Fiscal year.	Quantity of beer produced.				To obtain 1 hectoliter of beer there were used on an average—	
	Upper-fermented beer.	Lager-beer.	Total.	Per capita.	Malt of grain and rice.	Substitutes.
	Hectoliters.	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Liters.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
1879-'80	7,818,700	12,165,900	19,984,600	60	20.4	0.08
1880-'81	7,931,100	13,204,900	21,136,000	62	20.4	0.09
1881-'82	7,813,800	13,502,200	21,316,000	62	20.19	0.09
1882-'83	7,901,200	14,212,000	22,113,200	64	20.23	0.09
1883-'84	8,071,500	15,320,400	23,391,900	67	20.22	0.08

*Inclusive of so-called "house-breweries," working only for own private consumption.

L.—*Table showing the manner and extent of brewing within that portion of the Empire (exclusive of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Alsace-Lorraine) which has a brewing-tax system in common.*

[Breweries that were in operation.]

Fiscal year.	Chiefly manufactured.			
	Upper-fermented beer.		Under-fermented beer.	
	For trade.	For private consumption.	For trade.	For private consumption.
1879-'80	7,184	1,186	3,273	1
1880-'81	7,142	1,189	3,232	1
1881-'82	6,808	1,197	3,260	1
1882-'83	6,571	1,111	3,238	1
1883-'84	6,454	1,077	3,171	1

Fiscal year.	Paid brewing tax.						
	Up to 15 marks ($3.57).	More than 15 to 60 marks ($3.80 to $14.28).	61 to 300 marks ($14.51 to $71.40).	301 to 600 marks ($71.63 to $142.80).	600 to 1,500 marks ($143.03 to $357).	1,501 to 6,000 marks ($357.23 to $1,428).	6,001 to 15,000 marks ($1,428.23 to $3,570).	More than 15,000 marks ($3,570).
1879-'80	2,263	1,139	2,705	1,545	1,862	1,606	345	182
1880-'81	2,289	1,114	2,641	1,507	1,872	1,582	373	186
1881-'82	2,083	1,085	2,609	1,460	1,877	1,587	376	189
1882-'83	1,955	1,024	2,509	1,432	1,833	1,577	392	199
1883-'84	1,948	1,004	2,353	1,398	1,769	1,609	403	219

M.—*Comparative statement showing the total beer production in the German Empire.*

[1,000 hectoliters = 22,000 gallons. 1 liter = 1.76 pints.]

Fiscal year.	Beer produced in—					Amount per capita.				
	Bavaria.	Würtemberg.	Baden.	Alsace-Lorraine.	Remainder of the German Empire.	Bavaria.	Würtemburg.	Baden.	Alsace-Lorraine.	Remainder of the German Empire.
	Hecto-liters.	*Hecto-liters.*	*Hecto-liters.*	*Hecto-liters.*	*Hecto. liters.*	*Liters.*	*Liters.*	*Liters.*	*Liters.*	*Liters.*
1879-'80	12, 152, 500	3, 172, 600	1, 085, 700	788, 500	19, 984, 600	232	162	70	52	60
1880-'81	11, 826, 800	3, 396, 300	1, 155, 500	982, 700	21, 186, 000	224	172	74	63	62
1881-'82	12, 341, 600	3, 247, 700	1, 188, 800	941, 400	21, 316, 000	232	165	76	60	62
1882-'83	12, 112, 600	3, 041, 900	1, 167, 200	815, 600	22, 113, 200	226	154	74	52	64
1883-'84	12, 265, 400	3, 083, 800	1, 220, 700	823, 300	23, 391, 900	228	156	78	53	67

PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS.

The circumstance that Germany, especially in the north, produces enormous quantities of potatoes (24,019,601 tons in 1884) has contributed much to the development of the distillery industry. In 1884 about 74,600 tons of distilled liquors of all kinds were exported, of which 35,300 tons went to Spain alone, which, during the first eight months of 1885, brought 27,326 tons of spirits in this country.

To the exclusion of Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden, Germany forms a special union for collecting whisky and whisky transit taxes in common. (See Exhibit N and Exhibits GG and KK herewith.)

N.—*Table showing the number, kind, and amount of production of still-houses in operation during the fiscal years* 1879-'80 *to* 1883-'84, *in the German Empire; Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden not included.*

Fiscal year.	Still-houses operated.	Number manufacturing yeast.	Number of still-houses using—			
			Farinaceous materials.		Molasses.	Other not farinaceous materials.
			Potatoes.	Grain.		
1879-'80	27, 682	1, 274	4, 007	2, 990	82	20, 653
1880-'81	26, 801	1, 328	4, 272	2, 861	25	19, 643
1881-'82	29, 909	1, 294	4, 497	2, 759	24	22, 629
1882-'83	28, 201	1, 316	4, 180	2, 937	17	21, 067
1883-'84	32, 518	1, 327	4, 306	2, 935	19	25, 258

Fiscal year.	Number of still-houses paying whisky-tax and working farinaceous materials or molasses.					
	Total number.	Up to 300 marks ($71.40).	300 to 1,500 marks ($71.63 to $357).	1,501 to 6,000 marks ($357.23 to $1,428).	6,001 to 15,000 M. ($1,428.23 to $3,570).	More than 15,000 marks ($3,570).
1879-'80	7, 029	948	1, 326	2, 159	1, 540	1, 056
1880-'81	7, 158	958	1, 445	2, 102	1, 432	1, 221
1881-'82	7, 280	921	1, 461	2, 036	1, 370	1, 492
1882-'83	7, 134	895	1, 384	2, 083	1, 463	1, 359
1883-'84	7, 260	924	1, 454	2, 007	1, 507	1, 368

PRODUCTION OF BEET SUGAR.

That the extent of sugar industry has, like many other industries, reached its limits, will appear from some figures here given. Within the last 6 years the number of sugar factories went up from 328 in 1879–'80 to about 408 in 1885, and, as will appear from the inclosed Exhibit O, the quantity of sugar increased from 409,415 tons in 1879–'80 to 940,109 tons in 1883–'84.

The decline of sugar prices is explained by this enormous increase of production.

While on an average raw sugar in 1883 was still quoted at 57.19 marks per 100 kilograms, it sold in:

Date.	Per 100 kilograms.	Date.	Per 100 kilograms.
	Marks.		*Marks.*
January, 1884	54.00	July, 1884	47.10
February, 1884	53.56	August, 1884	46.03
March, 1884	52.52	September, 1884	42.00
April, 1884	50.07	October, 1884	37.40
May, 1884	48.76	November, 1884	38.10
June, 1884	49.07	December, 1884	35.10

The steady tendency towards a decline of prices induced large manufacturers of Magdeburg and neigbboring places to form a "ring" for the purpose of fictitiously determining the extent of production and the price of sugar. It seems that owing to this rather compulsory measure sugar was quoted in August, 1885, at 47.80. It is doubted, however, whether they will be able to force prices of sugar, particularly in view of the fact that their working capital, for the present at least, does not exceed 1,000,000 marks.

The German Government levies on unmanufactured beets a tax of 1.60 marks per 100 kilograms, while it pays a bounty on beet sugar exported:

	Marks.
(*a*) On raw sugar of at least 88 per cent. polarization	18.80
(*b*) For candies and for sugar in full white hard loaves, of about 12.5 kilograms net weight, or if reduced to small pieces in the presence of the custom officers, per 100 kilograms, net weight	2.22
(*c*) For all other kinds of hard sugar, as well as for all white dry sugar of at least 98 per cent. polarization	20.80

The present system of taxation and bounties is, however, much objected to, and a bill is to be submitted to the Reichstag to regulate the matter on a different basis.

It will appear from Exhibit YY that in the fiscal year 1883–'84 the net proceeds from all taxes and duties on sugar collected by the German Zollverein amounted to $11,374,000; taxes collected on unmanufactured beets amounted to $33,960,000, and duties to $330,000; total, $34,293,000; bounties and drawbacks, $22,919,000; leaving net revenue, $11,374,000.

O.—*Beet-sugar production in the German Zollverein.*

[Ton = 22 cwt. Pound = ½ kilogram.]

Year.	Number of factories in operation.	Factories which obtained the juice by—		Quantities of beets worked.	Quantities produced by the factories.		Quantities obtained.		
		Diffusion.	Pressing centrifugal filter maceration.				Filling mass.	Raw-sugar products of all kinds.	Molasses.
				Tons.	*Tons.*	*On acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1879–'80	328	291	37	4, 805, 262	2, 850, 586	282, 507	554, 409	409, 415	131, 371
1880–'81	333	309	24	6, 322, 203	3, 871, 679	296, 077	739, 336	555, 915	164, 984
1881–'82	343	324	19	6, 271, 948	3, 431, 754	303, 140	774, 004	599, 722	150, 813
1882–'83	358	343	5	8, 747, 154	4, 448, 632	323, 155	1, 097, 508	835, 165	196, 305
1883–'84	376	368	8	8, 918, 130	4, 205, 064	352, 107	1, 216, 879	940, 109	207, 978

Year.	From 100 kg. (=2.2 cwt.) of taxed beets there were obtained— From the filling mass.			From 100 kg. (=2.2 cwt.) were obtained—		To obtain 1 kg. (=2.2 lbs.) raw sugar, quantities of beets were required.
	Filling mass.	Raw sugar.	Molasses.	Raw sugar.	Molasses.	
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1879–'80	25. 38	18. 74	6. 00	162. 47	52. 14	25. 82
1880–'81	25. 71	19. 35	5. 72	165. 41	49. 10	25. 01
1881–'82	27. 14	21. 03	5. 28	170. 45	42. 85	23. 01
1882–'83	27. 61	21. 01	4. 92	167. 42	39. 35	23. 03
1883–'84	27. 30	21. 08	4. 66	154. 50	34. 18	18. 98

TOBACCO INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

The number of tobacco-planters in the German Empire, according to the last official returns, reaches 187,581, with 263,327 tobacco plantations, occupying an area of 21,090 hectares (1 hectare = 2½ acres), viz: The Prussian province of Brandenburg, 1,959 hectares; West Prussia, 426; the Rhine Province, 404; the Palatinate in Bavaria, about 3,960; the Grand Duchy of Baden, 7,630; Alsace-Lorraine, 2,431 hectares. In the crop year of 1884–'85, 47,162,600 kilograms of tobacco were harvested in Germany, producing an average yield of 2,236 kilograms per hectare. Taking the average price per 100 kilograms at 72.43 marks, the total value of the tobacco harvested in that year is rated at 34,162,459 marks, as against 30,835,048 marks in the previous harvest year.

During the calendar year 1884 the imports of tobacco were as follows:

In leaf, unmanufactured, and waste, 34,798,300 kilograms, of which 6,436,500 kilos were imported from Holland, and 1,322,400 from the United States.

In stems, 3,444,200 kilograms, of which 1,739,600 kilograms were imported from the United States, and 112,400 from Holland.

Cigars, 358,000 kilograms; ribbed, 300 kilograms; manufactured, except snuff and chewing tobacco, 472,100 kilograms.

During the same year the exports of tobacco were as follows:

	Kilos.
Leaf and waste	4,877,900
Stems	228,900
Cigars	341,100
Ribbed tobacco	944,100
Manufactured, except chewing tobacco and snuff	257,600

DUTIES AND TAXES ON TOBACCO.

Rates of duty are as follows per 100 kilograms:

	Marks.
On leaf-tobacco, manufactured and in stems	85
On cigars and cigarettes	270
Other	180

Internal taxes are collected either by the area planted with tobacco (4.5 pfennigs per 1 square meter) or by weight of the tobacco harvested, no matter whether in a fermented state or dry ready for manufacturing, 45 marks.

Bounties or drawbacks on tobacco are granted in case of exportation per 100 kilograms net weight:

	Marks.
(*a*) In case of unfermented tobacco for smoking	33
(*b*) In case of fermented tobacco for smoking	40
(*c*) Ribbed leaf-tobacco of domestic growth	47
(*d*) Snuff and chewing tobacco of domestic growth	32
(*e*) Tobacco for smoking	43
(*f*) Cigars	50
(*g*) Cigarettes	35

As to revenues derived from tobacco, see Exhibit HH, herewith.

Under the name of "Salzungen cigars," cigars have recently come into the market which are made in Thuringia, especially at Salzungen. The firm of Eichorn & Foerester, at Salzungen, has for two years endeavored to introduce tobacco cultivation in the neighborhood of that town, not without success.

The leaves of the better West Indian and North American tobacco plants, whose seed is sown in German earth, are of a quality which are said to supply the most of the ordinary smoking and cut tobacco. These fine tobaccos require considerable more care than the ordinary article, but they are said to be of great importance to the industry for producing better cigars. The leaves are generally cut from the plant, strung on a cord, and hung to dry.

H H.—*Revenues from customs and taxes levied upon tobacco within the German Zollverein.*

Harvest year ending June 30—	Amount of tobacco tax collected, less drawbacks.	Tax on substitutes of tobacco.	Duty of entry on tobacco.	Total amount of taxes and duties.	Bounties on exportation.			Net proceeds of revenues from tobacco.	
					Tax repaid.	Duty repaid.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.
1879-'80	$375,500	.....	$1,926,200	$2,201,700	$19,700	$3,100	$22,900	$2,178,800	$0 05
1880-'81	1,684,600	$3,600	3,482,100	5,170,500	7,900	1,300	300	5,161,100	11
1881-'82	2,770,400	3,600	5,960,300	8,734,100	3,000	4,900	8,400	8,726,400	19
1882-'83	2,022,800	4,400	5,775,500	7,802,700	7,200	28,100	35,300	7,767,300	17
1883-'84	1,996,600	4,900	6,874,100	8,875,700	16,600	52,300	69,000	8,806,700	19

FORESTRY.*

According to the last census the area forested in the German Empire was 13,900,612 hectares, or about 25.7 per 100 hectares of the total area of the Empire; and 308,225 persons were engaged in forestry and hunting, inclusive of members of families, while only 91,630 actually worked as foresters, &c., with a view of deriving from such work the means of living.

Forests, as the source of so many advantages to the climatic condition of a country as well as to agriculture and to a uniform and slow distribution of moisture, are carefully nursed in this country, and Germany enjoys for its rational culture of forests a just reputation.

Reckless devastation of forests for the temporary profits of single parties would be an impossibility.

By many acts forests are protected, and the individual States exercise a vigilant superintendence over all forestal matters by officers brought up in special schools of forestry, the largest academy being located at Eberswalde.

Large tracts of sterile, sandy land can be seen, especially in Northern Germany, forested with young pines—plants which require the least culture, but which, in the course of time, serve to fertilize the soil and to prepare the same for future culture of other species of trees. It is partly ascribed to this long-practiced culture of forestry that the Province of Brandenburg, at the time of the old German Roman Empire known as the "sand-box of the Empire," presents to-day a different aspect, so that even Germans coming from the fertile districts of the South express their surprise when they contrast the statements of ancient history with the results of the present age.

Forestal statistics within my reach are not as complete as might be desirable. The inclosed Exhibit P gives, however, some interesting data regarding the Prussian budget for forestry.

P.—*Revenues from Prussian forests in* 1884.

Items of revenue.	1884.
Wood	$11,139,882
Secondary products	999,124
Game	80,920
Peat	71,400
Floating of wood	5,902
Meadows	24,347
Stores of firewood	524
Working of saw-mills	135,422
Nursery gardens	5,236
Zoological gardens	4,153
Total revenues	12,466,860
Total expenditures	10,583,100
Surplus	1,883,760
Some items of expenditure are worth mentioning:	
For the purchase of land to be forested	249,900
For forestal academies, &c	45,974
For salaries of foresters, &c	447,758

* Consul J. W. Harper, Munich, transmits the following, under date of October 26, 1885: "The official returns recently made of the forest lands of the German Empire show an increase of 152,546 acres since 1878, when 34,195,813 acres appeared on the territorial census. This increase is due to the replanting and wooding of commons and waste lands. The ground occupied by timber is now estimated at twenty-six one-hundredths of the Empire, out of which the fir and pine culture claims upwards of two-thirds, the remainder being apportioned to oak, minor trees, limes, &c. As regards freehold, the Crown and State possess 11,132,517 acres, municipalities lay claim to 5,213,659 acres, and foundation trusts and guilds to 1,311,453, while the proprietorship of 16,589,495 acres is enjoyed by individuals."

GERMAN FISHERIES.

Germany, with about 1,750 kilometers of coast, obtains fish to the value of 40,000,000 marks, though consumption amounts only to about 2 to 2½ pounds per head of population.

The number of persons in the fishing trade is given at about 76,500, of which 24,348 persons follow the calling for a livelihood. The Germans, as above stated, consume but small quantities of fish, and yet prices are pretty high as compared with prices for beef. While 1 kilogram of beef, better quality, costs at present 1.40 to 2 marks in Berlin, pike costs 1.40 to 1.60 mark per kilogram; carp, 1.60 to 1.80 mark; eels, 1.80 to 2; and salmon, 2 to 2.20 marks per kilogram.

Much has been done in recent years by private organizations for the promotion of fish culture. Numerous rivers, lakes, ponds, &c., are used for this purpose. The result has been quite encouraging. From June 1 to August 31, 1885, not less than 96,468 salmon were caught in the Rhine at one single fishing station, near Rotterdam, while in 1870 only 21,687, and in 1871 only 23,000, were taken.

Measures are taken to prevent injury being done to the breeding grounds. The fact of scarcity of fish was attributed principally to the destruction of the spawn or brood of fish by fishing with trawl or drag-nets with small meshes near the shore during the breeding season; also, to the disturbance of the water by the increasing steam navigation on rivers or the establishment of chemical factories on their shores.

In order to provide for the support of the steadily increasing population, it is but natural that high sea fishing is resorted to "where there is a harvest ripe for gathering at all seasons of the year—without the labor of tillage, without expense of seed or manure, without the payment of rent or taxes—inexhaustible," considering the extraordinary fecundity of the most valuable kinds of fish.

That the consumption of fish, except in a few sea port towns, is inconsiderable, must be attributed less to the scarcity or the high price than to the difficulty and expense of conveyance inland, where, indeed, it could be hardly offered quite as fresh as desirable. But the opening of railroads to all parts of the interior has obviated this difficulty, and facilities for cheap transportation are offered, and fish can be brought to Berlin and other large inland cities in the morning on which they are caught, to be served up at dinner on the same day.

At the instance of the Berlin Central Verein for Handels-Geographie (central association for commercial geography), Dr. Jannash presiding, various authorities were consulted respecting the improvement of fish trade. One of the results was, in Berlin, that a number of markets have been built with proper receptacles for fish. The establishment of the "Rostock High-Sea Fishery Stock Company" was referred to as a step in the right direction. The capital is 600,000 marks in 600 shares, and the company intends to procure 12 fishing smacks and a steamer for fishing purposes on the great fishing banks in the North Sea, &c.

A German man-of-war is constantly on the lookout to prevent encroachments, particularly by English fishermen, in German waters.

MINES AND MINING.

Exhibit Q shows the quantities and values of minerals produced, the number of mines and miners during the years 1879–1883, while Exhibit R shows the production of mines, salt works, and smelting works, and the average prices of minerals for the year 1884, compared with the year 1883. Exhibit S is a table showing the quantities of salt obtained during the last five fiscal years reported.

Q.—*Tables showing the quantities and values of minerals produced, the number of mines and miners, average number of hands employed, in the German Empire during the years* 1879–1883.

[Such works in which the respective product is obtained only as a secondary product are given in bracketed figures at the left side of column.]

Year.	Black coal.				Brown coal.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	*Tons.**				*Tons.*			
1879	42,025,700	$48,957,000	[2] 503	170,509	11,445,000	$8,384,000	[2] 721	24,150
1880	46,973,600	58,465,000	[2] 497	178,799	12,144,500	8,737,000	[1] 718	25,358
1881	46,685,200	60,036,000	[2] 495	186,335	12,852,300	9,073,000	[1] 696	25,563
1882	52,118,600	63,750,000	[1] 491	195,958	13,259,600	8,605,000	[1] 666	25,546
1883	55,943,000	69,883,000	[2] 489	207,577	14,499,600	9,283,000	[1] 665	26,834

*Ton=22 cwt.

Year.	Iron ores.				Zinc ores.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	Tons.				*Tons.*			
1879	5,859,400	$26,692,000	[38] 787	30,255	589,600	$8,050,000	[35] 64	12,304
1880	7,288,700	34,454,000	[49] 917	35,814	632,900	11,980,000	[49] 71	13,638
1881	7,600,800	36,361,000	[46] 926	37,354	659,500	9,594,000	[50] 75	13,255
1882	8,263,200	39,182,000	[48] 928	38,783	694,700	11,912,000	[52] 69	12,781
1883	8,756,600	39,319,000	[46] 924	39,658	677,800	8,890,000	[49] 72	13,501

Year.	Lead ores.				Copper ores.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	Tons.				*Tons.*			
1879	149,100	17,843,000	[65] 114	17,692	398,800	10,073,000	[70] 19	9,118
1880	159,700	19,122,000	[65] 118	18,482	480,900	11,995,000	[73] 27	10,730
1881	164,800	19,240,000	[65] 112	18,678	523,700	14,330,000	[78] 25	12,122
1882	177,700	20,621,000	[55] 129	20,328	566,500	14,721,000	[71] 25	12,977
1883	169,800	18,091,000	[55] 127	18,166	613,200	16,069,000	[81] 36	14,326

Year.	Silver and gold ores.				White iron pyrites, other vitrol, and alum ores.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	Tons.				*Tons.*			
1879	22,300	$930,000	[2] 73	6,435	121,200	$274,000	[16] 29	692
1880	20,600	907,000	[4] 70	5,991	134,000	287,000	[12] 31	717
1881	26,800	1,017,000	[1] 63	6,766	146,100	316,000	[12] 30	1,121
1882	23,000	1,031,000	[2] 60	6,253	182,200	440,000	[17] 24	949
1883	25,300	1,047,000	[1] 60	6,613	162,700	333,000	[18] 23	883

Year.	Other mineral products.				Total of all mineral products.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	Tons.				*Tons.*			
1879	57,200	$409,000	[29] 165	2,002	61,568,200	$75,700,000	[285] 2,487	275,711
1880	68,300	483,000	[40] 191	2,568	68,791,400	89,372,000	[301] 2,653	294,670
1881	67,700	579,000	[38] 157	2,965	71,947,700	92,646,000	[299] 2,594	307,510
1882	63,500	592,000	[32] 159	2,782	76,872,800	98,270,000	[284] 2,565	320,662
1883	62,100	461,000	[29] 157	2,296	82,435,900	103,884,000	[289] 2,567	334,137

Q.—*Tables showing the quantities and values of minerals produced, &c.*—Continued.

Year.	Rock salt. Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Potassic salts. Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	Tons.				*Tons.*			
1879	288,200	$379,000	[3] 8	1,067	661,700	$1,455,000	[3] 4	1,487
1880	272,300	429,000	[3] 9	785	665,900	1,614,000	[3] 4	1,788
1881	311,900	467,000	[3] 10	755	905,900	2,231,000	[3] 5	2,596
1882	322,400	502,000	[3] 9	767	1,201,400	2,778,000	[3] 5	3,538
1883	336,400	497,000	[3] 9	799	1,189,400	2,772,000	[3] 5	3,494

Year.	Common salt. Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Chloride of potassium. Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	Tons.				*Tons.*			
1879	429,000	$2,696,000	[4] 64	3,304	90,100	$2,231,000	[2] 21	1,472
1880	450,200	2,824,000	[4] 62	3,327	83,600	2,257,000	[3] 21	1,400
1881	457,000	2,928,000	[5] 64	3,336	118,200	3,353,000	[2] 22	1,655
1882	459,560	2,957,000	[6] 64	3,293	148,400	4,755,000	[2] 21	2,175
1883	468,800	3,003,000	[5] 65	3,302	147,500	4,682,000	[2] 23	2,449

Year.	Other salts. Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Total of all salts. Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	Tons.				*Tons.*			
1879	77,500	$873,000	[55] 12	436	596,600	$5,800,000	[56] 79	5,212
1880	110,400	1,719,000	[51] 22	777	644,200	6,800,000	[58] 105	5,504
1881	122,800	1,707,000	[55] 22	688	693,000	7,988,000	[62] 108	5,679
1882	130,600	2,164,000	[51] 22	536	738,500	9,876,000	[59] 107	6,054
1883	137,900	2,034,000	[52] 20	606	754,200	9,719,000	[59] 108	6,357

CRUDE IRON.

Year.	Total quantity.	Total value.	Pigs. Quantity.	Pigs. Value.	Cast ware of first smelting. Quantity.	Cast ware of first smelting. Value.
1879	2,226,600	$26,740,000	2,190,000	$25,721,000	25,800	$858
1880	2,729,000	38,887,000	2,675,700	37,261,000	36,900	1,388
1881	2,914,000	39,026,000	2,862,700	37,638,000	34,600	1,161
1882	3,380,800	46,578,000	3,326,800	45,118,000	37,200	1,240
1883	3,469,700	44,026,000	3,417,200	42,657,000	37,000	1,169

Year.	Crude cast iron (using wood coal). Works in operation.	Men employed.	High furnaces in blast.	How long in blast.	Crude and mixed iron (using black coal). Works in operation.	Men employed.	High furnaces in blast.	How long in blast.
				Days.				*Days.*
1879	[2] 38	2,461	42	357	[5] 82	14,925	168	1,881
1880	[2] 39	2,613	42	364	[5] 94	18,504	204	2,380
1881	30	2,745	39	355	[4] 96	18,642	212	2,486
1882	[1] 32	2,265	34	335	[4] 100	20,750	227	2,686
1883	29	1,829	31	327	[4] 103	21,586	227	2,613

Q.—*Tables showing the quantities and values of minerals produced, &c.*—Continued.

Year.	Lead.				Copper.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	Tons.				*Tons.*			
1879	87,000	$5,719,000	[19] 17	2,359	10,600	$12,427,000	[9] 9	1,970
1880	89,900	6,310,000	[26] 16	2,382	15,200	19,361,000	[12] 9	2,377
1881	91,200	6,007,000	[29] 16	2,494	16,400	20,603,000	[8] 11	2,620
1882	97,000	6,275,000	[31] 14	2,439	17,200	22,943,000	[7] 13	3,024
1883	96,000	5,516,000	[33] 14	2,491	18,500	24,572,000	[7] 12	3,144

Year.	Silver.				Gold.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	Kilos.				*Kilos.*			
1879	177,500	$6,311,000	[18] 5	1,645	467	$310,000	[8]	.....
1880	186,000	6,809,000	[17] 6	1,734	463	307,000	[8]	.....
1881	187,000	6,786,000	[18] 5	1,769	381	253,000	[7] 1	17
1882	215,000	7,797,000	[16] 5	1,893	376	250,000	[7]	.....
1883	235,000	8,351,000	[15] 6	1,934	457	304,000	[6]	.....

Year.	Zinc.				Tin.				Other metals.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	Tons.				*Tons.*				*Tons.*			
1879	96,800	$7,098,000	[2] 32	6,613	93,400	$33,000	4	2	300	$364,000	[15] 6	197
1880	99,600	8,061,000	[2] 32	6,698	103,900	43,000	3	26	500	299,000	[16] 7	205
1881	105,500	7,533,000	[2] 32	7,152	106,400	58,000	3	4	400	442,000	[17] 5	174
1882	113,400	8,556,000	[2] 30	8,189	101,600	52,000	[1] 3	5	200	36,100	[12] 6	198
1883	116,400	8,028,000	[2] 29	8,428	98,600	38,000	[1] 3	3	200	30,200	[15] 4	168

Year.	Other smelting products.				Total production of furnaces and foundries.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.	Quantity.	Value.	Works in operation.	Hands employed.
	Tons.				*Tons.*			
1879	147,400	$2,829,000	[46] 34	2,070	2,569,000	$52,361,000	[124] 227	32,242
1880	170,100	3,100,000	[45] 40	1,854	3,104,600	68,525,000	[133] 246	36,393
1881	276,800	4,318,000	[60] 62	2,701	3,404,600	69,327,000	[146] 270	38,318
1882	305,700	4,994,000	[67] 66	3,225	3,914,600	80,000,000	[148] 269	41,988
1883	316,900	5,076,000	[62] 70	3,041	4,018,500	77,217,000	[144] 270	42,724

R.—*Statement showing the production of German mines, salt-works, smeltingworks, in the years* 1883 *and* 1884.

Product.	Quantity.		Value.		Average price per ton (= 22 cwt.).	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Products of mines.						
Mineral, coal, and bitumen:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*				
Stone coal	57,190,326	55,943,004	$70,063,000	$67,883,000	$1 24	$1 25
Brown coal	14,840,575	14,480,809	9,342,000	9,269,000	62	63
Asphaltum	41,139	42,930	76,000	62,000	1 83	1 43
Naphtha	6,490	3,755	131,000	64,000	20 21	22 28
Mineral salts:						
Rock salt	344,798	336,401	468,000	497,000	1 36	1 47
Kainit	203,120	230,071	684,000	740,000	3 37	3 21
Other potassic salts	766,076	959,292	1,798,000	2,033,000	2 34	2 11
Ores:						
Iron ores	8,866,941	8,616,245	8,798,000	9,196,000	99	1 06
Zinc ores	631,421	677,794	1,970,000	2,116,000	3 12	3 12
Lead ores	159,109	166,324	3,736,000	4,210,000	23 48	25 30
Copper ores	593,331	613,211	4,319,000	3,824,000	7 28	6 23
Silver and gold ores	23,346	22,735	913,000	845,000	39 10	37 17
Common iron pyrites	150,107	149,521	309,000	324,000	2 05	2 14
Salts obtained from aqueous solutions.						
Table salt (chloride of natrium)	460,720	468,851	2,919,000	3,003,000	6 23	6 46
Chloride of potassium	116,372	147,496	3,691,000	4,681,000	31 72	31 73
Glauber salt	45,489	37,059	426,000	381,000	9 37	10 29
Sulphate of alumina	11,780	11,688	264,000	257,000	22 41	21 93
Production of furnaces, foundries.						
Crude cast iron	3,583,315	3,452,325	40,866,000	43,770,000	11 44	12 97
Zinc	124,307	115,931	8,057,000	7,966,000	64 81	68 71
Lead	95,316	90,731	4,833,000	5,219,000	50 70	57 51
Copper	18,750	17,936	5,387,000	5,503,000	287 28	523 55
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*				
Silver	248,115.449	235,062.621	8,819,000	8,351,000	*35 54	*35 52
Gold	554.964	457.342	369,000	304,000	*663 24	*665 23
	Tons.	*Tons.*				
Sulphuric acids	318,135	286,791	3,277,000	3,219,000	10 29	11 46
Vitriols	13,952	13,033	694,000	609,000	49 77	46 68
Species of pig-iron:						
Foundry iron	378,275	341,530	4,810,000	4,864,000	12 71	14 24
Ingot iron	1,210,126	1,072,358	14,158,000	14,015,000	11 70	13 06
Forge iron	1,944,558	1,986,182	20,578,000	23,531,000	10 53	11 84
Cast ware of first smelting	35,144	36,867	1,121,000	1,164,000	31 92	31 57
Scrap iron and buddled iron	15,212	15,458	198,000	99,000	13 01	12 96
Pig-iron manufactured.						
Cast iron of second smelting	672,051	625,579	28,012,000	27,143,000	41 63	43 38
Wrought iron and steel	1,483,906	1,463,863	47,240,000	51,221,000	32 31	34 98
Ingot iron (including crucible cast steel)	1,122,081	1,044,775	38,950,000	39,598,000	34 71	37 90

* Per kilogram.

S.—*Table showing the quantity of salt obtained within the German customs territory in the fiscal years* 1879–'80 *to* 1883–'84.

Fiscal year.	Salt mines.	Salines where kitchen salt is obtained.	Works where salt is obtained as secondary product.	Solid salt products obtained.				
				Crystal salt.	Other rock salt.	Kitchen salt.	Salt lick-stones for cattle, pancakes, salt refuse.	Total.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1879–'80	9	60	10	55,997	168,761	434,204	9,014	667,886
1880–'81	9	61	10	55,437	203,779	453,932	18,395	731,543
1881–'82	9	62	10	62,686	230,648	473,238	18,958	785,430
1882–'83	10	62	7	59,236	257,434	465,274	12,328	794,272
1883–'84	10	63	8	66,250	257,517	478,812	12,418	814,997

IRON AND IRON INDUSTRIES.

Concerning the financial results of the working of 102 companies engaged in iron production and construction of machines in each of the years from 1879 and 1883, some interesting data have lately been published by the German Ironmasters Association.

In 1879 (the year of the adoption of the new tariff) the net proceeds of the operations of these companies showed a profit of 5,929,000 marks, or 1.6 per cent. on the capital invested, whereas in 1883 it amounted to 24,194,000 marks, or 6.79 per cent. on the capital invested.

In 1884, however, as appears from a review of the iron trade published by the Deutsche Handels-Archiv, the production of pig-iron was not so profitable. The increasing production of pig-iron after the Thomas process led to a corresponding check in the production of the better sorts of pig-iron, and also caused a very considerable decrease in Bessemer as well as puddle-iron.

Referring to the English competition the report remarks that not Germany but Great Britain has cause for complaint, as the advantages the latter possessed hitherto over the former are overbalanced by new inventions and scientific progress. The rate at which the production of pig-iron has increased in Prussia and Great Britain is shown by the following figures:

Year.	Prussia.	Great Britain.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
1884	2, 527, 875	3, 472, 340
1883	2, 575, 978	3, 889, 740
1880	2, 052, 672	3, 559, 853
1877	1, 421, 667	3, 106, 831
1873	1, 573, 902	2, 992, 491

It will be seen that comparing the years 1873 and 1884, the increase of production in Prussia amounted to not less than 953,973 tons, or 60.61 per cent., and in Great Britain only to 479,849 tons, or 16.03 per cent. The difference in the activity of the two countries is more decidedly shown by the amount of production during the last two years, 1883 and 1884. While in 1884 the decrease amounted in Prussia to 48,103 tons, or 1.87 per cent., it amounted in Great Britain to 417,400 tons, or 10.73 per cent. Germany, as appears from Exhibit R (see page 225), produced in 1884 130,980 tons, or 3.80 per cent., more than in 1883.

Pig-iron imports and exports.

	1884.	1883.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Imports	264, 501	274, 980
Exports	230, 007	258, 461

Imports and exports of pig-iron, by countries, in 1884.

Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Great Britain	246, 365	5, 021
Belgium	8, 320	61, 095
Russia	15	55, 906
France	473	50, 015
Austria-Hungary	774	37, 665
Italy	1. 1	4, 376
United States of America	0. 1	2, 849

Scrap-iron.

	1884.	1883.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Imported	7,670	8,794
Exported	43,708	60,986

Largest portion, 24,361 tons, went, in 1884, to Austria-Hungary.

Malleable iron, in bars.

	1884.	1883.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Imports	16,504	16,128
Exports	154,004	146,968

In 1884 largest exports were distributed as follows:

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Russia	24,182	Austria-Hungary	12,799
Netherlands	18,911	Belgium	12,371
Italy	17,084	United States of America	1,486
Switzerland	17,534		

Rails.

	1884.	1883.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Imported	682	1,484
Exported	144,452	176,177

Largest quantities in 1884 were distributed as follows:

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Netherlands	37,709	Portugal	10,498
Spain	24,544	East Indian islands	8,160
Italy	25,629	Belgium	7,176
Switzerland	8,829	United States of America	154

Crude iron in sheets.

	1884.	1883.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Imported	3,162	2,990
Exported	44,033	52,275

Largest portions exported, in 1884, to Russia, 12,982 tons.

Iron wire.

	1884.	1883.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Imported	3,629	3,848
Exported	212,793	206,667

Exported in 1884, as follows:

Countries.	Quantity.
	Tons.
United States of America	57,314
Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Uruguay	12,263
Great Britain	48,844
Belgium	24,664
Netherlands	13,905

Coarse manufactures of iron.

	1884.	1883.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Imported	7,404	7,581
Exported	66,756	61,418

Largest buyers in 1884 were as follows:

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Roumania	3,607	France	3,944
Netherlands	8,909	Switzerland	2,726
Russia	8,886	United States of America	492
Austria	9,094	Denmark	1,826
Belgium	3,815		

Fine manufactures of iron.

	1884.	1883.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Imported	872	803
Exported	7,675	7,207

The largest buyers in 1884 were as follows:

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Austria	737	Belgium	582
Netherlands	637	Great Britain	431

MINING CASUALTIES IN PRUSSIA.

In the state of Prussia 291,901 workmen were employed in the mines under supervision of the Government, and of these 715, or 1 in every 408, as against 1 in 381 in the preceding year, were killed.

STEAM-ENGINES IN PRUSSIA.

In the beginning of this year the number of stationary boilers used in Prussia was 41,421, driving 38,830 stationary engines, including 38,202 receivers, 7 steam cranes, 403 steam hammers. The capacity of 38,202 engines was equal to 1,221,884 horse-power in the aggregate, while in the year 1879 there were in use 29,171 engines with an aggregate horse-power of 887,780.

SEWING MACHINES.

It is calculated that the total annual production of sewing machines in all of the industrial states of the earth is 1,500,000, of which about one-third is credited to German manufactories. The number of sewing machines used in Germany is computed to average one per 150-200 inhabitants.

Reports from Bielefeld, Brunswick, Dresden, Karlsruhe, and Berlin agree in stating that though sewing-machine works have had full work and extended their market, prices have not been remunerative. The market value of machines this year is not much more than one-half the price paid in 1874.

Berlin works have commenced to confine themselves to the manufacture of embroidering and plissé machines.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

The clock and watch trade, especially in Berlin, has grown to an extent and importance even surpassing the Swiss industry.

Large quantities of so-called "regulator" clocks, in solid and tastefully carved cases with glass settings, are exported to Africa, Australia, &c.

The remarkable clock invented by one Harder is now manufactured in large quantities, and in various shapes and sizes, at Freiberg, Baden. The clock works upon the principle of applying a pendulum oscillating in a horizontal plane. The motion of the pendulum heretofore in use consumed too much moving power. After this new system a clock runs over one year without the necessity of winding it up.

In watches the largest business is done in so-called curiosities, *i. e.*, watches set in silver thaler pieces, rubles, 5-mark pieces, &c.

EMBROIDERING MACHINES.

Though hand embroidering machines still fail to secure extensive employment, goods made on shuttle machines are in demand, and many machines of this kind have come into use, especially at Plauen and neighborhood, where such machines are manufactured in very high perfection.

Machines are manufactured in the Kingdom of Saxony, whose industry is perhaps the most developed, especially in matters of weaving, spinning, &c. It owes this reputation quite deservedly to its many

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Saxony has not less than 211 technical schools, with about 12,000 pupils. Add to this 23 classes for special industries with about 5,000 scholars, and it makes 234 schools for the exclusive benefit of the trade and industry of this little kingdom.

I will mention here only the high school for weaving in Chemnitz, which recently commenced its fifteenth annual course of lectures. A large number of prominent manufacturers, superintendents, and teachers received here a thorough and systematic instruction. The success is chiefly due to the principles adopted, combining theoretical and practical instruction in all branches. This school possesses 44 hand and 16 power looms for this purpose. Composition of pattern, knowledge of raw material, tools, finishing, designing, theory of mechanical weaving, &c., form parts of the course of lectures.

In addition to many other institutions for the acquisition of theoretical and practical achievements in industrial matters the German Empire has at present 9 polytechnic high schools at Berlin, Charlottenburg, Munich,

Dresden, Carlsruhe, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c., which provide Germany every year with a new supply of 5,000 members of the "general staff" of industry. The influence of these institutions upon German industrial pursuits is remarkable. Some years ago the Crefeld industry was nearly ruined, the old manufactories were unable to struggle any longer against French, English, and Swiss firms. A few Crefeld manufacturers, dejected but not discouraged, founded in their city a weaving school, and this soon changed the situation. Now the Crefeld factories contest with even Lyons for the supply of the markets.

GERMAN SPINNING INDUSTRY.

The condition of this industry varies. Worsted-yarn spinners are embarrassed by several unfavorable circumstances. There exists a sort of rivalry in making concessions in prices, but buyers hesitate, nevertheless, expecting a still further fall of prices. The general consumption, especially that of foreign countries, has considerably diminished. Still more unfavorable is the condition of the carded-yarn spinners, prices being so low that many have abandoned the struggle. A paper says:

> There seems to be no prospect of improvement, for Belgian competition, with its unrestricted children's day and night work, gives Belgian manufacturers great advantages over Germany, where, under the "general trade regulating act," state superintendents keep a severe watch over all factories and over the observance of all provisions made by the law for the protection of children and women employed in factories.

Cotton spinning, it is reported, will not improve until production is diminished by a more rational working system. Prices allow but a small profit to such spinners as are provided with the technical improvements of machine weaving. Great Britain is said to have, in the last 4 years, increased its spindles by 1,500,000, and its consumption of cotton from 2,900,000 to 3,800,000 bales. This enormous production bears heavily upon German and other markets.

The position of the cotton spinners who produce the coarse numbers to 12 is at present very unsatisfactory, the price of the yarn in many cases not covering the bare expenses, not to speak of profits or interest on the capital invested. Remedies are actively discussed. It is stated, that in consequence of the erection of new spinning mills during recent years, wages have increased for lack of sufficiently skilled labor; but here also a diminution of production is advocated, either by curtailing the hours of work or by stopping machines, and it is for this very reason that the question of prohibition of Sunday work in Germany finds more and more adherents, which, strange to say, several years ago was considered to be exclusively an American or English peculiarity. The so-called "Centrum" and "Conservative" parties favor the prohibition more from a religious standpoint; the "Social Democratic" and others urge prohibition solely as an economical measure. As to the Sunday question, an extensive "enquête" is being made at present throughout Germany under a decree of the Federal Council.

The linen industry is better situated, as in this line England has made but little progress. German spinners generally work under long contracts, and stocks are small. Prices are good, though, on account of high yarn prices; the linen branch must have always a sharp competition in cotton. The Vignonia spinners are fully employed for both home and foreign consumption.

GERMAN YARN IN ENGLAND.

The Chamber of Commerce of Huddersfield has recently submitted a report to the English Royal Commission on "trade depression," in which it is stated that English yarn industry suffers severely from the superior German article, and that German yarns are bought 3*d.* to 4*d.* per pound cheaper than English yarn in the German market, and that in regard to the softness of the threads and the saturation of the dye English goods cannot compete with German. Similar complaints are made by the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce.

It is therefore not unlikely that proprietors of large English works, even such as only a few years ago had erected new and costly buildings, are about, as the papers state, to build new mills on the shores of the sea to save expenses for railroad freights, and for the reloading of their goods, and thus go with better prospects of success into the international market.*

THE CLOTH INDUSTRY.

German cloths and buckskins, especially at Aix-la-Chapelle, are reported to have been in good demand, though exports to the United States are behind those of last year. Large woolen cloth factories are at Forst in Nether Lansatia (Prussia), Spremberg, Finsterwalde, Guben, Grünberg, Silesia, Sagan, Sommerfeld, &c., but everywhere we hear the same complaint of unremunerative prices and of injurious competition.

CARPET MANUFACTURE.

This somewhat new industry in Germany receives much attention. The manufacture of knitted carpets in imitation of Smyrna carpets is said to have greatly increased, the carpet being of superior quality and worked in rich designs and tasteful colors. But German manufacturers are unable to compete successfully with the cheaper so-called Brussels carpet of English manufactories (Kidderminster, Axminster, &c.).

LADIES' READY-MADE DRESSES AND CLOAKS.

Berlin is said to have made great progress in recent years in ladies' ready-made dresses and cloaks. Even French papers admit it. The journal Le Genie Civil wrote a few weeks ago as follows:

"Roubaix and Rheims can no longer compete with Glauchau, Meerane, Gera, and Greir. * * * The stuffs manufactured at Sedan and Elbeuf are surpassed by Berlin, Aix-la-Chapelle, and other towns on the Rhine. * * * Paris is no more of importance for the ready-made dress trade, Berlin taking the chief place," &c.

It is stated by Berlin dressmakers, however, that while in spring and summer of 1884 the business was quite satisfactory, it has since fallen off considerably. The manufacture of jerseys and similar knit goods received a severe blow just at the beginning of this summer season, an American inventor under a United States letter patent claiming a royalty from every article of that kind imported into the United States, and threatening otherwise to bring suits against such importers for infringement on his patent. Another trouble and the failure of some prominent houses was caused by the practice of consigning goods to order, especially for the United States. Goods were consigned to order or to agents, or to branch houses doing business in the United

* Prices of cotton and wool are reported in Exhibit G, on page 209.

States under firm names differing from those in Berlin. These consignees had, in case of necessity, discretionary powers to sell goods either direct or at auction to the highest bidder. In either case the Berlin manufacturer has to pay a commission, often amounting to 10 per cent. American correspondents added also charges for duty advances, storage, &c. If after all a small profit remained even this was absorbed under one pretense or another.

BERLIN KNITTED GOODS.

This industry has been much extended within the last few years and is constantly employed. Woven cloths of wool and silk of all sizes are made on warping or throstle machines, men's and women's vests on embroidery machines, while tamboured coats, mohair and weft cloths, caps, and mittens are made in large quantities and sent to distant parts of world. Tricot shapes have largely helped in the expansion of this trade. Five years ago this article was imported from England under the name of "jersey" shapes, and during the last three years fashion has so favored these goods that production assumed very large proportions.

The manufacturers of plushes and velveteens are fairly occupied. Stock has not become so excessive as in woolen goods. Cheap cap Krimmer, particularly of the better class, find good and regular sale.

FANCY PAPER GOODS.

Great efforts are needed to keep up former prices. Foreign markets, in which most of this class of goods are disposed of, have heretofore given employment to ninety if not more firms in Berlin. It is, however, noticed that the demand from the United States has much decreased, and that the competition of American manufacturers is threatening the German market in South and Central America.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The export of musical instruments is steadily on the increase. Of forte-pianos and key-boards 6,966,500 kilograms (against 67,420,000 in 1883) were exported in 1884. Best buyers are said to be Italy, Spain, England, and Australia, and large numbers of German instruments go via France to Africa and South America. Not less favorable are the reports with regard to musical instruments for children—accordions, violins, &c.

CHEMICALS.

The production of chemicals has again considerably increased and a larger exportation took place in superphosphates, sulphuric acids, Glauber's salt, chloride of lime, soda of commerce, caustic, hydrate of soda, alum, chromate of potash, aniline colors, alizarine. But notwithstanding the extent of production, profitableness has diminished. Complaints are made of increased competition and selling under cost.

BRONZE GOODS.

This line of industry and its artistic reputation are much endangered by the demand for cheap goods and numerous imitations of costly originals.

FANCY AND ARTIFICIAL FEATHERS.

Fancy and artificial feathers have been for some years largely manufactured in Berlin. The London market is a principal customer, while customers in the United States have curtailed their orders of late and become manufacturers themselves.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

The manufacture of artificial flowers, an industry which, since 1870, has been introduced into Germany from Paris by Germans who had been expelled therefrom, and which exports to all countries, even to Paris itself, suffered from very keen competition, and it passes more and more into the hands of prison establishments, a single manufacturer employing more than a thousand men and women in various prisons. England and America are permanent customers.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

It is estimated that in Germany 1,500 arc and 20,000 incandescent lamps, supplied from 400 centers, are in use, while the number of gas flames in different towns reaches at least 5,000,000. The electric light must struggle hard before it can hope to supplant the old mode of lighting.

In Berlin a large portion of the Leipziger Strasse, various railway stations, restaurants, and places of business are now lighted with the electric light; their number is steadily increasing. Altogether there are at present 41 arc light plants and 31 incandescent light plants in operation, 25 gas motors, 47 steam-engines being employed. Number of flames, 674,845 in private houses; 14,871 in streets.

LEATHER GOODS.

In portfolio and leather goods, albums, and similar articles Berlin has taken a prominent place. A large quantity of such goods exported from here are of an inferior quality. Every effort is made to produce novelties. The sale of albums, as compared with former years, has, however, considerably fallen off. Former success encouraged competition, and the supply now exceeds the demand. Unless the United States, which heretofore bought one-third of the albums, increase their orders, a speedy improvement cannot be looked for.

RUBBER GOODS.

Stamps of vulcanized India rubber have now become universally and favorably known, and are in daily use almost everywhere. Generally, India rubber industry assumes proportions hardly thought of some decades ago, and it is therefore obvious that prices for raw material show a rising tendency. But German manufacturers hope that the arrival of supplies of that important material from the new colonies will give a stimulus to this industry. Of hard India rubber many articles (combs, &c.) are now made which were formerly made of buffalo horn.

HORN GOODS.

The gradual extermination of the buffalo in North America has an injurious effect upon this industry in Germany as well as elsewhere. A paper says: "Hunting of this animal for mere sport should be prohibited or confined within very narrow limits."

The price of horn has risen considerably. In the years 1871-'72 buffalo horn of first quality cost 48 to 52 marks per 50 kilograms, but now the price ranges from 74 to 84 marks.

Various manufactures.—Many other manufactures in which Germany, especially Berlin, excels, could be mentioned, but the limits of German industry are too extended to admit of a fuller description. I therefore mention briefly manufactures of glass, porcelain, terra-cotta, earthenware, lamps, articles of German silver (Alfinide), moldings, stoves, furniture, hats, gloves, &c.

NAVIGATION.

The inclosed Exhibit T shows the number, age, tonnage, principal material of German ships on the 1st of January, 1885.

Exhibit U shows kind and number of casualties at sea or near the German coast in 1884.

Exhibit V gives an account of the shipping employed in the trade of the German Empire, exhibiting number and tonnage of vessels entered inward and cleared outward in 1883 (no later returns published).

Exhibit W gives an account of the trade at the German ports in 1883.

GERMAN MERCHANT MARINE.

T.—*Table showing the number, age, tonnage, &c., of German ships existing on January* 1, 1885.

	Sailing vessels.			Steamers.			Total.		
	No. of ships.	Reg. tons net.	No. of crew.	No. of ships.	Reg. tons net.	No. of crew.	No. of ships.	Reg. tons net.	No. of crew.
Baltic coast	1,369	315,508	10,966	321	118,660	4,100	1,690	434,168	15,066
German Ocean coast	2,338	564,837	15,048	329	295,283	9,797	2,567	860,120	24,845
Total	3,707	880,345	26,014	650	413,943	13,897	4,257	1,294,288	39,911
AGE.									
Under 1 year	48	21,629	469	51	39,230	1,267	99	60,859	1,736
1 to 3	120	31,718	751	172	135,437	3,829	292	167,155	4,580
3 to 5	109	21,032	599	90	65,716	1,848	199	86,748	2,447
5 to 7	159	45,016	1,185	53	28,496	838	212	73,512	2,023
7 to 10	390	103,257	2,897	46	24,189	889	436	127,446	3,786
10 to 15	488	129,981	3,770	122	76,763	3,074	610	206,744	6,844
15 to 20	628	186,114	5,434	63	32,081	1,485	691	218,195	6,919
20 to 30	1,052	257,115	7,691	43	11,393	595	1,095	268,508	8,286
30 to 40	403	64,930	2,313	9	623	70	412	65,553	2,383
40 to 50	156	15,668	715	.....	.....	.....	156	15,668	715
50 years and upward	38	2,897	144	.....	.....	.....	38	2,897	144
Age unknown	16	988	46	1	15	2	17	1,003	48
Total	3,707	880,345	26,014	650	413,943	13,897	4,257	1,294,288	39,911
PRINCIPAL MATERIAL.									
Iron	181	114,743	2,305	639	413,172	13,816	820	527,915	16,121
Hard wood	3,338	718,953	22,672	11	771	81	3,349	719,724	22,753
Soft wood	17	4,174	137	.....	.....	.....	17	4,174	137
Hard and soft wood	62	36,310	778	.....	.....	.....	62	36,310	778
Hard wood and iron	8	6,078	118	.....	.....	.....	8	6,078	118
Material unknown	1	87	4	.....	.....	.....	1	87	4
Total	3,607	880,345	26,014	650	413,943	13,897	4,257	1,294,288	39,911
SHIPS WITH CHRONOMETERS.									
Only one chronometer	1,324	657,021	16,410	283	225,228	6,448	1,607	882,249	22,858
Two chronometers	36	35,792	654	77	126,817	4,654	113	162,609	5,308
Total	1,360	692,813	17,064	360	352,045	11,102	1,720	1,044,858	28,166

NOTE.—Steamers with 437, sailing vessels 1,396 chronometers; total, 1,833. During 1884 17 new vessels of iron were built, and 122 vessels of wood taken out of service.

U.—*Table showing kind and number of casualties having occurred near the German coast in the year* 1884.

Kind of casualties.	Number of casualties.	Tonnage.	Number of crew and passengers.	Vessels lost.	Lives lost.	Casualties by flag.									
						German.	Russian.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Danish.	British.	Dutch.	French.	North American.	Unknown.
Stranded	102	34,695	887	26	15	64	4	2	8	5	15	4	....	....	....
Capsized	9	142	24	4	12	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sunk	18	1,531	67	11	19	13	1	....	....	..	1	2	1	....	....
Collided	126	50,798	2,004	6	6	82	3	....	5	1	29	2	1	1	2
Other casualties	44	10,937	657	9	6	38	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	....
Total	299	98,103	3,639	56	58	206	8	2	16	7	47	8	2	1	2

V.—*Account of the shipping employed in the trade of the German Empire, exhibiting the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared in* 1883.

Countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.	
	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.
German coasts	26,072	1,165,238	6,381	395,285	25,028	1,176,714	7,804	388,928
Russia	1,630	562,846	15	9,931	1,009	298,203	1,282	566,225
Sweden	2,214	325,473	216	52,871	1,532	277,352	1,198	303,343
Norway	907	164,560	57	13,064	638	149,869	444	71,331
Denmark	4,502	460,486	3,146	213,288	6,735	569,193	1,187	50,726
Heligoland	230	17,702	72	1,506	240	18,826	67	447
Great Britain	7,056	3,241,656	361	219,853	4,515	2,177,439	1,737	1,103,797
Holland	558	125,719	128	45,158	685	192,768	62	7,975
Belgium	193	73,477	35	21,581	333	144,318	13	11,951
France	271	127,890	70	32,853	500	202,599	4	2,956
Spain	77	45,076	1	108	153	86,550	6	3,154
Portugal	69	27,604	.....	.....	67	28,086	1	177
Italy	75	57,513	.....	.....	87	71,735	.....	.....
Greece	2	1,374	.....	.....	1	75	.....	.....
Roumania	40	39,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
European Turkey	25	18,711	.....	.....	1	88	.....	.....
Uncertain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,708
Whale fishery	42	2,738	.....	.....	42	2,755	.....	.....
Total Europe, except Germany	17,891	5,292,790	4,101	610,273	16,538	4,219,856	6,016	2,124,790
Greenland	12	3,226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British North America	11	5,553	.....	.....	17	11,276	17	11,089
United States:								
Atlantic coast	983	1,144,666	.....	.....	780	1,000,488	18	15,201
Pacific coast	2	827	.....	.....	5	3,579	.....	.....
Mexico	89	40,033	.....	.....	47	26,754	5	1,933
Central America	12	6,985	.....	.....	8	2,590	.....	.....
West Indian Islands	204	100,052	.....	.....	74	47,930	5	2,607
South America, Atlantic coast north from Brazil	28	13,455	.....	.....	51	11,264	1	1,459
Brazil	119	102,820	.....	.....	185	139,455	.....	.....
South America in the south from Brazil	61	63,678	.....	.....	61	54,472	.....	.....
Chili	41	36,744	.....	.....	60	54,089	.....	.....
Other South America, Pacific coast	185	135,802	.....	.....	36	18,025	.....	.....
Egypt, Mediterranean coast	1	1,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Africa, Mediterranean coast	1	369	.....	.....	2	1,164	.....	.....

V.—*Account of the shipping employed in the trade of the German Empire, &c.*—Continued.

Countries.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.		With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.	
	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.
Cape Colony with Natal	13	23,209	.....	.....	15	25,289	.....	.....
Africa, Atlantic coast	69	39,381	3	1,709	87	48,487	1	84
Africa, Red and Indian Sea coasts	14	4,627	.....	.....	15	5,645	.....	.....
Asia, Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts	3	854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indies with Indian Islands	146	163,892	.....	.....	22	16,708	3	3,060
China	19	15,406	.....	.....	23	22,421	.....	.....
Japan	6	8,511	.....	.....	5	8,335	.....	.....
Other Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,567	.....	.....
Australia and islands in the Pacific Ocean	25	20,190	.....	.....	38	35,209	2	1,317
Total non-European countries	2,044	1,931,513	3	1,709	1,534	1,535,697	52	36,750
Grand total	46,007	8,389,541	10,405	1,007,277	43,100	6,932,267	13,872	2,550,463

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF GERMANY.

Exhibit W, herewith, shows the trade at German ports in 1883, distinguishing between German coasting trade, trade between German and other European ports, and between German and ports not European.

Exhibit X shows the general commerce of Germany in 1884 (inclusive of goods in direct transit and of goods finished and refined).

Special commerce (exclusive of goods in direct transit and goods prepared and refined and finished for consumption) is shown in Exhibits Y (imports) and Z (exports).

Exhibit A A shows the value of goods imported into and exported from Germany, from and to the different countries of the world in 1883 (special commerce), no later return of that kind being yet published.

IMPORT AND EXPORT VALUATION.

Introductory to the above-mentioned tabular statements W, X, Y, Z, and A A, and for the better understanding of the same, it is well to state that as the "German Zollverein" collects specific duties by weight, the value is only estimated, although the estimate is based upon the report of experts of the imperial statistical bureau, convoked under legal authority. Generally speaking, the commission of experts tries to reach values by careful inquiry into the price of goods at the place from which they are forwarded, adding cost of transportation and other charges to the custom-house line on goods carried by sea in *home* vessels, part of the cost of transportation to custom-house line is deducted, but for export a corresponding amount is added.

In defining the import value of goods, the import duty, as well as the cost of inland transportation to point of destination, inland insurance, warehouse and other fees and charges, as well as the profit which inland merchants may realize from importation, are not included.

In defining the export value, drawbacks and bounties are excluded, but freight, insurance, warehouse, and other fees and charges, paid for transportation are included, also expenses for packing and profit realized by inland merchants in the exportation of goods. It may be interesting to know that according to the last official statistics for 1884, published this year, the average prices of 1,324 articles, as compared with 1883, the prices of 763 were changed, 398 on import, and 365 on export. The average price of 70 import and 73 export articles decreased. (For 1883 the change embraced an increase on 125 import and 132 export articles, and a decrease on 241 import and 214 export articles.) For a comparison of the total amounts, values of imports and exports for the year 1884, with those of the preceding years, the following *variations in price* affecting values may be mentioned:

With regard to value of imports, prices declined for neat cattle, lard, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, hops, coffee, arrack, rum, rape-seed, clover-seed, nitrate of soda, Peruvian bark, light tar oils, linseed oil, manufactures of iron, soft timber and lumber unmanufactured and sawn, and wool. Prices advanced for eggs, pulse, fresh fruit, wine in casks, leaf tobacco, olive oil adulterated, raw ox-hides, raw cotton, and woolen yarns.

With regard to value of exports, prices declined for neat cattle, exclusive of steers and heifers, sheep, hogs, butter, meat, wheat, rye, potatoes, hops, flour, starch and starch gum, beet sugar, molasses and starch sugar, brandy and beer, coke, alizarine and aniline colors, zinc, pig, scrap, and lump iron, manufactures of iron, exclusive of coarse cast articles, as well as materials for building railroads, of fine iron articles, needles and pens, soft wood sawn and cut, raw sheep wool, cotton yarn, light dyed or printed cotton, cottonware, woolen articles, paper, and pasteboard. Prices advanced for young cattle, oats, and unmanufactured leaf tobacco.

Reduction of price had to be made, chiefly on account of changes in the quality of the following articles imported:

Butter, refined sugar, chloride of potash, sulphuric acid, catechu, ornamental feathers, and watches. Prices had to be increased for horses, flour, olive oil, animal substances for extracting glue therefrom, ink and ink powder, stearine candles, and ores not especially enumerated.

Reduction of price was made for the following articles exported: Horses, chlorate of potash, borax and boracic acid, tanning materials, and mineral oils not especially enumerated, coarse iron articles, whalebones cut in staves, half-silk articles, woolen shawls, bonnets and hats, and ornamental feathers not especially enumerated. Prices had to be increased for barley, bicarbonate of soda, caustic acid, sulphate and chloride of potash, alum, chloride of lime, arsenic acid, carbolic acid, ink, pitch, stearine candles, half-silk trimmings, &c.

It will be observed that under the system of specific duties values are, to certain extent, established by law, though it cannot be denied that the system has many opponents. The great industrial establishments of South Germany favor ad valorem duties, while free-trade interests in North Germany, especially in the sea-ports, lean to free trade, or at least a modification of the tariff law of 1879 as amended in 1885.

W.—*Statement showing the tonnage entered and cleared at German ports in the year* 1883.

ENTERED.

Nationality, &c.	With cargo.		In ballast or unloaded.	
	Vessels.	Registered tons.	Vessels.	Registered tons.
Coasting trade, sail and steam	26,072	1,165,238	6,888	395,285
Steamships and steam tonnage therein	5,815	644,357	778	215,230
Trade between German and European ports	17,891	5,282,790	4,101	610,283
Steamships and steam tonnage therein	9,614	4,476,769	900	436,348
Trade between German and ultra European ports	2,044	1,931,513	3	1,709
Steamships and steam tonnage therein	640	1,073,123	3	1,709
Grand total, sail and steam	46,007	8,379,541	10,992	1,007,277
Steamships and steam tonnage therein	16,067	6,194,249	1,681	653,307
FLAG.				
Russian	484	102,612	9	2,194
Swedish	1,897	359,938	166	35,953
Norwegian	1,156	384,518	130	34,177
Danish	3,457	478,121	1,939	96,465
British	4,466	2,743,273	446	273,570
Dutch	635	126,055	138	12,614
Belgian	18	14,373	.....	.....
French	161	97,874	2	261
Spanish	47	27,078	25	15,422
Portuguese	3	537	.....	.....
Italian	61	34,864	.....	.....
Austro-Hungarian	9	3,813	.....	.....
Greek	8	7,144	.....	.....
North American	13	13,919	1	636
Other	1	509	1	778
Total foreign	12,416	4,394,628	2,857	472,070
German flag, sail and steam	33,591	3,984,913	8,135	535,207
German steamships and steam tonnage therein	9,271	2,684,754	931	268,502
Foreign flag, sail and steam	12,416	4,394,628	2,857	472,070
Foreign steamships and steam tonnage therein	6,796	3,509,495	750	384,805

CLEARED.

Coasting trade, sail and steam	25,020	1,176,714	7,804	388,923
Steamships and steam tonnage therein	5,885	674,135	711	199,112
Trade between German and European ports	16,535	4,219,856	6,016	2,113,790
Steamships and steam tonnage therein	8,052	3,494,497	2,649	1,617,975
Trade between German and ultra European ports	1,540	1,535,697	52	36,759
Steamships and steam tonnage therein	541	936,720	3	2,560
Grand total, sail and steam	43,095	6,932,267	13,872	2,539,463
Steamships and steam tonnage therein	14,478	5,105,352	3,363	1,819,650
FLAG.				
Russian	215	48,314	274	55,728
Swedish	1,248	270,571	819	128,435
Norwegian	890	314,368	420	117,944
Danish	4,334	503,884	1,115	79,095
British	3,108	1,765,982	1,774	1,258,838
Dutch	635	130,408	129	10,903
Belgian	13	10,902	3	2,194
French	154	91,473	11	6,195
Spanish	68	39,733	1	819
Portuguese	2	360	1	177
Italian	33	17,266	30	18,783
Austro-Hungarian	4	1,687	4	1,732
Greek	3	2,692	6	5,449
North American	12	18,575	2	1,880
Other	1	778	1	509
Total foreign	10,720	3,211,993	4,590	1,688,678
German flag, sail and steam	32,375	3,720,274	9,282	850,785
German steamships and steam tonnage therein	8,931	2,482,137	1,315	524,465
Foreign flag, sail and steam	10,720	3,211,993	4,590	1,688,678
Foreign steamships and steam tonnage therein	3,547	2,623,215	2,048	1,295,185

GENERAL COMMERCE.

X.—*Statement showing the quantities and values of merchandise imported into and exported from the German customs territory during calendar year* 1884, *inclusive of goods in direct transit and goods finished and refined for consumption.*

Articles.	Goods in direct transit.	Import, inclusive of goods in transit.	Export, inclusive of goods in transit.	Goods in direct transit.	Import, inclusive of goods in transit.	Export, inclusive of goods in transit.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*			
Animals	2, 127, 532	6, 717, 066	7, 115, 913	$17, 526, 000	$61, 756, 000	$54, 432, 000
Food and other articles of consumption	18, 373, 027	110, 130, 601	67, 221, 955	99, 778, 000	325, 073, 000	231, 844, 000
Animal food	1, 643, 739	8, 075, 685	3, 934, 768	19, 470, 000	52, 306, 000	35, 456, 000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	6, 582, 697	79, 216, 854	19, 679, 116	10, 971, 000	117, 741, 000	31, 523, 000
Mill-ground grain and bakers' ware	1, 185, 320	2, 859, 363	5, 378, 540	3, 905, 000	8, 885, 000	14, 139, 000
Fruit, vegetables	410, 989	4, 373, 679	4, 360, 272	1, 391, 000	11, 906, 000	4, 796, 000
Table-salt and spices	385, 156	1, 428, 836	3, 625, 026	1, 701, 000	6, 099, 000	11, 621, 000
Coffee, cocoa, tea	880, 561	3, 744, 534	1, 417, 709	11, 118, 000	44, 651, 000	13, 646, 000
Sugar, molasses, sirup	5, 008, 403	5, 278, 171	20, 220, 537	21, 871, 000	22, 825, 000	67, 839, 000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	1, 249, 868	3, 370, 723	7, 277, 387	8, 692, 000	24, 746, 000	28, 110, 000
Comfits, preserves	45, 692	282, 205	361, 427	4, 020, 000	4, 665, 000	5, 788, 000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	792, 251	1, 601, 422	958, 877	16, 529, 000	31, 210, 000	18, 888, 000
Seeds and plants, not for food	328, 095	9, 036, 723	2, 699, 816	1, 487, 000	28, 443, 000	7, 850, 000
Manure and waste materials	852, 839	13, 581, 913	6, 445, 479	1, 039, 000	18, 532, 000	5, 885, 000
Fuel	1, 883, 468	134, 281, 706	219, 377, 910	145, 000	10, 114, 000	18, 396, 000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	4, 307, 466	41, 165, 975	14, 873, 157	19, 547, 000	112, 026, 000	84, 590, 000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c	934, 173	10, 624, 329	5, 871, 423	2, 359, 000	22, 650, 000	19, 118, 000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c	557, 553	4, 888, 127	2, 992, 702	3, 747, 000	21, 621, 000	25, 638, 000
Ferments, clearing stuffs	65, 397	7, 032, 936	476, 518	410, 000	3, 022, 000	2, 266, 000
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	21, 764	179, 872	88, 376	1, 201, 000	9, 160, 000	6, 976, 000
Resins	276, 454	3, 083, 925	1, 252, 717	961, 000	6, 538, 000	2, 694, 000
Mineral and other oils, &c	1, 705, 073	12, 044, 180	2, 103, 352	3, 121, 000	23, 784, 000	5, 979, 000
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	35, 482	187, 761	348, 995	439, 000	1, 881, 000	2, 718, 000
Fat oils and fat, not for food	655, 565	2, 831, 715	1, 225, 464	5, 495, 000	19, 841, 000	9, 919, 000
Candles, soaps, perfumes	16, 124	59, 374	165, 667	603, 000	1, 336, 000	5, 715, 000
Priming-goods	129, 703	162, 483	290, 140	987, 000	1, 444, 000	3, 818, 000
Raw materials, and manufactures of stone and clay	2, 723, 923	26, 109, 970	49, 579, 691	6, 696, 000	18, 310, 000	35, 068, 000
Earths and stones	1, 961, 705	21, 606, 352	31, 668, 604	950, 000	9, 116, 000	10, 318, 000
Stoneware	69, 203	447, 918	844, 122	247, 000	1, 078, 000	2, 077, 000
Clay and china ware	225, 467	3, 484, 974	10, 746, 127	1, 441, 000	2, 537, 000	10, 084, 000
Glassware	467, 548	620, 736	2, 320, 837	4, 058, 000	5, 579, 000	12, 559, 000
Raw materials, and manufactures of metal industry	4, 238, 711	37, 217, 081	75, 025, 372	8, 834, 000	42, 026, 000	109, 628, 000
Ores	77, 418	22, 847, 286	42, 226, 042	220, 000	8, 842, 000	2, 676, 000
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	2, 998, 791	11, 880, 165	12, 369, 842	3, 027, 000	14, 887, 000	16, 218, 000
Roughly worked metals	594, 354	1, 378, 411	11, 202, 061	1, 685, 000	3, 846, 000	22, 509, 000
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments	582, 530	1, 022, 153	8, 939, 128	2, 320, 000	5, 690, 000	42, 964, 000
Manufactures of other precious metals	33, 030	80, 230	279, 565	847, 000	2, 117, 000	8, 841, 000
Precious metals, also coined	2, 528	8, 837	9, 225	735, 000	6, 644, 000	12, 178, 000
Raw materials, and manufactures of the wood-cutting and plaiting industry	3, 383, 431	58, 259, 016	28, 598, 805	7, 562, 000	44, 198, 000	39, 456, 000
Timber, lumber, building wood	2, 858, 011	56, 313, 032	26, 754, 763	1, 677, 000	26, 947, 000	16, 289, 000
Cutting and plaiting materials	212, 694	1, 225, 913	421, 914	1, 672, 000	7, 825, 000	3, 525, 000
Wooden ware, cut and plaited ware	312, 726	720, 071	1, 422, 128	4, 213, 000	9, 426, 000	19, 642, 000

X.—*Statement showing the quantities and values of merchandise imported, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Goods in direct transit.	Import, inclusive of goods in transit.	Export, inclusive of goods in transit.	Goods in direct transit.	Import, inclusive of goo'ds in transit.	Exports, inclusive of goods in transit.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*			
Raw materials, and manufactures of the paper industry	375, 142	1, 446, 430	3, 775, 523	$2, 059, 000	$5, 310, 000	$21, 984, 000
Rags	140, 252	1, 076, 548	1, 770, 769	299, 000	2, 221, 000	4, 501, 000
Paper and pasteboard	164, 054	270, 299	1, 657, 106	963, 000	1, 677, 000	11, 487, 000
Manufactures of pasteboard	70, 836	99, 583	347, 648	797, 000	1, 412, 000	5, 996 000
Raw materials, and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry	394, 979	2, 117, 269	1, 126, 549	15, 665, 000	61, 533, 000	77, 157, 000
Hides and skins	279, 603	1, 818, 611	689, 641	5, 495, 000	41, 856, 000	24, 252, 000
Leather	76, 991	237, 784	242, 186	2, 595, 000	8, 588, 000	12, 897, 000
Leather manufactures	37, 121	58, 150	189, 812	7, 471, 000	11, 363, 000	39, 232, 000
Fur goods	1, 264	2, 724	4, 910	104, 000	226, 000	776, 000
Raw materials, and manufactures of the textile and felt industry	4, 239, 402	16, 263, 887	9, 030, 712	146, 858, 000	403, 768, 000	392, 068, 000
Hairs, feathers, &c	64, 542	297, 844	250, 513	3, 724, 000	14, 253, 000	8, 770, 000
Spinning materials	2, 729, 115	12, 632, 554	5, 182, 696	34, 121, 000	162, 728, 000	63, 925, 000
Yarns and wads	668, 380	2, 109, 879	1, 108, 589	31, 462, 000	113, 712, 000	62, 376, 000
Ropers' goods	20, 242	58, 196	102, 234	198, 000	574, 000	1, 010, 000
Rugs, felts, hair cloths	15, 903	39, 461	64, 123	463, 000	2, 087, 000	2, 950, 000
Stuffs	669, 217	1, 055, 758	1, 795, 240	63, 862, 000	86, 183, 000	170, 257, 000
Hosiery	4, 294	7, 865	212, 051	605, 000	1, 102, 000	22, 503, 000
Trimming and button stuffs	4, 670	6, 043	29, 997	1, 002, 000	1, 222, 000	11, 724, 000
Laces, embroideries, &c	.....	.....	.....	7, 597, 000	16, 294, 000	14, 876, 000
Clothes, linen underclothing	9, 282	17, 241	150, 435	1, 854, 000	3, 468, 000	26, 173, 000
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers	6, 483	9, 049	22, 143	1, 970, 000	3, 145, 000	7, 504, 000
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry	24, 295	119, 008	99, 678	1, 679, 000	8, 250, 000	7, 052, 000
Caoutchouc	8, 749	72, 651	15, 022	669, 000	5, 595, 000	1, 222, 000
Caoutchouc threads, leather and wax cloth	8, 327	30, 482	18, 896	322, 000	1, 087, 000	753, 000
Manufactures of caoutchouc	7, 219	15, 875	65, 760	688, 000	1, 568, 000	5, 077, 000
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriage and furniture	325, 937	366, 254	514, 457	1, 332, 000	1, 572, 000	2, 359, 000
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	905, 025	1, 832, 569	3, 213, 201	9, 922, 000	21, 969, 000	44, 158, 000
Fancy goods, ornaments	67, 940	76, 446	223, 045	5, 433, 000	9, 077, 000	29, 480, 000
Objects of literature and fine arts	21, 034	102, 784	258, 623	1, 804, 000	7, 001, 000	15, 014, 000
Sundries, and not declared	16, 592	17, 188	22, 759	33, 000	84, 000	289, 000
Grand total	44, 588, 838	458, 841, 896	489, 202, 645	347, 399, 000	1, 173, 992, 000	1, 176, 630, 000

Y.—*Statement showing the values of merchandise imported into the German customs territory during calendar year* 1884 *(exclusive of goods in direct transit and goods refined and finished for consumption.*

[Ton = 22 cwt. + denotes increase; − denotes decrease.]

Articles.	Goods imported for consumption.		Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of such imports.				Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of imports in 1884 priced as in 1883.	Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883, the imports of 1884 being valued at the same prices as in 1883.
				1884.		1883.				
	1884.	1883.		Total value.	Percentage of total value.	Total value.	Percentage of total value.			
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*							
Animals	205,940	262,766	− 56,826	$43,792,000	5.60	$53,001,000	6.77	−$9,210,000	$43,487,000	−$9,514,000
Food and other articles of consumption	3,792,906	3,143,848	+ 649,058	205,148,000	26.24	201,422,000	25.65	+3,726,000	221,905,000	+20,984,000
Animal food	288,896	225,826	+ 63,070	29,266,000	3.74	32,067,000	4.09	−2,801,000	30,355,000	− 1,712,000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	2,963,381	2,419,364	+ 544,017	95,128,000	12.17	88,055,000	11.24	+7,073,000	107,180,000	+19,125,000
Mill-ground grain and bakers' ware	65,775	71,236	− 5,461	4,586,000	0.59	4,997,000	0.64	− 411,000	4,597,000	− 400,000
Fruit, vegetables	177,729	130,300	+ 47,429	10,311,000	1.82	8,505,000	1.09	+1,806,000	11,185,000	+ 2,680,000
Table salt and spices	37,561	42,306	− 4,745	3,764,000	0.45	4,674,000	0.60	− 910,000	4,222,000	− 452,000
Coffee, cocoa, tea	126,226	128,337	− 2,111	32,040,000	4.10	35,863,000	4.81	−3,823,000	34,669,000	− 694,000
Sugar, molasses, sirup	6,906	8,047	− 1,141	525,000	0.07	713,000	0.09	− 188,000	618,000	− 95,000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	89,399	85,414	+ 3,985	14,646,000	1.87	13,159,000	1.68	+1,487,000	14,255,000	+ 1,096,000
Comfits, preserves	1,651	1,734	− 83	640,000	0.08	674,000	0.09	− 34,000	640,000	− 33,000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	35,382	31,284	+ 4,098	14,242,000	1.82	12,715,000	1.62	+1,527,000	14,184,000	+ 1,469,000
Seeds and plants, not for food	388,570	394,263	− 5,693	21,594,000	2.76	25,464,000	3.25	−3,870,000	25,126,000	− 338,000
Manure and waste materials	578,232	536,881	+ 41,351	17,213,000	2.20	16,269,000	2.08	+ 944,000	17,374,000	+ 1,105,000
Fuel	6,018,103	5,852,889	+ 165,214	9,969,000	1.28	10,005,000	1.28	− 36,000	10,042,000	+ 37,000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	1,701,068	1,292,152	+ 408,916	93,067,000	11.91	92,910,000	11.86	+ 157,000	100,177,000	+ 7,247,000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c	444,283	383,806	+ 60,477	20,212,000	2.59	18,845,000	2.41	+1,367,000	22,809,000	+ 3,454,000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c	196,199	188,768	+ 7,431	17,797,000	2.28	18,362,000	2.34	− 565,000	19,437,000	+ 1,075,000
Ferments, clearing stuffs	316,706	35,131	+ 281,575	2,611,000	0.33	2,022,000	0.26	+ 589,000	2,654,000	+ 632,000
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	7,231	5,607	+ 1,624	7,958,000	1.02	6,444,000	0.82	+1,514,000	8,400,000	+ 1,956,000
Resins	127,613	116,273	+ 11,340	5,558,000	0.71	5,319,000	0.68	+ 239,000	5,630,000	+ 311,000
Mineral and other oils	497,112	433,587	+ 63,575	21,353,000	2.73	20,871,000	2.66	+ 482,000	23,009,000	+ 2,138,000

Y.—*Statement showing the values of merchandise imported into the German customs territory during the calendar year* 1884—Continued.

Articles.	Goods imported for consumption.		Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of such imports.				Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of imports in 1884 priced as in 1883.	Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883, the imports of 1884 being valued at the same prices as in 1883.
				1884.		1883.				
	1884.	1883.		Total value.	Percentage of total value.	Total value.	Percentage of total value.			
Raw materials, &c.—Continued.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*							
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	6,827	6,221	+ 606	$1,381,000	0.18	$1,315,000	0.17	+ $66,000	$1,430,000	+ $115,000
Fat oils and fats, not for food	99,378	118,321	− 18,943	14,428,000	1.84	18,289,000	2.34	−3,861,000	15,472,000	− 2,817,000
Candles, soaps, perfumes	1,962	2,005	− 43	718,000	0.09	737,000	0.09	− 19,000	715,000	− 21,000
Priming goods	1,490	791	+ 699	457,000	0.06	222,000	0.03	+ 235,000	473,000	+ 251,000
Others, not declared	2,267	1,692	+ 575	594,000	0.28	484,000	0.06	+ 110,000	648,000	+ 153,000
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industry	1,054,556	900,010	+ 154,546	11,372,000	1.45	10,380,000	1.33	+ 992,000	11,549,000	+ 1,169,000
Earths and stones	884,704	750,939	+ 133,765	7,999,000	1.02	6,885,000	0.88	+1,114,000	8,089,000	+ 1,204,000
Stoneware	17,169	16,993	+ 176	828,000	0.10	955,000	0.12	− 127,000	860,000	− 95,000
Clay and china ware	145,919	125,366	+ 20,553	1,092,000	0.14	970,000	0.12	+ 122,000	1,092,000	+ 122,000
Glassware	6,764	6,712	+ 52	1,453,000	0.19	1,570,000	0.21	− 117,000	1,508,000	− 62,000
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry	1,388,001	1,213,382	+ 174,619	31,103,000	3.98	32,104,000	4.10	+1,001,000	33,247,000	+ 1,142,000
Ores	1,034,994	854,994	+ 180,000	8,622,000	1.10	8,314,000	1.06	+ 308,000	9,240,000	+ 926,000
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	301,610	312,607	− 10,997	10,690,000	1.37	11,309,000	1.45	− 619,000	11,924,000	+ 615,000
Roughly worked metals	30,206	26,667	+ 3,539	1,823,000	0.23	1,664,000	0.21	+ 159,000	1,984,000	+ 320,000
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments	19,192	17,242	+ 1,950	3,007,000	0.39	3,011,000	0.39	− 4,000	3,091,000	+ 80,000
Manufactures of other precious metals	1,712	1,636	+ 76	1,052,000	0.13	1,049,000	0.13	+ 3,000	1,098,000	+ 48,000
Precious metals, also coined	287	236	+ 51	5,909,000	0.16	6,757,000	0.86	− 848,000	5,910,000	− 847,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood cutting and plaiting industry	2,008,820	1,997,590	+ 11,230	30,451,000	3.90	30,583,000	3.90	− 132,000	31,701,000	+ 1,118,000
Timber, lumber, building wood	1,946,647	1,939,682	+ 6,965	19,694,000	2.52	20,243,000	2.58	− 549,000	20,931,000	+ 688,000
Cutting and plaiting materials	46,005	42,570	+ 3,435	6,144,000	0.79	6,150,000	0.79	− 6,000	6,191,000	+ 41,000
Wooden ware, cut and plaited ware	16,168	15,338	+ 830	4,613,000	0.59	4,190,000	0.53	+ 423,000	4,579,000	+ 389,000

Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry	48,483	48,907	−	424	3,211,000	0.41	3,535,000	0.45	− 324,000	3,472,600	− 63,000
Rags	42,547	42,718	−	171	1,921,000	0.24	2,124,000	0.27	− 203,000	2,114,000	− 10,000
Paper and pasteboard	4,648	4,789	−	141	683,000	0.09	728,000	0.09	− 45,000	723,000	− 5,000
Manufactures of pasteboard	1,288	1,400	−	112	607,000	0.08	683,000	0.09	− 76,000	635,000	− 48,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur-goods industry	77,716	74,149	+	3,567	45,120,000	5.77	44,056,000	5.62	+1,064,000	45,768,000	+ 1,712,000
Hides and skins	69,958	66,277	+	3,681	35,858,000	4.59	34,985,000	4.47	+ 873,000	36,332,000	+ 1,347,000
Leather	6,796	6,982	−	186	5,601,000	0.72	5,755,000	0.73	− 154,000	5,765,000	+ 10,000
Leather manufactures	898	833	+	65	3,544,000	0.45	3,218,000	0.41	+ 326,000	3,544,000	+ 326,000
Fur goods	64	57	+	7	117,000	0.01	98,000	0.01	+ 19,000	127,000	+ 29,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry	535,141	535,512	−	371	243,256,000	31.11	237,644,000	30.34	+5,612,000	249,980,000	+12,336,000
Hairs, feathers, &c	10,589	9,530	+	1,009	10,368,000	1.33	12,903,000	1.65	−2,535,000	14,874,000	+ 1,971,000
Spinning materials	450,155	454,511	−	4,356	128,606,000	16.45	125,480,000	16.02	+3,126,000	129,621,000	+ 4,141,000
Yarns and wads	61,191	58,426	+	2,765	78,844,000	10.09	73,779,000	9.42	+5,065,000	78,655,000	+ 4,876,000
Ropers' goods	1,539	586	+	953	336,000	1.04	173,000	0.02	+ 163,000	444,000	+ 271,000
Rugs, felts, hair cloths	1,015	1,040	−	25	583,000	0.07	609,000	0.08	− 26,000	583,000	− 26,000
Stuffs	9,684	10,452	−	768	14,459,000	1.85	14,817,000	1.89	− 358,000	15,084,000	+ 267,000
Hosiery	133	137	−	4	409,000	0.05	433,000	0.05	− 24,000	420,000	− 13,000
Trimming and button stuffs	60	54	+	6	210,000	0.03	195,000	0.02	+ 15,000	210,000	+ 15,000
Laces, embroideries, &c	473	438	+	35	7,127,000	0.91	6,243,000	0.80	+ 884,000	7,127,000	+ 884,000
Clothes, linen underclothing	241	230	+	11	1,184,000	0.15	1,163,000	0.15	+ 21,000	1,189,000	+ 26,000
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers	111	108	+	3	1,130,000	0.14	1,849,000	0.24	− 719,000	1,773,000	− 76,000
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry	4,233	3,478	+	755	6,446,000	0.82	6,265,000	0.80	+ 181,000	7,766,000	+ 1,501,000
Caoutchouc	2,905	2,194	+	711	4,926,000	0.63	4,636,000	0.59	+ 290,000	6,100,000	+ 1,464,000
Caoutchouc threads, leather, and wax cloth	970	953	+	17	719,000	0.09	813,000	0.10	− 94,000	769,000	− 44,000
Manufactures of caoutchouc	358	331	+	27	801,000	0.10	816,000	0.11	− 15,000	897,000	+ 81,000
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriages and furniture	1,613	2,115	−	502	146,000	0.02	148,000	1.02	− 2,000	146,000	− 1,000
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	40,332	35,394	+	4,938	11,286,000	1.44	11,893,000	1.52	− 607,000	13,184,000	+ 1,291,000
Fancy goods, ornaments	337	327	+	10	3,437,000	0.44	3,046,000	0.39	+ 391,000	3,290,000	+ 244,000
Objects of literature and fine arts	3,715	3,524	+	191	5,201,000	0.67	5,006,000	0.64	+ 195,000	5,201,000	+ 195,000
Grand total	17,847,766	16,297,187	+1,550,579		781,812,000	100.00	783,231,000	100.00	−1,419,000	823,414,000	+40,065,000

Z.—*Statement showing the values of merchandise exported from the German customs territory during calendar year* 1884 *(exclusive of goods in direct transit and goods refined and finished).*

[Tons = 22 cwt. + denotes increase; − denotes decrease.]

Articles.	Goods exported.		Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of such exports.				Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of exports in 1884 priced as in 1883.	Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883, the exports in 1884 being priced as in 1883.
				1884.		1883.				
	1884.	1883.		Total value.	Percentage of total value.	Total value.	Percentage of total value.			
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*							
Animals	223,678	225,615	− 1,937	$35,416,000	4.68	$38,455,000	4.84	−$2,039,000	$38,325,000	− $130,000
Food, and other articles of consumption	1,792,793	1,993,571	−200,778	111,134,000	14.23	126,010,000	15.88	−14,876,000	137,722,000	+11,722,000
Animal food	58,794	53,360	+ 5,434	13,254,000	1.70	13,082,000	1.05	+ 172,000	14,181,000	+ 1,099,000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	249,888	597,659	−347,771	6,699,000	0.86	15,496,000	1.95	− 8,797,000	6,930,000	− 8,566,000
Mill-ground grain and bakers' ware	176,128	174,563	+ 1,565	9,413,000	1.21	10,302,000	1.30	− 889,000	10,396,000	+ 94,000
Fruit vegetables	178,219	187,437	− 9,218	3,271,000	0.42	4,220,000	0.53	− 949,000	3,394,000	− 826,000
Table salt and spices	137,880	154,817	− 16,937	9,343,000	1.20	9,020,000	1.14	+ 323,000	13,190,000	+ 4,170,000
Coffee, cocoa, tea	19,829	19,048	+ 781	911,000	0.11	952,000	0.12	− 41,000	212,000	− 40,000
Sugar, molasses, sirup	689,212	549,643	+139,569	45,756,000	5.88	51,438,000	6.48	− 5,682,000	64,795,000	+13,357,000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	271,677	250,037	+ 21,640	18,910,000	2.43	18,974,000	2.39	− 64,000	20,419,000	+ 1,445,000
Comfits, preserves	4,341	3,350	+ 991	1,440,000	0.19	1,108,000	0.10	+ 332,000	1,440,000	+ 332,000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	6,825	3,657	+ 3,168	2,137,000	0.27	1,416,000	0.15	+ 721,000	2,065,000	+ 649,000
Seeds and plants, not for food	103,368	117,352	− 13,984	6,099,000	0.78	7,414,000	0.93	− 1,315,000	7,042,000	− 372,000
Manure and waste materials	254,108	288,646	− 34,538	4,573,000	0.59	5,056,000	0.64	− 483,000	4,909,000	− 147,000
Fuel	9,886,111	9,696,305	+189,806	18,251,000	2.34	18,189,000	2.29	+ 71,000	18,650,000	+ 470,000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry	465,083	475,582	− 10,499	63,846,000	8.20	64,525,000	8.20	− 679,000	67,440,000	+ 2,975,000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c	222,688	231,270	− 8,582	16,676,000	2.14	15,919,000	2.08	+ 757,000	16,219,000	+ 300,000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c	110,060	104,261	+ 5,799	21,817,000	2.80	22,206,000	2.80	− 389,000	24,847,000	+ 2,641,000
Ferments, clearing stuffs	18,687	20,218	− 1,531	856,000	0.11	1,006,000	0.10	− 150,000	887,000	− 119,000
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	3,071	3,009	+ 62	5,770,000	0.74	5,917,000	0.74	− 147,000	5,981,000	− 64,000
Resins	44,375	52,061	− 7,686	1,713,000	0.22	2,119,000	0.27	− 406,000	1,684,000	− 435,000
Mineral and other oils, &c	11,257	13,138	− 1,881	1,980,000	0.26	2,305,000	0.20	− 325,000	2,152,000	− 153,000
Varnishes and lakes, lutes, glutens	14,109	11,928	+ 2,181	2,255,000	0.29	2,021,000	0.25	+ 234,000	2,311,000	+ 290,000
Fat oils and fats, not for food	25,104	24,916	+ 188	4,297,000	0.55	4,780,000	0.60	− 483,000	4,719,000	− 61,000

Candles, soaps, perfumes	6,776	5,673	+ 1,103	5,102,000	0.66	4,676,000	0.59	+ 426,000	5,072,000	+ 396,000
Priming goods	7,293	7,273	+ 20	2,832,000	0.36	2,935,000	0.37	— 103,000	2,975,000	+ 40,000
Others, not declared	1,663	1,835	— 172	548,000	0.17	641,000	0.08	— 93,000	593,000	— 48,000
Raw materials, and manufactures of stone and clay industry	2,124,494	2,051,793	+ 72,708	28,157,000	3.62	28,097,000	3.54	+ 60,000	29,326,000	+ 1,229,000
Earths and stones	1,345,316	1,265,070	+ 80,246	9,267,000	1.19	8,825,000	1.11	+ 432,000	9,462,000	+ 637,000
Stoneware	35,189	34,065	+ 1,124	4,828,000	0.24	1,864,000	0.24	— 37,000	1,927,000	+ 63,000
Clay and china ware	659,237	673,389	— 13,452	8,634,000	1.11	8,350,000	1.05	+ 284,000	8,634,000	+ 284,000
Glassware	84,052	79,269	+ 4,783	8,428,000	1.08	9,058,000	1.14	— 630,000	9,303,000	+ 245,000
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry	3,127,681	3,193,920	— 66,239	97,022,000	12.47	102,053,000	12.86	— 5,031,000	103,550,000	+ 1,497,000
Ores	1,915,847	1,904,016	+ 11,831	2,456,000	0.32	3,177,000	0.40	— 721,000	3,148,000	— 29,000
Raw metals, not precious, also coined	412,686	464,870	— 52,184	13,021,000	1.67	15,298,000	1.93	— 2,277,000	14,886,000	— 412,000
Roughly worked metals	453,930	455,944	— 2,014	19,673,000	2.53	21,760,000	2.74	— 2,087,000	21,937,000	+ 177,000
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments	333,777	358,504	— 24,727	38,235,000	4.91	38,764,000	4.88	— 529,000	39,709,000	+ 935,000
Manufactures of other precious metals	11,187	10,221	+ 916	7,952,000	1.02	7,561,000	0.96	+ 371,000	8,184,000	+ 603,000
Precious metals, also coined	304	365	— 61	15,685,000	2.02	15,473,000	1.95	+ 212,000	15,686,000	+ 213,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood cutting and plaiting industry	650,596	668,381	— 17,785	24,657,000	3.17	24,330,000	3.06	+ 327,000	24,642,000	+ 312,000
Timber, lumber, building-wood	594,308	616,956	— 22,648	7,710,000	0.99	8,686,000	1.09	— 976,000	8,082,000	— 604,000
Cutting and plaiting materials	9,457	8,786	+ 671	1,845,000	0.24	1,862,000	0.23	— 17,000	1,909,000	+ 47,000
Wooden ware, cut and plaited ware	46,831	42,639	+ 4,192	15,102,000	1.94	13,782,000	1.74	+ 1,320,000	14,712,000	+ 930,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the paper industry	154,275	134,839	+ 19,436	19,846,000	2.55	18,872,000	2.38	+ 974,000	21,471,000	+ 2,599,000
Rags	74,044	64,855	+ 9,189	4,198,000	0.54	4,087,000	0.52	+ 117,000	4,657,000	+ 576,000
Paper and pasteboard	67,784	59,127	+ 8,657	10,507,000	1.35	10,097,000	1.27	+ 440,000	11,413,000	+ 1,316,000
Manufactures of pasteboard	12,447	10,857	+ 1,590	5,141,000	0.66	4,694,000	0.89	+ 447,000	5,402,000	+ 708,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur-goods industry	32,690	33,217	— 527	60,667,000	7.80	60,488,000	7.62	+ 189,000	61,240,000	+ 752,000
Hides and skins	18,469	18,946	— 477	18,690,000	2.40	18,823,000	2.38	— 133,000	19,106,000	+ 283,000
Leather	7,170	7,443	— 273	9,944,000	1.28	10,434,000	1.30	— 490,000	10,057,000	— 377,000
Leather manufactures	6,886	6,686	+ 200	31,366,000	4.03	30,623,000	3.86	+ 743,000	31,371,000	+ 748,000
Fine goods	165	142	+ 123	667,000	0.09	608,000	0.08	+ 59,000	706,000	+ 98,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry	208,438	214,470	— 6,032	231,645,000	29.77	227,160,000	28.62	+ 4,485,000	243,485,000	+16,325,000
Hairs, feathers, &c	8,401	9,361	— 960	5,006,000	0.64	5,856,000	0.74	— 850,000	5,433,000	— 423,000
Spinning materials	111,432	121,365	— 9,933	29,771,000	3.83	32,987,000	4.15	— 3,166,000	30,615,000	+ 2,322,000
Yarns and wads	16,104	16,582	— 478	27,397,000	3.52	26,985,000	3.40	+ 412,000	28,170,000	+ 1,185,000
Ropers' goods	3,618	3,641	— 23	788,000	0.10	791,000	0.10	— 3,000	788,000	— 3,000
Rugs, felts, hair cloths	2,091	2,048	+ 43	2,427,000	0.31	2,202,000	0.28	+ 225,000	2,427,000	+ 225,000
Stuffs	45,021	41,547	+ 3,474	93,915,000	12.71	94,376,000	11.89	+ 4,539,000	104,349,000	+ 9,973,000
Hosiery	9,423	8,589	+ 834	21,847,000	2.87	20,751,000	2.61	+ 1,096,000	22,987,000	+ 2,236,000

Z.—*Statement showing the values of merchandise exported from the German customs territory during calendar year* 1884, *&c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Goods exported.		Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of such exports.				Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.	Value of exports in 1884 priced as in 1883.	Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883, the exports in 1884 being priced as in 1883.
				1884.		1883.				
	1884.	1883.		Total value.	Percentage of total value.	Total value.	Percentage of total value.			
Raw materials, &c.—Continued.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*							
Trimming and button stuffs	4,735	4,738	+ 3	$10,704,000	1.38	$10,621,000	1.34	+ $83,000	$10,308,000	− $313,000
Laces, embroideries, &c	512	379	+ 133	5,228,000	0.67	3,918,000	0.49	+ 1,310,000	5,228,000	+ 1,310,000
Clothes, linen underclothing	6,390	5,563	+ 827	24,046,000	3.09	21,234,000	2.68	+ 2,812,000	24,584,000	− 3,350,000
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers	711	657	+ 57	5,516,000	0.71	7,489,000	0.94	− 1,972,000	8,596,000	+ 1,107,000
Raw materials and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry	3,357	3,079	+ 283	5,265,000	0.68	5,366,000	0.68	− 101,000	5,824,000	+ 458,000
Caoutchouc	282	217	+ 65	548,000	0.17	539,000	0.07	+ 9,000	657,000	+ 118,000
Caoutchouc threads, leather, and wax cloth	439	397	+ 42	380,000	0.05	393,000	0.05	− 13,000	406,000	+ 13,000
Manufactures of caoutchouc	2,636	2,460	+ 176	4,337,000	0.56	4,434,000	0.56	− 97,000	4,760,000	+ 326,000
Railway vehicles, upholstered carriages and furniture	8,346	19,179	− 10,833	927,000	0.12	1,774,000	0.22	− 847,000	962,000	− 812,000
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	98,679	106,271	− 7,592	32,533,000	4.18	33,842,000	4.26	− 1,309,000	33,304,000	− 538,000
Fancy goods, ornaments	6,984	6,996	− 12	23,667,000	3.04	19,521,000	2.46	+ 4,146,000	18,488,000	− 1,033,000
Objects of literature and fine arts	10,798	10,301	+ 497	13,208,000	1.70	12,539,000	1.58	+ 669,000	13,208,000	+ 669,000
Articles, not declared	277	83	− 194	204,000	0.03	48,000	0.01	+ 156,000	161,000	+ 113,000
Grand total	19,151,756	19,239,596	− 87,840	778,117,000	100.00	793,730,000	100.00	−15,613,000	829,749,000	+36,019,000

A A.—*Statement showing the value of goods imported into the German Zollverein, for home consumption, and exported therefrom to and from the several countries in* 1883 (*values for* 1884 *not yet published*).

Articles.	Imports=I. Exports=E.	Parts of Empire not included in the Zollverein.	Denmark.	Norway and Sweden.	Russia.	Austria-Hungary.	Switzerland.	France and Algiers.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Great Britain
Animals	I.	$6,756,000	$1,576,000	$14,000	$15,658,000	$5,593,000	$2,809,000	$1,789,000	$2,500,000	$4,537,000	$46,000,000
	E.	17,703,000	346,000	49,000	89,000	926,000	3,567,000	4,915,000	4,317,000	1,731,000	4,734,000
Food and other articles of consumption, including:	I.	48,969,000	2,157,000	2,154,000	34,654,000	39,093,000	2,109,000	11,930,000	11,009,000	24,127,000	10,358,000
	E.	29,726,000	1,873,000	4,749,000	4,373,000	5,330,000	5,774,000	8,167,000	4,787,000	10,735,000	43,658,000
Animal food	I.	8,735,000	1,687,000	2,091,000	1,644,000	4,607,000	1,187,000	575,000	1,598,000	3,614,000	4,070,000
	E.	7,589,000	285,000	33,000	1,390,000	298,000	605,000	1,778,000	562,000	222,000	562,000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	I.	11,874,000	382,000	22,000	32,087,000	24,503,000	213,000	2,487,000	5,673,000	4,972,000	264,000
	E.	4,896,000	706,000	479,000	72,000	587,000	1,208,000	402,000	1,176,000	2,037,000	3,778,000
Mill-ground grain and bakers' ware	I.	317,000	1,000	476	400,000	3,021,000	48,000	609,000	25,000	289,000	61,000
	E.	3,833,000	180,000	1,592,000	48,000	536,000	259,000	51,000	59,000	683,000	3,078,000
Fruit, vegetables	I.	1,685,000	5,000	3,000	123,000	3,419,000	204,000	252,000	176,000	961,000	234,000
	E.	1,633,000	52,000	38,000	54,000	1,121,000	156,000	233,000	93,000	294,000	312,000
Table salt and spices	I.	936,000	5,000	25,000	274,000	1,209,000	26,000	320,000	339,000	641,000	843,000
	E.	1,242,000	308,000	372,000	1,621,000	2,053,000	419,000	1,089,000	421,000	339,000	868,000
Coffee, cocoa, tea	I.	14,948,000	35,000	.....	8,000	65,000	118,000	905,000	2,998,000	10,127,000	4,303,000
	E.	118,000	44,000	2,000	77,000	321,000	206,000	40,000	19,000	30,000	4,000
Sugar, molasses, sirup	I.	204,000	15,000	.....	7,000	12,000	2,000	95,000	4,000	188,000	158,000
	E.	5,183,000	220,000	2,087,000	814,000	2,000	1,112,000	979,000	1,102,000	5,427,000	33,520,000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	I.	2,038,000	22,000	11,000	8,000	1,977,000	145,000	6,640,000	180,000	470,000	372,000
	E.	4,792,000	55,000	116,000	265,000	376,000	1,596,000	3,194,000	1,231,000	1,230,000	1,669,000
Comfits, preserves	I.	213,000	2,000	2,000	8,000	34,000	109,000	171,000	22,000	18,000	67,000
	E.	314,000	7,000	19,000	16,000	51,000	23,000	52,000	54,000	325,000	104,000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	I.	8,511,000	5,000	.....	94,000	246,000	58,000	76,000	84,000	2,725,000	39,000
	E.	176,000	15,000	17,000	5,000	11,000	100,000	375,000	101,000	199,000	183,000
Seed and plants, not for food	I.	4,535,000	137,000	5,000	3,501,000	3,605,000	109,000	874,000	3,472,000	2,333,000	4,291,000
	E.	1,608,000	1,028,000	365,000	661,000	1,242,000	237,000	276,000	422,000	384,000	1,087,000
Manure and waste materials	I.	8,169,000	254,000	48,000	1,555,000	2,205,000	109,000	586,000	703,000	885,000	498,000
	E.	1,761,000	843,000	178,000	75,000	333,000	361,000	211,000	164,000	692,000	201,000
Fuel	I.	975,000	2,600	6,000	412,000	4,307,000	11,000	155,000	512,000	90,000	3,533,000
	E.	1,517,000	72,000	18,000	871,000	4,230,000	1,522,000	3,602,000	1,422,000	4,870,000	17,000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry, including:	I.	24,057,000	343,000	431,000	2,593,000	7,536,000	2,016,000	6,503,000	5,929,000	9,899,000	17,665,000
	E.	14,503,000	743,000	1,213,000	5,443,000	9,287,000	3,345,000	4,273,000	2,925,000	3,860,000	9,733,000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c	I.	5,052,000	161,000	86,000	43,000	1,112,000	272,000	1,379,000	626,000	922,000	3,608,000
	E.	7,493,000	132,000	256,000	784,000	1,424,000	887,000	950,000	845,000	870,000	1,564,000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c	I.	4,091,000	8,000	5,000	36,000	2,443,000	950,000	1,108,000	1,010,000	2,254,000	4,446,000
	E.	2,093,000	188,000	330,000	2,221,000	2,984,000	1,173,000	1,419,000	903,000	1,086,000	5,430,000
Ferments, clearing stuffs	I.	260,000	724	744	717,000	195,000	10,000	51,000	48,000	61,000	382,000
	E.	240,000	1,000	6,000	5,000	289,000	43,000	34,000	272,000	54,000	103,000

A A.—*Statement showing the value of goods imported into the German Zollverein, for home consumption, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Imports=I. Exports=E.	Parts of Empire not included in the Zollverein.	Denmark.	Norway and Sweden.	Russia.	Austria-Hungary.	Switzerland.	France and Algiers.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Great Britain.
Raw materials and products of chemical industry, including—Continued.											
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	I.	$986,000	$3,000	$12,000	$160,000	$1,832,000	$172,000	$402,000	$193,000	$926,000	$1,094,000
	E.	1,131,000	207,000	196,000	9,318,000	884,000	323,000	306,000	121,000	388,000	201,000
Resins	I.	1,334,000	21,000	40,000	186,000	326,000	347,000	438,000	160,000	611,000	1,030,000
	E.	487,000	20,000	41,000	221,000	336,000	57,000	621,000	161,000	83,000	50,000
Mineral and other oils, &c	I.	7,865,000	2,000	1,000	975,000	631,000	46,000	312,000	2,270,000	1,212,000	2,185,000
	E.	245,000	54,000	84,000	163,000	714,000	186,000	360,000	45,000	73,000	80,000
Varnishes, and lakes, lutes, glutens	I.	274,000	476	842	12,000	144,000	76,000	237,000	59,000	147,000	362,000
	E.	388,000	40,000	91,000	176,000	483,000	124,000	160,000	126,000	177,000	97,000
Fat oils and fats not for food	I.	3,987,000	145,000	24,000	454,000	654,000	87,000	1,035,000	1,498,000	3,669,000	4,299,000
	E.	1,035,000	43,000	105,000	235,000	1,630,000	317,000	121,000	84,000	204,000	696,000
Candles, soaps, perfumes	I.	58,000	476	248	6,000	30,000	15,000	440,000	34,000	76,000	73,000
	E.	922,000	30,000	77,000	83,000	290,000	168,000	161,000	270,000	634,000	866,000
Trimming goods	I.	17,000	922	45,000	.....	53,000	20,000	4,000	32,000	2,000	42,000
	E.	250,000	11,000	932	206,000	247,000	22,000	23,000	64,000	324,000	623,000
Others, not declared	I.	159,000	2,000	228	4,000	114,000	18,000	45,000	7,000	19,000	39,000
	E.	198,000	16,000	28,000	37,000	48,000	43,000	187,000	33,000	40,000	81,000
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industry, including:	I.	1,087,000	299,000	808,000	297,000	3,116,000	369,000	1,132,000	923,000	476,000	1,125,000
	E.	8,457,000	598,000	229,000	1,189,000	2,888,000	1,170,000	2,526,000	1,612,000	3,836,000	1,791,000
Earths and stones	I.	699,000	283,000	741,000	258,000	1,619,000	278,000	801,000	678,000	352,000	816,000
	E.	2,056,000	242,000	58,000	560,000	1,568,000	424,000	506,000	526,000	2,731,000	19,000
Stoneware	I.	97,000	2,000	34,000	7,000	247,000	37,000	155,000	58,000	97,000	137,000
	E.	405,000	8,000	16,000	140,000	324,000	77,000	341,000	113,000	179,000	99,000
Clay and chinaware	I.	216,000	13,000	33,000	1,400	211,000	38,000	77,000	128,000	90,000	157,000
	E.	2,769,000	287,000	104,000	277,000	517,000	300,000	1,031,000	305,000	564,000	672,000
Glassware	I.	74,000	476	.....	700	1,039,000	16,000	98,000	59,000	6,400	15,000
	E.	3,226,000	67,000	50,000	212,000	479,000	355,000	648,000	667,000	361,000	1,007,000
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry, including:	I.	3,456,000	52,000	783,000	470,000	5,152,000	1,119,000	2,262,000	3,987,000	5,044,000	7,801,000
	E.	14,186,000	1,806,000	1,319,000	9,691,000	15,633,000	5,997,000	8,201,000	8,611,000	9,370,000	6,689,000
Ores	I.	574,000	.....	143,000	80,000	900,000	3,000	387,000	2,954,000	1,547,000	179,000
	E.	226,000	200	700	59,000	28,000	4,000	839,000	1,943,000	143,000	8,000
Raw materials, not precious, also coined	I.	1,121,000	33,000	68,000	26,000	466,000	50,000	166,000	516,000	2,229,000	6,297,000
	E.	2,092,000	9,000	40,000	1,410,000	4,225,000	229,000	2,218,000	2,122,000	1,121,000	1,114,000
Roughly-worked metals	I.	242,000	1,100	555,000	8,000	91,000	18,000	233,000	109,000	22,000	372,000
	E.	2,050,000	360,000	212,000	2,275,000	1,958,000	1,030,000	1,173,000	1,498,000	2,130,000	3,009,000
Manufactures of iron, except machines and scientific instruments	I.	485,000	9,000	6,000	28,000	284,000	119,000	896,000	254,000	128,000	765,000
	E.	4,298,000	1,161,000	791,000	3,851,000	5,017,000	1,930,000	2,685,000	2,573,000	5,176,000	1,590,000

Manufactures of other precious metals	I.	152,000	21,000	1,400	6,000	208,000	83,000	378,000	62,000	35,000	160,000
	E.	1,843,000	187,000	275,000	607,000	854,000	313,000	630,000	364,000	729,000	751,000
Precious metals, also coined	I.	776,000	400	9,000	322,000	3,203,000	895,000	202,000	85,400	1,082,000	24,000
	E.	3,722,000	104,000	400	1,468	4,540,000	2,591,000	654,000	85,600	71,000	217,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood-cutting and plaiting industry, including:	I.	4,417,000	55,000	1,999,000	8,864,000	7,737,000	440,000	1,142,000	568,000	866,000	1,466,000
	E.	7,222,000	211,000	191,000	628,000	1,919,000	1,407,000	4,694,000	1,586,000	2,450,000	2,952,000
Timber, lumber, building wood	I.	1,349,000	3,500	1,952,000	8,512,000	6,691,000	110,000	80,000	76,000	173,000	74,000
	E.	1,089,000	144,000	26,000	87,000	387,000	815,000	3,239,000	1,129,000	1,214,000	507,000
Cutting and plaiting materials	I.	2,707,000	36,000	3,000	215,000	384,000	44,000	422,000	386,000	449,000	883,000
	E.	523,000	27,000	5,200	114,000	662,000	41,000	186,000	15,000	185,000	78,000
Wooden ware; cut and plaited ware	I.	589,000	14,000	44,000	119,000	840,000	277,000	946,000	106,000	264,000	509,000
	E.	5,609,000	140,000	159,000	426,000	547,000	552,000	1,316,000	446,000	1,051,000	2,368,000
Raw materials, and manufactures of the paper industry, including:	I.	614,000	63,000	68,000	540,000	904,000	172,000	413,000	531,000	270,000	304,000
	E.	6,850,000	198,000	332,000	466,000	123,000	682,000	1,490,000	1,192,000	1,421,000	3,778,000
Rags	I.	392,000	61,000	61,000	531,000	245,000	49,000	213,000	407,000	229,000	53,000
	E.	957,000	24,000	13,000	152,000	289,000	193,000	607,000	384,000	95,000	835,000
Paper and pasteboard	I.	89,000	4,000	4,000	700	393,000	104,000	108,000	48,000	24,000	53,000
	E.	4,594,000	116,000	169,000	124,000	135,000	251,000	491,000	523,000	880,000	1,980,000
Manufactures of pasteboard	I.	133,000	1,900	400	8,000	267,000	19,000	92,000	77,000	16,000	197,000
	E.	1,269,000	58,000	150,000	191,000	5,334,000	238,000	391,000	186,000	496,000	963,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry, including:	I.	9,669,000	353,000	145,000	6,847,000	6,948,000	905,000	5,056,000	4,363,000	1,846,000	5,944,000
	E.	16,946,000	691,000	983,000	3,590,000	3,052,000	2,944,000	6,431,000	2,362,000	3,574,000	9,640,000
Hides and skins	I.	8,190,000	295,000	110,000	6,743,000	6,048,000	755,000	3,507,000	3,701,000	1,432,000	3,806,000
	E.	3,774,000	109,000	22,000	2,422,000	3,652,000	662,000	4,326,000	1,080,000	279,000	1,514,000
Leather	I.	1,000,000	3,000	2,600	76,000	160,000	82,000	991,000	464,000	293,000	1,878,000
	E.	1,131,000	104,000	176,000	590,000	2,188,000	707,000	1,044,000	305,000	505,000	1,702,000
Leather manufactures	I.	466,000	53,000	2,000	9,000	1,503,000	65,000	539,000	197,000	116,000	2,411,000
	E.	11,953,000	455,000	714,000	570,000	1,302,000	1,552,000	1,041,000	972,000	2,780,000	6,312,000
Fur goods	I.	13,300	1,400	----------	17,100	19,200	2,100	18,300	1,100	4,200	16,100
	E.	88,000	22,600	50,000	11,000	165,000	22,000	20,000	5,000	16,000	111,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry, including:	I.	15,907,000	126,000	47,000	22,055,000	19,256,000	42,133,000	24,469,000	29,324,000	6,463,000	53,783,000
	E.	42,075,000	4,849,000	5,876,000	11,005,000	24,556,000	12,972,000	23,736,000	9,604,000	13,789,000	37,702,000
Hairs, feathers, &c	I.	1,663,000	42,000	18,000	3,952,000	5,538,000	116,000	1,112,000	248,000	517,000	391,000
	E.	1,896,000	192,000	86,000	30,000	471,000	392,000	1,389,000	315,000	355,000	581,000
Spinning materials	I.	9,916,000	28,000	6,000	18,349,000	5,634,000	1,621,000	7,125,000	22,370,000	4,908,000	21,966,000
	E.	1,915,000	287,000	378,000	3,991,000	10,460,000	1,378,000	6,109,000	4,044,000	908,000	3,109,000
Yarns and wads	I.	1,733,000	400	----------	201,000	6,360,000	23,070,000	7,608,000	5,935,000	695,000	24,163,000
	E.	2,187,000	231,000	713,000	3,987,000	5,446,000	3,691,000	4,063,000	629,000	589,000	3,933,000
Ropers' goods	I.	36,000	1,100	2,000	17,000	11,000	16,000	18,000	19,000	22,000	29,000
	E.	346,000	32,000	20,000	28,000	62,000	30,000	83,000	8,000	62,000	19,000
Rugs, felts, hair cloths	I.	57,000	400	700	219,000	33,000	5,000	48,000	32,000	30,000	185,000
	E.	548,000	77,000	37,000	98,000	300,000	166,000	297,000	131,000	160,000	132,000
Stuffs	I.	1,624,000	36,000	13,000	24,000	958,000	2,400,000	3,473,000	470,000	506,000	5,192,000
	E.	20,793,000	2,868,000	2,980,000	1,553,000	5,536,000	4,457,000	8,847,000	2,764,000	5,155,000	15,543,000
Hosiery	I.	110,000	4,500	1,400	1,600	42,000	32,000	120,000	14,000	33,000	68,000
	E.	4,758,000	159,000	437,000	512,000	801,000	520,000	912,000	389,000	983,000	3,225,000
Trimming and button stuffs	I.	9,000	1,000	200	1,400	13,000	26,000	120,000	4,000	3,800	13,000
	E.	1,474,000	215,000	238,000	332,000	533,000	219,000	445,000	373,000	666,000	3,903,000
Laces, embroideries, &c	I.	441,000	1,600	----------	4,000	287,000	390,000	3,254,000	12,000	77,000	1,652,000
	E.	894,000	67,000	68,000	205,000	229,000	210,000	145,000	86,000	186,000	820,000

AA.—*Statement showing the value of goods imported into the German Zollverein, for home consumption, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Imports—I. Exports—E.	Parts of Empire not included in the Zollverein.	Denmark.	Norway and Sweden.	Russia.	Austria-Hungary.	Switzerland.	France and Algiers.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	Great Britain.
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry—Continued.											
Clothes, linen underclothing	I.	$172,000	$6,000	$3,800	$5,000	$82,000	$123,000	$476,000	$67,000	$126,000	$86,000
	E.	5,304,000	401,000	705,000	179,000	509,000	1,579,000	694,000	716,000	4,076,000	4,010,000
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers	I.	143,000	4,000	1,900	90,000	304,000	44,000	1,117,000	49,000	53,000	35,000
	E.	1,954,000	305,000	215,000	112,000	197,000	229,000	781,000	200,000	593,000	2,407,000
Raw materials, and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry, including:	I.	1,354,000	1,000	1,000	43,000	106,000	71,000	408,000	225,000	307,000	3,638,000
	E.	1,099,000	136,000	261,000	407,000	798,000	267,000	251,000	193,000	272,000	1,151,000
Caoutchouc	I.	1,176,000	900	900	8,000	72,000	9,000	156,000	57,000	258,000	2,812,000
	E.	285,000	4,000	10,000	57,000	196,000	12,000	18,000	16,000	18,000	12,000
Caoutchouc threads, leather, and wax cloth	I.	89,000	.....	.....	200	2,800	34,000	68,000	28,000	24,000	563,000
	E.	67,000	5,000	7,000	46,000	48,000	59,000	7,000	11,000	29,000	76,000
Manufactures of caoutchouc	I.	89,000	400	400	34,000	31,000	28,000	18,500	141,000	25,000	264,000
	E.	817,000	127,000	295,000	363,000	601,000	196,000	226,000	166,000	224,000	1,063,000
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriages, and furniture	I.	23,000	19,000	900	3,000	25,000	7,000	32,000	5,000	15,000	10,000
	E.	70,000	200,000	3,800	1,500	105,000	155,000	11,000	2,000	464,000	2,800
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	I.	1,359,000	25,000	26,000	3,500	528	4,589,000	1,166,000	599,000	244,000	3,204,000
	E.	5,898,000	562,000	801,000	4,333,000	4,609,000	1,389,000	1,650,000	1,242,000	2,175,000	2,658,000
Fancy goods, ornaments	I.	111,000	26,000	9,000	39,000	734,000	425,000	594,000	95,000	135,000	342,000
	E.	3,559,000	296,000	468,000	2,236,000	1,600,000	942,000	1,364,000	821,000	714,000	3,947,000
Objects of literature and fine arts	I.	1,064,000	57,000	39,000	129,000	1,474,000	454,000	701,000	225,000	369,000	151,000
	E.	2,406,000	163,000	211,000	1,058,000	3,309,000	714,000	1,076,000	285,000	625,000	1,649,000
Articles not declared	I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	E.	18,000	400	1,600	700	1,600	200	700	200	14,000	200
Total	I.	133,109,000	5,548,000	6,555,000	97,720,000	116,351,000	43,559,000	59,223,000	64,979,000	57,927,000	114,160,000
	E.	176,192,000	14,726,000	17,128,000	45,220,000	84,513,000	43,451,000	75,169,000	41,549,000	61,018,000	131,497,000

A A.—*Statement showing the value of goods imported into the German Zollverein, for home consumption, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Imports=I. Exports=E.	Spain and Portugal.	Italy.	Other European countries and Asiatic Turkey.	Africa without Algiers.	Asia, except Russia and Turkey.	United States.	Other North America.	Central and South America.	Australia.	Total of imports and exports.
Animals	I.	.....	$582,000	$1,092,000	.....	.....	$2,658	.....	.....	.....	$53,001,000
	E.	$238	53,000	952	$230	.....	20,706	.....	$744	$238	38,455,000
Food and other articles of consumption, including:	I.	697,000	2,306,000	2,576,000	23,000	$1,237,000	6,886,000	$952	743	21,000	200,922,000
	E.	3,162,000	1,215,000	37,000	137,000	188,000	1,672,000	21,182	500,000	29,000	126,010,000
Animal food	I.	238	222,000	.....	234	.....	238	2,148,000	.....	24,000	2,000	32,067,000
	E.	238	144,000	2,000	470	744	4,284	.....	1,000	.....	13,082,000
Cereals, pulse, potatoes	I.	.....	57,000	2,097,000	15,000	338,000	3,549,000	.....	238	19,000	88,055,000
	E.	8,000	2,000	.....	3,000	.....	1,190	.....	50,000	.....	15,496,000
Mill-ground grain and bakers' ware	I.	.....	80,000	.....	.....	2,000	42,602	.....	238	.....	4,997,000
	E.	2,000	22,000	476	744	248	14,578	.....	476	1,000	10,302,000
Fruit, vegetables	I.	105,000	995,000	307,000	.....	476	15,470	.....	.....	.....	8,505,000
	E.	.....	7,000	.....	248	.....	226,000	.....	234	.....	4,219,000
Table salt and spices	I.	6,000	23,000	.....	.....	24,000	3,094	.....	475	.....	4,674,000
	E.	9,000	86,000	6,000	754	13,000	131,000	2,856	55,000	4,000	8,979,000
Coffee, cocoa, tea	I.	33,000	6,000	476	486	767,000	564,000	476	506,000	.....	25,362,000
	E.	.....	74,000	952	296	324	14,280	.....	1,000	.....	952,000
Sugar, molasses, sirup	I.	.....	.....	.....	238	4,000	1,428	.....	22,000	.....	713,000
	E.	231,000	286,000	952	2,000	.....	389,000	.....	150,000	.....	51,438,000
Fermented liquors, mineral waters, table oils	I.	551,000	903,000	27,000	5,000	3,000	3,808	.....	3,000	235	13,159,000
	E.	2,842,000	417,000	75,000	22,000	78,000	456,000	17,850	184,000	19,000	18,974,000
Comfits, preserves	I.	714	19,000	.....	.....	772	5,474	476	.....	.....	674,000
	E.	2,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	91,000	16,722	238	38,000	476	1,108,000
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	I.	1,000	952	13,000	2,000	98,000	573,000	.....	188,000	.....	12,715,000
	E.	9,000	175,000	6,000	3,000	5,000	20,000	239	18,000	24,000	1,416,000
Seed and plants, not for food	I.	27,000	426,000	54,000	988,000	288,000	818,000	.....	2,000	.....	25,465,000
	E.	235	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	6,420	238	1,000	238	7,414,000
Manure and waste materials	I.	1,000	24,000	2,600	952	.....	521,000	.....	704,000	1,400	16,269,000
	E.	.....	2,600	.....	.....	.....	226,000	.....	.....	7,000	5,058,000
Fuel	I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,190	.....	.....	.....	10,005,000
	E.	2,800	98,000	238	.....	.....	476	.....	1,400	.....	18,179,000
Raw materials and products of chemical industry, including:	I.	1,005,000	2,301,000	245,000	58,000	196,000	6,642,000	14,994	5,333,000	150,000	54,830,000
	E.	553,000	1,472,000	504,000	678,000	3,238,000	3,123,000	47,000	448,000	139,000	64,525,000
Salts, acids, sulphur, &c	I.	290,000	618,000	24,000	.....	.....	74,018	.....	4,574,000	.....	18,845,000
	E.	39,000	203,000	26,000	2,000	8,000	467,000	714	7,000	476	15,919,000
Tanning stuffs, colors, &c	I.	10,000	245,000	150,000	2,000	148,000	280,000	.....	172,000	2,000	18,362,000
	E.	251,000	649,000	100,000	5,000	1,473,000	1,835,000	17,314	49,000	28,000	22,206,000
Ferments, clearing stuffs	I.	3,000	216,000	.....	.....	.....	76,160	.....	.....	476	1,998,000
	E.	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	2,380	.....	.....	.....	1,005,000

A A.—*Statement showing the value of goods imported into the German Zollverein, for home consumption, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Imports=I. Exports=E.	Spain and Portugal.	Italy.	Other European countries and Asiatic Turkey.	Africa without Algiers.	Asia, except Russia and Turkey.	United States.	Other North America.	Central and South America.	Australia.	Total of imports and exports.
Raw materials and products of chemical industry—Continued.											
Drugs for medicinal purposes, sponges	I.	$6,000	$247,000	$36,000	$1,000	$5,000	$24,514	.....	$343,000	.....	$6,444,000
	E.	94,000	97,000	95,000	28,000	38,000	416,000	$13,090	83,000	$5,000	5,917,000
Resins	I.	6,000	7,000	.....	5,000	12,000	574,000	11,602	65,000	238	5,219,000
	E.	1,000	43,000	1,000	.....	714	40,000	238	2,000	.....	2,119,000
Mineral and other oils, &c	I.	3,000	44,000	7,000	.....	2,000	5,306,000	3,332	1,000	4,000	20,871,000
	E.	42,000	136,000	22,000	2,000	4,000	76,000	.....	20,000	5,000	2,903,100
Varnishes, and lakes, lutes, glutens	I.	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	4,046	.....	.....	.....	1,315,000
	E.	13,000	55,000	15,000	476	1,000	68,000	3,094	1,000	744	2,021,000
Fat oils and fats not for food	I.	687,000	850,000	26,000	45,000	27,000	302,000	.....	177,000	104,000	18,289,000
	E.	14,000	123,000	32,000	.....	476	129,000	4,522	13,000	.....	4,780,000
Candles, soaps, perfumes	I.	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,190	.....	.....	.....	737,000
	E.	28,000	141,000	105,000	32,000	1,064	62,000	8,330	134,000	84,000	4,676,000
Trimming goods	I.	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	222,000
	E.	116,000	19,000	116,000	609,000	135,000	13,886	.....	148,000	15,000	2,935,000
Others, not declared	I.	.....	21,000	1,000	.....	1,000	476	.....	.....	.....	483,000
	E.	.....	2,000	476	.....	.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	641,000
Raw materials and manufactures of stone and clay industry, including:	I.	30,000	475,000	5,000	.....	1,000	51,654	23,942	85,000	.....	10,380,000
	E.	184,000	512,000	291,000	61,000	182,000	2,123,000	30,960	287,000	114,000	28,097,000
Earths and stones	I.	29,000	59,000	5,000	.....	.....	24,990	23,942	85,000	.....	6,885,000
	E.	2,000	5,000	3,000	238	8,000	117,000	2,856	4,000	932	8,825,000
Stoneware	I.	952	151,000	.....	.....	.....	2,141	.....	.....	.....	953,000
	E.	.....	85,000	4,000	.....	4,000	108,000	.....	4,000	3,000	1,863,000
Clay and china ware	I.	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,100	1,190	.....	.....	.....	970,000
	E.	110,000	156,000	183,000	43,000	88,000	549,000	20,468	241,000	80,000	8,330,000
Glassware	I.	.....	458,000	.....	.....	.....	3,332	.....	.....	.....	1,570,000
	E.	68,000	315,000	105,000	17,000	82,000	1,349,000	7,616	38,000	6,000	9,058,000
Raw materials and manufactures of metal industry, including:	I.	1,052,000	159,000	11,000	200	7,000	233,000	.....	295,000	203,000	32,165
	E.	2,396,000	5,314,000	3,388,000	468,000	2,119,000	4,402,000	65,926	2,053,000	333,000	102,053
Ores	I.	1,036,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	279,000	35,000	8,314
	E.	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	923	.....	.....	.....	3,177,000
Raw materials, not precious, also coined	I.	15,000	1,600	.....	.....	5,000	127,000	.....	14,000	168,000	11,309,000
	E.	1,400	359,000	4,760	.....	17,000	333,000	.....	2,000	.....	15,298,000
Roughly-worked metals	I.	.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	.....	.....	1,664,000
	E.	368,000	1,523,000	201,000	53,000	334,000	3,089,000	47,362	1,102,000	244,000	21,759,000
Manufactures of iron except machines and scientific instruments	I.	200	2,600	400	.....	200	34,000	.....	.....	.....	3,011,000
	E.	1,826,000	2,317,000	1,792,000	331,000	1,063,000	788,000	15,708	872,000	85,000	21,760,000
Manufactures of other precious metals	I.	.....	4,000	.....	200	2,000	3,878	.....	.....	.....	1,049,000
	E.	203,000	250,000	109,000	54,000	105,000	181,000	2,826	80,000	4,700	7,581,000

Precious metals, also coined	I.	.....	133,000	11,000	.....	.....	714	.....	1,400	.....	6,757,000
	E.	4,000	864,000	1,190,000	29,000	.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	15,473,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the wood-cutting and plaiting industry, including:	I.	1,052,000	298,000	200	24,500	73,000	1,039,000	2,380	238,000	2,800	30,583,000
	E.	152,000	220,000	154,000	14,000	35,000	488,000	1,904	119,000	23,000	24,330,000
Timber, lumber, building wood	I.	400	19,000	200	400	36,000	870,000	2,380	208,000	.....	20,243,000
	E.	9,000	24,000	.....	2,000	.....	047	047	11,000	.....	8,686,000
Cutting and plaiting materials	I.	310,000	15,000	.....	14,000	32,000	145,000	.....	30,000	2,800	6,150,000
	E.	.....	5,000	900	.....	400	1,665	.....	400	.....	1,862,000
Wooden ware; cut and plaited ware	I.	672,000	264,000	.....	.....	5,000	24,038	.....	108,000	22,600	4,190,000
	E.	143,000	191,000	153,000	12,000	34,000	247,000	1,904	.....	.....	13,782,000
Raw materials; manufactures of the paper industry, including:	I.	400	4,000	.....	.....	200	6,426	.....	172,000	17,000	3,535,000
	E.	234,000	269,000	62,000	5,000	43,000	828,000	27,840	.....	.....	18,817,000
Rags	I.	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,124,000
	E.	1,000	57,000	.....	.....	.....	408,000	22,848	.....	.....	4,081,000
Paper and pasteboard	I.	400	1,400	.....	.....	.....	5,712	.....	.....	.....	728,000
	E.	205,000	106,000	13,000	1,000	33,000	71,402	1,904	134,000	9,500	10,097,000
Manufactures of pasteboard	I.	.....	1,000	.....	.....	200	714	.....	.....	.....	682,000
	E.	27,000	106,000	49,000	4,000	11,000	288,000	3,094	38,000	8,000	4,694,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the leather and fur goods industry, including:	I.	59,000	358,000	64,000	4,000	963,000	1,630,000	8,092	583,000	2,600	44,056,000
	E.	506,000	1,478,000	945,000	27,000	75,000	2,655,000	17,850	540,000	143,000	60,488,000
Hides and skins	I.	49,000	330,000	15,000	4,000	227,000	1,589,000	22,848	372,000	2,600	34,985,000
	E.	38,000	192,000	403,000	.....	.....	672,000	1,606	14,000	.....	18,823,000
Leather	I.	10,000	14,000	.....	.....	735,000	31,000	1,904	11,000	.....	5,775,000
	E.	344,000	768,000	311,000	4,500	17,000	437,000	4,998	78,000	15,000	10,434,000
Leather manufactures	I.	.....	14,000	400	400	700	5,950	.....	.....	.....	3,208,000
	E.	124,000	332,000	145,000	23,000	55,000	1,543,000	11,186	447,000	127,000	30,623,000
Fur goods	I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,523	.....	.....	.....	98,000
	E.	.....	4,700	88,000	.....	.....	3,332	.....	.....	400	608,000
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry, including:	I.	16,000	7,470,000	7,000	1,533,000	6,637,000	14,288,000	.....	7,605,000	792,000	237,644,000
	E.	1,891,000	6,093,000	2,017,000	206,000	1,221,000	24,381,000	267,036	4,175,000	189,000	227,166,000
Hairs, feathers, &c.	I.	.....	37,000	.....	900	25,000	51,000	.....	400	.....	12,903,000
	E.	4,000	63,000	400	.....	.....	73,000	.....	8,000	.....	5,856,000
Spinning materials	I.	14,000	3,305,000	.....	1,531,000	6,606,000	14,205,000	.....	7,603,000	792,000	125,455,000
	E.	47,000	124,000	29,000	.....	.....	71,000	.....	.....	.....	31,936,000
Yarns and wads	I.	.....	4,011,000	200	.....	3,000	1,190	.....	.....	.....	73,779,000
	E.	354,000	738,000	119,000	1,600	30,000	184,450	2,142	61,000	8,000	26,985,000
Ropers' goods	I.	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,000
	E.	28,000	19,000	16,000	1,600	11,000	1,665	.....	20,000	400	791,000
Rugs, felts, hair cloths	I.	.....	1,600	6,000	200	400	95	.....	.....	.....	609,000
	E.	48,000	55,000	18,000	1,100	4,000	24,574	14,518	49,000	10,000	2,202,000
Stuffs	I.	400	96,000	200	.....	2,600	19,278	.....	1,000	.....	14,817,000
	E.	593,000	3,924,000	1,661,000	146,000	991,000	13,671,000	149,464	2,649,000	91,000	94,376,000
Hosiery	I.	1,600	3,000	200	.....	.....	952	.....	200	.....	433,000
	E.	174,000	353,000	379,000	18,000	54,000	6,207,000	62,594	843,000	30,000	20,751,000
Trimming and button stuffs	I.	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	2,380	.....	.....	.....	195,000
	E.	322,000	273,000	95,000	8,800	55,000	1,212,000	10,948	149,000	8,000	10,621,000
Laces, embroideries, &c	I.	.....	3,800	.....	.....	.....	952	.....	.....	.....	6,242,000
	E.	101,000	124,000	31,000	10,000	8,000	676,000	11,424	73,000	3,000	3,918,000
Clothes, linen underclothing	I.	200	5,000	200	200	.....	7,378	.....	.....	.....	1,162,000
	E.	145,000	369,000	224,000	22,000	33,000	1,954,000	5,950	271,000	86,000	21,234,000

A.—*Statement showing the value of goods imported into the German Zollverein, for home consumption, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Imports=I. Exports=E.	Spain and Portugal.	Italy.	Other European countries and Asiatic Turkey.	Africa without Algiers.	Asia, except Russia and Turkey.	United States.	Other North America.	Central and South America.	Australia.	Total of imports and exports.
Raw materials and manufactures of the textile and felt industry—Continued.											
Bonnets, fancy feathers, and flowers..	I.		$5,700				$023				$1,849,000
	E.	$22,000	50,000	$43,000	$1,900	$21,000	305,192	$10,234	$49,000	$6,000	7,488,000
Raw materials, and manufactures of caoutchouc and wax industry, including:	I.	35,000	3,800		1,000	18,000	45,220	238	6,000		6,265,000
	E.	116,000	212,000	55,000	2,000	8,000	49,504	714	23,000	3,000	5,367,000
Caoutchouc	I.	35,000	2,000		900	75,000	23,324	238	6,000		4,636,000
	E.	12,000	9,000	1,000	200		4,046		200		539,600
Caoutchouc threads, leather, and wax-cloth	I.						6,426				789,000
	E.	3,000	15,000	13,000		400	952		5,000		393,000
Manufactures of caoutchouc	I.	200	1,600		200		15,470				816,000
	E.	101,000	187,000	42,000	1,400	8,000	44,506	714	17,000	3,000	4,434,000
Railway vehicles, upholstered, carriages, and furniture	I.		2,800			200	3,808				146,000
	E.	42,800	295,000	8,000		11,000	714		2,000	400	1,774,000
Machines, engines, instruments, and apparatus	I.	900	11,000	4,700		400	98,770	476		400	11,892,000
	E.	521,000	2,973,000	979,000	33,000	157,000	897,260	4,760	373,000	299,000	33,842,000
Fancy goods, ornaments	I.	6,000	194,000	6,000	200	7,000	996		3,800	7,000	3,046,000
	E.	426,000	851,000	383,000	36,000	154,000	1,142,633	23,086	1,529,000	26,000	19,520,000
Objects of literature and fine arts	I.	400	296,000	700		900	42,602		200	700	5,006,000
	E.	60,000	316,000	53,000	6,000	25,000	430,304	3,094	53,000	2,000	14,839,000
Articles not declared	I.										
	E.		1,400		3,800	3,800	238		400		472,000
Total	I.	3,984,000	14,909,000	3,889,000	2,618,000	9,432,000	32,320,876	53,074	15,599,000	1,181,000	783,233,000
	E.	10,502,000	20,888,000	9,244,000	1,578,000	6,452,000	42,206,206	511,938	10,279,000	1,347,000	793,730,000

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Merchants and manufacturers look with increased interest to future legislation in the United States, and incline to the belief that with modifications of our tariff, or the inauguration of a reciprocal policy, the commercial relations between the United States and the German Empire may be improved with advantage to both.

A Hamburg commercial paper publishes the following article in regard to trade with the United States:

There is no foreign market of such vast importance for our trade as the United States of America; no other land numbers so many among its population who have our own blood running through their veins; nor does any other promise so much for the realization of Say's Theory of the Sources of Sale to enable us to develop the resources of our fatherland. Those are but visionary dreams when people talk of the hundred of millions that are destined in the course of time to fill the vast realms of the Union, forming a world in itself, claiming the rich blessings of its soil for its own use, and supplying all its own wants in the fields of trade and art. It is very evident that the United States will shortly be compelled to look out for buyers in Europe for their agricultural produce, their grain, their animal food, their cotton, their petroleum; and Germany, with a rapidly increasing population and rising industry, will undoubtedly become more and more ready to be the buyer. The Americans, however, as proudly as they may watch their own flourishing industry, will never be able to do without the products of European industry, for even England herself, whose industry still by far surpasses that of America, is to this day the best customer for German industrial products, and this not solely for such articles as are conveyed to foreign markets through its agency.

The fruits of the culture of a thousand years which Germany now enjoys cannot at once be transported beyond the seas. All who are acquainted with the features of the different industrial districts cannot fail to recognize the fact that skill in trade has been successively transmitted from generation to generation. Thus we have in Germany many industrial districts in which the skill in certain branches of trade is rather commonplace, and as a natural consequence it is paid as such.

Foreign countries may get a few workmen of this class to introduce a particular branch of industry in their workshops, but these few workmen are generally procured from among the better informed even of this class. Years must, however, elapse before a new field of operation can successfully compete with the old. Consequently, American importers buy the products of cheap and skillful workmanship, particularly of articles made by people outside of factories.

Of particular interest is a statement published by Professor Diermann, of Chemnitz, Saxony, concerning the proportion in which exports from Germany to the United States shared in the total amount of exports of the Union since the year 1858–'59. In these 25 years the American imports from Germany have enormously varied from 40,200,000 marks in the year 1864–'65 to 257,900,000 marks in the year 1872–'73, the average proportion of the German share in the total American imports being given as follows:

Period.	Percentage.
1858–'59 to 1860–'61	5.22
1861–'62 to 1864–'65*	5.40
1865–'66 to 1869–'70	6.24
1870–'71 to 1872–'73†	7.53
1873–'74 to 1876–'77	7.54
1877–'78 to 1879–'80	7.92
1880–'81 to 1882–'83	7.99

*Secession war. †German-French war.

Not less interesting is it to notice the figures as to the share, in percentages, of the individual districts in the total German exports to the United States for the last five available years:

Districts.	Value of exports.	Percentage.
	Marks.	
Kingdom of Saxony (including Gera)	272,400,000	24.5
Rhineland, Westphalia	270,600,000	24.4
South Germany (without right Rhenish Bavaria)	161,300,000	14.5
Hanseatic cities	134,200,000	12.1
Berlin	86,600,000	7.8
Right Rhenish Bavaria	73,500,000	6.6
Thuringia (without Gera)	36,800,000	3.3
Brunswick	27,900,000	2.5
Stettin, Königsberg	24,900,000	2.2
Breslau	22,200,000	2.0
Total	1,110,400,000	

RUSSIAN VS. AMERICAN PETROLEUM.

With regard to the recent change here in the mode of collecting duties on petroleum (already reported in my reports No. 45, September 26, and No. 52, October 14, 1885), I have recently found in No. 3 of the Norddeutsche Zeitung of January 3, 1885, an article which is sufficiently interesting to deserve translation:

The question of the competition of Russian petroleum with American oil has been treated heretofore exclusively from a mercantile standpoint, without any regard for the interest of the consumers in general.

Up to the present time hardly any other but American petroleum was brought into the German market, gradually establishing a sort of monopoly in the article. But it is to the interest of consumers that there should be competition. Without competition Germany runs the risk of strengthening the monopoly for an article which has gradually become indispensable for a large number of people; and if, as is the case in many other articles, a "ring" is formed, the latter could control prices at its pleasure.

As compared with former times, the prices for petroleum are at present not high, but they would probably be still lower if the offers of oil-producing countries could compete with each other, which at present is not the case. Petroleum, with slight exceptions, is not a domestic product; the few domestic sources of supply, if compared with the consumption, are insignificant. The interests of the consumers of petroleum may perhaps be opposed by the interests of German navigation, which derives profit from the transportation of American petroleum. If, however, the consumption of Russian oil, which has many advantages over the American, should find a better market here, it is probable that the German will bring the oil from the eastern coast of the Black Sea with like profit as from American ports.

If Germany restricts itself exclusively to the American supply, it is further to be taken into consideration that this practice may cause disturbances, felt by every German household considering the indispensability of petroleum.

In case of a war, for instance, with any superior power at sea, the petroleum supply from America could be cut off entirely.

As regards the indispensable necessaries of life, it is always better to have more than one source of supply, and therefore it lies in the interest of the entire economic want of our nation to assume at least no hostile position towards the Russian competition in supplying petroleum.

B B.—*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the district of the consulate-general at Berlin, including the districts of the consulates at Annaberg, Berlin, Bremen, Breslau, Brunswick, Chemnitz, Dresden, Hamburg, Leipsic, Stettin, during the year ending September* 30, 1885.

Articles.	Annaberg.	Berlin.	Bremen.*	Breslau.	Brunswick.	Chemnitz.	Dresden.	Hamburg.	Leipsic.	Stettin.	Total.
Albumen and yelks of eggs							$19,637 67	$47,208 76			$66,846 43
Albums		$295,845 69									295,845 69
Amber, manufactures of		3,328 72								$976 96	4,305 68
Asphaltum			$1,414 17								1,414 17
Animals, domestic wild, birds			45,900 17					5,531 28			51,431 45
Barytes		3,002 75								41,657 97	44,660 72
Basket and cane ware, whips, sticks, &c		2,386 93	48,490 62		$5,712 37			113,904 96			170,494 88
Beet sugar, grape sugar, glucose		51,044 71	166,154 47	$328,913 77	2,149,355 09			1,753,165 02	$27,463 69	160,335 77	4,636,432 52
Books, music		17,529 31	55,835 35		10,738 26		35,132 47	259 50	401,373 23		520,868 12
Bristles, feathers, horse-hair		70,088 08			3,201 93			371,606 71	192,208 49		637,105 21
Hair, human, braids			7,442 50					20,765 72			28,208 22
Buttons	$64,184 00	26,941 13			14,521 74						105,646 87
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, ink, &c		207,869 72	162,801 95		257,792 63	$30,283 99	64,943 47	270,983 42	159,462 25	14,573 91	1,168,711 34
Cherry juice, fruit juice				12,747 16						10,628 31	23,375 47
Chinaware, porcelain		23,487 84		19,792 66	14,680 11	1,847 44	193,954 51	53,920 11	32,976 11		340,658 78
Chromos		11,949 19									11,949 19
Clothes, ready-made		943,602 04				18,906 04					962,628 68
Jerseys, jersey cloth		202,672 97				18,273 84					220,946 81
Colors		69,880 59							11,581 73		81,462 32
Chicory and coffee					46,718 77			127,130 73			173,849 50
Dress and piece goods, damasks						1,259,361 40					1,259,361 40
Cotton and cotton mixed goods		23,059 75				52,678 91		43,960 12	78,893 98		198,592 76
Linen and linen mixed goods		95,176 33		584,982 08		41,882 16	310,389 54	54,605 49			1,087,035 60
Silk and silk mixed goods		79,822 07						7,217 10			87,039 17
Velvets, velveteens, and plush goods		376,911 36			11,027 09			2,779 10			390,717 55
Woolen and woolen mixed goods		506,519 40		63,973 37		8,463 92	69,649 12	125,370 20	1,139,745 33		1,913,721 33
Woolen shawls		48,637 56				87,224 89					135,862 45
Dry goods			28,359 36								28,359 36
Dress shields of gutta-percha		796 65									796 65
Dried fruits, preserves, &c					6,761 31			334,003 27			340,764 58
Earthen ware		10,117 51									10,117 51
Embroideries	49,440 00	88,909 86				344,204 69				3,631 10	486,245 65
Engravings		6,560 10									6,560 10
Drawings		492 28									492 28
Fancy feathers		101,030 88									101,030 88
Flowers, artificial		3,292 78					2,872 79				6,165 57
Fancy goods, notions, toys		17,941 32		10,643 03	295,770 64	46,596 52	21,963 39	45,575 11			438,490 01
Furs, skins		16,962 86			5,476 12			244,938 35	410,580 40		677,957 73
Gas-burners		932 95									932 95
Glassware†		17,837 54	186,264 35	8,816 64							212,918 53
Gloves of cotton, silk, and wool						1,704,721 87			114,938 44		1,819,660 31

* Exclusive of American petroleum barrels re-exported.

† Dresden includes also porcelain.

Articles.	Annaberg.	Berlin.	Bremen.*	Breslau.	Brunswick.	Chemnitz.	Dresden.	Hamburg.	Leipsic.	Stettin.	Total.
Gloves of leather	$196,152 00	$186,818 83		$218,045 15	$151,953 04			$153,146 84	$302,854 01		$1,257,393 16
Glove leather				48,423 29							
Glue, gelatine, gold size		4,631 85			8,259 78						12,891 63
Grain, plants and seeds		565 48	$28,418 15					85,783 06		$90,228 83	204,995 52
Hemp and hemp bags										213,725 26	213,725 26
Hosiery					39,763 65	$4,327,160 40					4,366,924 05
Household effects		2,335 08									2,335 08
Jewelry, silver ornaments, &c								38,457 08			38,457 08
Imitation precious stones		161 85									161 85
India-rubber goods		13,849 38			19,461 93			226,736 20			260,047 51
Instruments, musical:											
Accordeons	629,700 00	45,860 41			42,471 88	52,837 14	$5,295 25		113,634 67		
Pianos, &c		14,193 13						43,818 04			1,008,749 85
Instruments, scientific		20,241 87	25,071 34		15,626 12						
Ivory and ivory goods		4,599 34						88,948 73			93,548 07
Jute goods		4,383 53									4,383 53
Laces, trimmings, &c	381,768 00	71,345 93					8,818 33		121,042 45		582,974 71
Leather								21,160 31			54,558 80
Leather, manufactures of		33,398 49									
Liquors, malt and distilled		23,762 43	108,069 86		46,485 48			94,696 50		211 76	273,226 03
Lithographs		1,591 54									1,591 54
Manuring salt, kainit					754,132 83			484,411 40		6,019 13	1,244,563 36
Machinery		1,616 42				6,988 44			21,268 23		29,823 09
Metals, also old			49,491 59							12,361 70	61,853 29
Metals, manufactures of		123,778 91		6,002 86	43,958 00			60,390 35			234,130 12
Minerals		1,358 05		15,439 75							16,797 80
Moldings, gilded		2,243 03									2,243 03
Oil paintings		20,575 48					2,259 08				22,834 56
Oleographs		6,418 13									6,418 13
Paper, fancy		153,906 57									153,906 57
Paper, manufactures of		84,912 90			9,210 36		26,351 19	54,606 54	36,772 12		211,853 11
Portland cement					101,332 11			284,602 04		52,197 64	438,191 79
Photographs and photographic paper		6,538 58					178,742 59				185,281 17
Provisions, canned meat, fish			734,637 46					158,719 75		649 21	894,006 42
Rags, waste paper		102,463 35	68,702 48		121,948 59		28,059 79	419,328 93		525,019 12	1,265,522 26
Rennets, guts, bladder		36,571 03						72,796 22			109,367 25
Soaps		166 90									166 90
Straw hats, plaits, &c							5,001 84				5,001 84
Theater outfits		522 85									522 85
Thermometers		676 82									676 82
Tobacco and cigars			84,119 44				19,031 80	12,732 24			115,883 48
Vegetable ivory buttons		14,117 42									14,117 42
Wines†			86,877 01								86,877 01
Wood articles		6,295 21								15,561 07	21,856 28
Wool					1,888 70						1,888 70

Woolen yarns, dyed		123,152 94			12,143 64						135,296 58
Wrought-iron		4,811 86									4,811 86
Zinc and spelter		16,174 52		89,042 82				7,965 15			113,182 49
Sundries	27,059 00	125,969 38	23,973 43	9,689 52	12,702 14	44,143 17	75,062 06	68,021 94	123,591 54	22,758 24 6,151 96	22,758 24 516,364 14
Total for year ending September 30, 1885	1,348,303 00	4,584,760 96	1,912,023 70	1,416,512 10	4,203,094 31	8,045,584 82	1,067,164 89	5,999,306 27	3,288,386 66	1,176,687 94	33,041,824 65
Total for year ending September 30, 1884	1,742,601 00	6,091,264 29	1,605,904 18	1,042,948 81	3,965,949 96	8,540,623 84	1,091,422 67	6,424,894 86	4,460,062 11	1,280,263 24	36,245,934 96
Decrease in 1885	394,298 00	1,506,503 33				495,039 02	24,257 78	425,588 59	1,171,675 45	103,575 30	3,204,110 31
Increase in 1885			306,119 52	373,563 29	237,144 35						
Total for year ending September 30, 1883											33,363,691 77
Total for year ending September 30, 1882											33,481,219 95
Total for year ending September 30, 1881											25,896,008 18

*Exclusive of American petroleum barrels re-exported.

†Bremen includes also beer, liquors, &c.

C C.—*Statement showing the amount of duties on goods imported into the German Zollverein collected during the years* 1883 *and* 1884.

Articles.	Amount of duty.		Percentages.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Coffee and coffee substitutes (except chicory)	$10,636,607	$10,923,348	20.23	21.88
Tobacco, manufactures of tobacco	7,443,146	6,592,441	14.15	13.20
Petroleum and other mineral oils, n. o. p. f	6,790,576	5,288,747	12.82	10.59
Grains and other agricultural products	5,751,828	4,580,974	10 94	9.17
Rye	2,176,257	1,699,009	4.14	3.40
Wheat	1,513,002	1,256,843	2.88	2.52
Oats	880,090	625,222	1.67	1.25
Barley	528,407	384,726	1.01	0.77
Indian corn			0.44	0.43
Wine, &c	3,528,229	3,383,385	6.71	6.78
Cotton yarn and wads	1,231,818	1,192,182	2.34	2.39
Iron and iron ware	1,167,182	1,139,384	2.22	2.28
Wood and other carving materials, and manufactures of	1,052,137	1,049,490	2.00	2.10
Brandies	873,720	554,100	1.66	2.11
Cattle	838,733	1,072,317	1.59	2.15
Salt	747,015	862,105	1.42	1.73
Silk and silk goods	722,860	636,351	1.37	1.27
Rice	699,143	758,621	1.33	1.52
Spices	693,270	670,708	1.32	1.34
Herrings, salted	685,473	619,289	1.30	1.24
Lard and grease	567,185	738,597	1.08	1.48
Combed wool, wads and yarn of wool	597,962	465,448	1.00	0.93
South fruit, dried	525,331	789,548	1.00	1.58
Flax-seed oil, rape-seed oil, &c	521,595	631,407	0.99	1.26
Cotton goods	531,528	525,172	1.09	
Woolen goods	493,563	506,968	0.94	1.02
Mill-ground articles and baker's ware	449,090	483,582	0.85	0.97
Leather and leather goods	406,931	402,130	0.77	0.81
Machines, engines, &c	359,806	321,858	0.68	0.64
Tea	358,071	370,447	0.68	0.74
Linen yarn and thread	333,946	332,023	0.64	0.67
Sugar, sirup, and molasses	333,609	381,870	0.63	0.77
Fruits, seeds, berries, &c., dried, baked, &c	329,457	267,581	0.63	0.54
Drugs, medicines, dye-stuffs	311,988	331,625	0.59	0.66
Linen and linen goods	267,781	302,761	0.49	0.61
Cocoa	245,280	220,401	0.47	0.44
Cheeses	207,703	189,577	0.40	0.38
Fancy goods	203,983	190,200	0.39	0.38
Clothes, linen under-clothing, trimmings	177,211	174,435	0.34	0.35
Glass and glassware	176,573	176,498	0.34	0.35
Preserved articles of consumption	172,510	179,485	0.33	0.36
Butter, also artificial	170,974	221,978	0.33	0.44
Eggs	166,333	152,613	0.32	0.31
Meat, fresh and prepared	154,595	339,507	0.29	0.68
Oranges, lemons, &c	152,857	242,628	0.29	0.49
Beer	133,647	132,538	0.25	0.27
Paper and pasteboard	114,263	118,365	0.22	0.24
Manufactures of copper and other not precious metals, n. o. p. f	104,930	96,706	0.20	0.19
Stones and stone-ware	91,800	75,532	0.17	0 17
Blubber and train oil	77,284	71,609	0.15	0.14
Cocoa mass, chocolate, &c	73,461	65,517	0.14	0.13
Stearine, palmitine, &c	72,144	96,207	0.14	0.19
Caviare and substitutes	70,591	66,126	0.13	0.13
Soap, perfumery	66,364	63,388	0.13	0.13
Hops	64,950	81,367	0.12	0.16
Starch, &c	64,070	75,668	0.12	0.15
Confectionery	61,434	66,059	0.12	0.13
Manufactures of clay	60,949	55,233	0.12	0.11
Manufactures of straw and bast	57,492	43,972	0.11	0.09
Oil-cloth, &c	53,171	52,059	0 10	0.10
Table oils	53,040	102,094	0.10	0.20
Palm and cocoa-nut oil	51,977	50,963	0.10	0.10
Oysters, shell-fish, &c	49,200	42,652	0.09	0.09
Tallow and animal fats	44,794	52,866	0.09	0.11
Lees, yeast	44,560	37,141	0.08	0.07
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, &c	40,291	38,909	0.08	0.08
Codfish, dried	37,571	31,824	0.07	0.06
Hair, and manufactures of	24,239	25,154	0.05	0.05
Pianos and other musical instruments	23,849	23,134	0.05	0.05
Rope-maker's ware	22,812	8,485	0.04	0.02
Honey	22,632	19,573	0.04	0.04
Wax	13,427	11,647	0.03	0.02
Brush-maker's ware	10,131	9,705	0 02	0.02
Candles	9,418	15,240	0.02	0.03
Railroad cars	8,391	7,446	0.02	0.02
Zinc and zinc ware	7,152	5,822	0.01	0.01

C C.—*Statement showing the amount of duties on goods imported, &c.*—Continued.

Articles.	Amount of duty.		Percentages.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Furs	$6,455	$4,331	0.01	0.01
Vinegar	4,334	4,265	0.01	0.01
Tin and tin articles	4,098	3,927	0.01	0.01
Lead and lead articles	2,415	2,475	.....	0.01
Play cards	414	374	.....	.....
Grape sugar, glucose, &c	300	296	.....	.....
Beverage, artificially prepared	149	286	.....	.....
Wrecked articles	546	198	.....	.....
Total	52,588,635	49,030,853		

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

D D.—*Estimates of the expenditures of the German Empire for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1886.*

For what expended.	Amount.	For what expended.	Amount.
Imperial Diet	$97,501	Navy department—Continued.	
Imperial chancellor and chancery office	33,644	Local equipment office	$41,796
Foreign office:		Jurisdiction	6,605
Foreign office	292,062	Religious service	9,629
Legations and consulates	1,302,229	Military employés	1,506,300
General fund	105,761	Repairs of vessels	1,092,308
	1,700,052	Provisions	678,229
		Clothing	25,180
		Garrisons	179,855
		Additional allowances for boarding	135,184
Imperial office of the interior:		Surgery and medicines	130,406
Office of the interior	163,680	Traveling, marching, &c	73,364
General funds	144,786	Instruction	20,081
Imperial commissioners	12,281	Wharves	3,092,950
Federal office for homestead matters	7,069	Ordnance	463,655
Maintenance of discipline in the civil service	1,428	Torpedo	117,296
Authorities for examining sea accidents	10,066	Pilotage, tonnage, light-houses	44,807
Statistical office	154,463	Contingent expenses	29,045
Maintenance of standard measures and weights	21,305		7,873,181
Board of health	29,952	Judiciary	442,403
Patent office	170,494	Treasury department	23,954,991
Board of insurance	39,179	Railroad department	73,867
	754,704	Department for debts of Empire	4,070,305
War department	81,080,058	Auditing and comptrolling tribunal	126,086
		General pension fund	5,095,020
Navy department:		Invalid fund of the Empire	6,598,670
Admiralty	128,372	Total of ordinary expenditures	131,898,571
Hydrographic office	36,585	Extraordinary expenditures	13,420,725
German coast survey office	52,594	Grand total of expenditures	145,319,296

E E.—*Estimates of the revenues of the German Empire for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1886.*

	Amount.		Amount.
Customs and taxes:		Customs and taxes—Continued:	
Collected within the Zollverein:		Imperial stamp taxes:	
(a) Revenues in which share all federal states:		On play cards	239, 547
Custom duties	$45, 557, 160	On bills of exchange	1, 529, 150
Tobacco tax	2, 540, 245	On bonds, stocks, &c., bills, and lottery tickets	2, 958, 840
Beet-sugar tax	9, 106, 594	On statistical fee	129, 710
Salt tax	8, 990, 926		4, 856, 747
(b) Revenues in which do not share Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden:		Surplus receipts of post-office and telegraph department	6, 417, 481
Whisky tax	8, 693, 426	Surplus receipts of Government's printing office	252, 444
(c) Revenues in which Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine do not share:		Amount of earnings from railways of the empire	4, 068, 445
Brewing tax and transit tax on beer	3, 901, 844	From the Imperial Bank	619, 990
Amounts paid by parts of the federal territory not included in the German Zollverein instead of duties and taxes there not collected:		Sundries	1, 707, 445
In which share all the federal states	1, 453, 892	From the invalid fund of the Empire	6, 598, 670
In which Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden do not share (whisky tax)	230, 484	Interest from invested funds of the Empire	428, 400
In which Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine do not share (brewing tax)	108, 178	From deficiency appropriations	9, 066, 732
		Total amount of the quota paid by the several states of the Empire	29, 139, 937
		Total revenues	145, 733, 490
		Total expenditures	145, 319, 296
		Excess of expenditures	414, 194
	82, 582, 249		

F F.—*Net proceeds derived from duties and indirect taxes collected for account of the German Zollverein.*

Period.	Amount of net proceeds.	Per capita.	
		Net.	Gross.
	Marks.		
Calendar year 1871	86, 289, 000	2. 21	2. 45
Calendar year 1872	110, 424, 000	2. 70	2. 99
Calendar year 1873	123, 151, 000	2. 98	3. 26
Calendar year 1874	103, 712, 000	2. 48	2. 76
Calendar year 1875	109, 179, 000	2. 59	2. 87
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1877	131, 528, 000	2. 46	2. 74
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1878	103, 702, 000	2. 40	2. 66
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1879	103, 326, 000	2. 36	2. 62
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1880	130, 170, 000	2. 95	3. 21
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1881	169, 678, 000	3. 80	4. 08
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1882	183, 554, 000	4. 08	4. 38
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1883	191, 284, 000	4. 23	4. 63
Fiscal year ending March 31, 1884	190, 144, 000	4. 18	4, 58

G G.—*Revenues from salt in the German customs territory.*

Fiscal year.	Net proceeds.				Salt used exempt from tax.			
					In agriculture.		In industries.	
	Salt tax.	Duty on salt.	Total.	Per capita.	Feeding cattle.	Manure.	Works producing soda and sulphate of soda.	In other industrial branches.
				Cents.	*Tons.**	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1879–'80	$8,707,500	$940,000	$9,647,500	21	95,711	3,093	104,541	44,405
1880–'81	8,862,900	951,300	9,814,306	22	95,777	2,801	122,863	54,677
1881–'82	8,941,400	877,900	9,819,400	21	98,337	4,143	130,460	59,627
1882–'83	9,153,800	838,200	9,992,400	22	97,880	3,066	148,410	40,909
1883–'84	9,216,500	830,200	10,049,800	22	100,730	3,538	169,271	41,410

*Tons = 22 cwt.

H H.—*Revenues derived from sugar in the German customs territory.*

Harvest year.	Quantity of beets taxed.	Gross receipts from beet-tax.	Gross amount of duties received from—			
			Refined sugar.	Raw sugar and brown sugar.	Sirup.	Total.
	Tons.					
1879–'80	4,805,262	$18,296,300	$212,600	$95,600	$103,300	$411,500
1880–'81	6,322,203	24,077,000	161,000	72,200	118,500	352,400
1881–'82	6,271,948	23,883,500	157,100	85,900	118,100	361,100
1882–'83	8,747,154	33,309,100	150,100	135,300	126,200	411,600
1883–'84	8,918,130	33,960,200	111,100	107,100	115,000	333,200

Harvest year.	Total gross amount of taxes and duties collected.	Drawback on sugar exported.	Net amount of taxes and duties received.	
			Total (less drawbacks).	Per capita.
				Cents.
1879–'80	$18,707,900	$5,807,000	$12,900,900	28
1880–'81	24,429,500	13,446,100	10,983,400	26
1881–'82	24,244,800	10,708,100	13,536,700	30
1882–'83	33,720,900	17,706,600	16,014,100	35
1883–'84	34,293,500	22,919,900	11,373,600	25

I I.—*Revenues from taxes on whisky and other spirituous liquors collected in that part of the German Empire which has a whisky-tax system in common, exclusive of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden.*

Fiscal year.	Gross receipts from whisky tax.	Duty on spirituous liquors imported from Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden.	Duty on brandies imported from foreign countries.	Total gross receipts from all taxes and duties.	Bounties and drawbacks.*	Net receipts from taxes and duties.	
						Total.	Per capita.
1879–'80	$12,708,900	$31,800	$406,300	$13,237,600	$2,349,600	$10,888,900	$0 30
1880–'81	13,630,600	28,700	424,000	14,084,600	2,874,500	11,209,500	31
1881–'82	15,232,600	28,600	456,400	15,718,400	4,173,000	11,545,400	32
1882–'83	14,000,200	28,400	469,900	14,499,300	3,559,300	10,940,000	29
1883–'84	14,560,000	27,200	500,100	15,088,100	3,447,100	11,641,600	32

* For spirituous liquors either exported or used for technical purposes.

J J.—Amount of brewing-tax collected in the different brewing-tax territories of the German Empire.

[One hectoliter = 1.76 pints].

Fiscal year.	Bavaria.		Wurtemberg.		Baden.		Alsace-Lorraine.		Remainder of the German Empire.	
	Gross receipts.	Rate of tax per hectoliter.	Gross receipts.	Rate of tax per hectoliter.	Gross receipts.	Rate of tax per hectoliter.	Gross receipts.	Rate of tax per hectoliter.	Gross receipts.	Rate of tax per hectoliter.
		Cts.		*Cts.*		*Cts.*		*Cts.*		*Cts.*
1879-'80	$4,995,400	41	$1,254,400	39	$451,200	50	$415,800	53	$4,003,200	20
1880-'81	7,343,700	62	1,372,800	40	734,200	63	516,800	52	4,163,000	20
1881-'82	7,697,000	62	1,782,800	45	905,400	76	494,300	52	4,184,600	19
1882-'83	7,481,800	61	1,719,900	56	888,900	76	428,900	52	4,311,800	19
1883-'84	7,597,500	61	1,743,000	56	929,700	76	433,900	52	4,557,900	19

K K.—Stamp-tax levied on playing-cards in the German Empire.

Fiscal year.	No. of card factories.	Play-cards sold.		Subject to tax.		Exported.	
		Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.	Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.	Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Sets.	*Sets.*	*Sets.*	*Sets.*	*Sets.*	*Sets.*
1879-'80	66	3,273,800	1,027,400	3,107,700	272,200	166,100	755,200
1880-'81	64	3,432,300	1,039,300	3,231,500	246,900	200,700	792,400
1881-'82	61	3,289,300	942,500	3,110,000	238,200	179,300	704,300
1882-'83	60	3,204,300	1,058,800	3,100,080	233,400	158,300	825,400
1883-'84	61	3,346,600	1,236,100	3,151,000	208,700	195,600	1,027,400

Fiscal year.	Imports.		Total sets subjected to tax excluding columns 5+9 and 6+10.		Tax collected.	
	Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.	Sets of less than 37 cards.	Sets of more than 36 cards.	Total.	Per capita.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sets.	*Sets.*	*Sets.*	*Sets.*		
1879-'80	20,100	5,900	3,127,800	278,100	$256,400	$0 05
1880-'81	25,500	5,600	3,257,000	252,500	262,000	05
1881-'82	16,000	6,100	3,126,000	244,300	252,200	05
1882-'83	15,800	7,100	3,121,800	240,500	251,500	05
1883-'84	22,000	7,000	3,173,000	215,700	252,200	05

BANKS AND BANKING.

L L.—*Report on the average condition of the German banks of issue during the year* 1884.

Name of the bank.	Liabilities.				Assets.							
	Stock capital.	Reserve fund.	Notes in circulation.	Total liabilities.	Specie on hand.	Treasury notes on hand.	Notes of other banks on hand.	Bills of exchange.	Collaterals.	Stock and bonds.	Other assets.	Total assets.
Imperial bank	$28,560,000	$4,741,182	$179,792,340	$266,774,676	$140,441,182	$5,108,670	$3,370,318	$93,798,656	$13,713,322	$6,347,222	$5,882,170	$268,661,540
Municipal Bank of Breslau	714,000	142,800	634,984	2,322,404	251,090	1,666	101,150	1,175,006	826,098	.....	11,900	2,366,910
Private Bank of Cologne	714,000	178,500	495,516	2,332,638	185,402	3,570	33,082	2,004,912	74,018	.....	79,492	2,380,476
Private Bank of Magdeburg	714,000	143,930	564,060	1,559,614	209,916	3,808	79,492	915,824	227,052	131,138	16,184	1,583,414
Private Bank of Dantzic	714,000	178,500	691,628	3,073,056	240,380	238	149,226	1,622,446	498,848	81,634	546,686	3,139,458
Province of Posen Bank	714,000	178,500	399,840	1,538,670	143,038	238	4,760	1,053,388	242,522	.....	121,142	1,565,088
Bank of Hanover	2,856,000	272,986	1,262,590	6,755,868	454,818	16,898	66,402	4,192,132	238,476	126,140	1,661,012	6,755,868
Bank of Frankfort	4,080,034	921,060	2,139,144	9,202,746	830,382	23,800	172,550	5,861,464	826,574	931,294	748,272	9,394,336
Bavarian Bank of Issue	1,785,000	206,346	15,232,714	20,001,996	7,841,624	18,326	733,516	10,517,458	519,554	65,450	306,068	20,001,996
Saxon Bank of Dresden	7,140,000	922,964	9,966,012	20,430,634	4,244,730	87,584	1,734,068	12,188,456	666,162	543,354	966,280	20,430,634
Clearing House Bank, Leipsic	714,000	499,800	666,638	1,965,404	243,712	4,760	142,562	964,614	370,328	3,094	236,334	1,965,404
City Bank of Chemnitz	121,380	30,266	120,666	1,140,020	48,076	3,094	18,326	870,842	16,184	31,416	132,082	1,140,020
Wurtemberg Bank of Issue	2,142,000	123,760	4,713,828	7,325,878	2,087,022	6,426	270,606	4,665,038	88,774	72,825	135,184	7,325,878
Bank of Baden	2,142,000	357,238	3,042,116	5,837,188	1,062,670	2,856	34,986	4,130,014	191,828	10,710	404,124	5,837,188
Bank of South Germany	3,729,936	409,598	3,706,374	8,081,528	1,279,964	13,566	155,176	4,878,048	178,976	914,634	661,164	8,081,528
Bank of Brunswick	2,499,000	92,344	607,852	4,635,285	159,936	2,856	32,368	2,440,928	542,878	.....	1,473,934	4,652,900
Bank of Commerce of Lubeck	571,200	17,850	181,594	2,043,944	74,018	1,190	48,076	1,282,582	148,750	184,212	345,338	2,084,166
Bank of Bremen	3,952,466	202,062	1,027,684	8,469,230	382,704	1,190	38,080	7,187,362	832,762	5,474	158,270	8,605,842
Total	63,863,016	9,209,886	225,245,580	373,490,782	160,180,664	5,300,736	7,184,744	159,749,170	20,203,100	9,448,600	13,905,626	375,972,646

COINAGE.

M M.—*Table showing the total of the imperial money coined in the German mints up to the 31st of August*, 1885.

Denominations of coins issued.	Amount in marks.	Amount in dollars.
Gold coins:		
Double crowns	1,440,248,220 00	342,779,076 00
Crowns	455,216,900 00	108,341,622 00
Half crowns	27,962,100 00	6,654,980 00
Total	1,923,427,220 00	457,775,678 00
Silver coins:		
Five-mark pieces	71,648,850 00	17,052,307 00
Two-mark pieces	102,510,200 00	24,397,442 00
One-mark pieces	168,702,979 00	40,151,309 00
Fifty-pence pieces	71,484,498 00	17,013,310 00
Twenty-pence pieces	27,717,004 60	6,596,647 09
Total	442,063,091 60	105,211,015 09
Nickel coins:		
Ten-pence pieces	23,502,165 90	5,593,515 48
Five-pence pieces	11,657,669 65	2,774,525 38
Total	35,159,835 55	8,368,040 86
Copper coins:		
Two-pence pieces	6,213,187 86	1,478,738 70
One-pence pieces	3,391,166 80	807,097 70
Total	9,604,354 66	2,285,836 40

EXCHANGE TAX ACT.

Besides the revenues shown in the foregoing statements the Zollverein levies also a tax on bills of exchange by selling either stamped blanks or stamps only. Such tax is collected at the following rates: 10 pfennigs for a sum not exceeding 200 marks; 20 pfennigs for a sum from 201 to 400 marks; 30 pfennigs for a sum from 401 to 600 marks; 40 pfennigs for a sum from 601 to 800 marks; 50 pfennigs for a sum from 801 to 1,000 marks; and 50 pfennigs for every additional 1,000 marks.

Since the first of October, 1885, operates also the new exchange tax act.

This bill was laid before the Reichstag in its last session by the Conservative party, with the concurrence of the Centrum party, intended to prevent to some extent the wild speculation at the German exchanges, especially in foreign stocks, bonds, and other securities.

Owing to the acquisition of the railroads by the Prussian State, capitalists were deprived of the opportunity to invest their money in domestic railroad bonds, and in buying other especially foreign values they have had sad experiences.

As a rule (exceptions not reported) the following rates are provided by said act:

(1) Five per mille of the nominal value of stocks and shares delivered, disposed, and hypothecated, &c.

(2) Two per mille of the nominal value of bonds, papers of annuities, delivered, disposed of and hypothecated, &c.

(3) One per mille of the nominal value of bonds payable to bearer.

(4) *a* One-tenth per mille on the value of the object of transaction in case of purchase of foreign bank notes, paper money, foreign coins, &c., and of securities mentioned under 1, 2, and 3.

(*b*) Two-tenths per mille on the value of the object of transaction in case purchases are made according to the usages of exchange, spot, time, lottery, and similar bargains with regard to the quantities of goods as a rule negotiated at exchange.

For transactions under 4 *a* and *b* such rates shall be paid for every full 2,000 marks, and in case of transactions with 10,000 marks and more for every full 10,000 marks.

(5) Five per cents on lots of public lotteries.

DEBT OF THE EMPIRE.

The debt of the Empire amounted on March 31, 1884, to 562,994,200 marks.

BIMETALLISM.

The question of bimetallism was recently discussed in a meeting of delegates of the very influential "Central Verbandes Deutscher Industrieller" (Central Union of German Manufacturers and Owners of Mines, Iron, and Machine Works). The disagreeing opinion of the several speakers about this matter, so much discussed now-a-days everywhere, cannot better be illustrated than by reporting the resolution passed at that meeting with all against five votes. This resolution reads in translation as follows:

Whereas different views in regard to the question of currency continue to prevail, even after to-day's discussion of the question in the meeting of the Central Union of German Manufacturers, &c.—"Whether a gold currency or an international bimetallic currency would better serve the interests of German industry"—the assembly of delegates deems it opportune to omit putting the motion submitted to a vote, but, on the other hand, to authorize inquiries to be instituted by consulting the subcommittees, and directing the chairman to take the necessary steps for this purpose.

From a semi-official notice in Berlin papers, the press seems to draw the conclusion that the German Government does not favor the abolition of the gold standard.

GERMAN RAILWAYS.

(*a*) Railroads owned by or under the control of the states at the end of September, 1885; length of lines, 30,735.43 (602 kilometers more than 1884).

(*b*) Private railroads, mostly of but little importance, 1,277.39 (211 kilometers more than 1884).

Gross earnings for the first nine months of 1885.

Class.	Gross earnings.	Earnings per kilometer.
	Marks.	*Marks.*
Railroads under (*a*)	667, 105, 395	21, 805
Private railroads (*b*)	6, 256, 023	5, 027

The capital stock invested for building and equipment of all railroads was, up to 1883, reported to be for this latter year 9,252,712,462 marks, or 263,980 marks per kilometer of roads operated.

As detailed railroad statistics are always much in arrears, I can only give some data of older reports.

For the business of 1882-'83 the total gross earnings were reported to be 969,872,909 marks, or 27,244 marks per kilometer of road operated.

Working expenses, 534,550,100 marks, or 15,236 marks per kilometer.

Surplus earnings, 435,322,809 marks, or 4.8 per cent. of the capital stock invested.

Locomotive engines	11, 408
Passenger cars	20, 932
Freight cars	238 603

POSTAL SERVICE.

The following statistics are for 1883:

Post-offices	number..	13,637
Postage received	marks..	139,276,000
Letters received	pieces..	1,014,786,000
Parcels (no value declared)	do....	80,846,000
Parcels (value declared)	do....	14,422,000
Letters (p. o. d.)	do....	8,793,000
Value	marks..	67,281,000
Letters for collection or acceptance of bills, &c	pieces..	4,348,100
Value	marks..	416,237,000
Postal orders received	pieces..	55,082,000
Value	marks..	3,284,361,000
Postal orders sent	pieces..	54,548,000
Value	marks..	3,264,727,000
Passengers conveyed by stage coaches	number..	3,493,245

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Telegraph offices	number..	11,231
Length of lines	kilometers..	76,219
Length of wire	do....	273,536
Telegrams received	number..	15,244,805
Telegrams sent	do....	15,037,303
Fees received	marks..	20,391,649

CONCLUSION.

The efforts of Germany's statesmen are chiefly directed to the solution of the question how, in view of the increasing population and the necessity of providing for the national budget, industrial development and trade can be encouraged to an extent to meet all emergencies. It is asserted that Germany's protective policy was forced upon it by restrictive measures of other nations. The suggestion of a customs union between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and other states meets with favor, but appears, however, impracticable, while Russia seems resolved to repel all approaches for a modification of its protective policy.

Leading political economists here and elsewhere look to a modification of the tariff policy of the United States as an initiatory step to a readjustment of international intercourse, which, they believe, would prove highly advantageous to us and strengthen our markets in Europe, and especially in Germany.

I close with an extract from the well-known statistician, Engel, who, in an article, "Our Daily Bread," recently published, draws the following suggestive picture:

> Only a harvest as rich as that of 1878 could furnish the German people with bread sufficient for its wants. But the population has since increased to 46,000,000, and a harvest similar to that of 1878 would not suffice to-day. If land is not plowed to a greater extent and more cereals raised, all artificial barriers to keep out foreign produce are of no avail. The German people require more bread to enable them to maintain their position before the world, to develop their mental and physical culture, and to strengthen them in their exertion for the future.

F. RAINE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, November 7, 1885.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MUELLER, OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, ON THE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF GERMANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The unsatisfactory and depressed condition of trade and industry of Germany during the year 1884 has continued with more or less severity during the year now closing, and the only source of consolation is that matters have not become any worse. When Germany broke with its traditional free-trade policy and inaugurated the system of protection, it was believed by many that a new era of industrial progress and prosperity was bound to set in, and, indeed, the introduction of the new system was followed by an unprecedented industrial extension and expansion. New industries sprang up and existing ones were improving, extending in such a manner as soon enabled them successfully to compete with those of the nations most advanced. But the reaction set in, in the modern form of industrial depression, slow sales, unprofitable prices, and hard times. No people are doing their business more economically and thriftily than the German, and without waste and extravagance; nevertheless their leading industries during the last two years have been unprofitable to the manufacturers, and, as it seems, have fully to bear their share of the hard times prevailing over almost all the industrial countries. Their anticipations of an uninterrupted progress have not been realized, nor did the new tariff system afford to their industries such protection against competition as was imagined and expected. They have discovered that the new system is two-edged, and that other countries could and would make use of it as well as they themselves, if need be, by measures of retaliation; and there is no doubt that in the near future the question relating to protection, discriminating or retaliatory tariff, will be discussed and resolved upon in the legislative bodies of the continental states, inasmuch as the people of every community or state, living close together and having almost identical interests, may be so deeply affected by the tariff laws of their neighbors that self-protection suggests itself as a matter of course.

Some people attribute the depression in business to overproduction; others, enjoying the privilege of consuming without producing, charge it to overconsumption; while others, again, to underconsumption, or, better, to the economic inability of a great class of people to supply their wants; and the equilibrium of the purchasing power is indeed so greatly disturbed that overproduction has become chronic in the face of urgent needs and of thousands struggling for bare life. In times of general prosperity, wherein the laboring and producing classes participate, no complaints will be heard of overproduction, which fact illustrates the truth that overproduction is the symptom, not, however, the cause, of a depressed state of economic affairs; and this truth will first have to be generally recognized before hopes can be entertained or proper remedy can be applied.

It is seriously to be hoped that the sanguine efforts of Governments to account for the enduring industrial depression in the presence of prodigious wealth and of wonderful facilities for prosperity will not be without good results. The situation is fraught with consequences that in the interest of civilization must be averted.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The declared value of goods exported from Germany to the United States during the year 1884-'85 was $59,768,743.79, showing a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, of $6,881,975.56. The total declared value of goods exported from the Frankfort general consulate was $26,726,919.14, showing a decrease from the preceding year of $3,677,865.25, affecting the following class of goods to the extent and per cent. given:

Articles.	Decrease.	Per cent. of decrease.	Articles.	Decrease.	Per cent. of decrease.
China, porcelain, stoneware, &c	$264,746	20	Cotton dress goods	$13,000	55
Hat-bands and ribbons	108,000	14	Corsets	28,000	5
Leather, hides, and skins	504,000	33	Decalcomania	20,000	30
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	742,000	25	Fancy paper	21,000	16
Prunes, dried fruits, &c	302,000	58	Hatters' fur	94,000	52
Silk and velvet goods	1,640,900	22	Leather goods	116,000	70
Cloth	350,000	22	Mineral water	50,000	11
Sundries	194,612	40	Music and music-strings	38,000	30
Bronze powder and leaf metal	28,000	6	Optical goods	17,000	50
Books	60,000	18	Oil and glass paintings	40,000	20
Clay pipes	13,000	25	Watches and clocks	10,000	51

The following classes of goods, on the contrary, show an increase over the preceding year:

Articles.	Increase.	Per cent. of increase.
Wine, beer, and liquors	$88,000	7
Iron and steel goods	500,000	16
Leonic goods	160,000	22
Hair	29,000	45
Glass plate	150,000	10

Declared exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the consulates subordinate thereto, during the year ended September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Aix-la-Chapelle.	Barmen.	Cologne.	Crefeld.
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper-ware	$27,450 45		$6,196 24	$35,384 07
Buttons and button stuffs, &c		$229,981 51		18,019 78
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware			60,317 08	
Cloth	921,047 69			
Cologne water			14,813 02	
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	7,065 93	140,544 22	112,930 46	32,543 77
Fancy goods and toys		132,595 09		
Glass-plate, window and mirror glass	100,023 16			
Gloves	86,024 37			
Hatbands and ribbons		412,699 69		22,546 31
Lead and spelter	18,861 88			
Leather, hides, and skins			108,360 87	
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	10,224 86	580,613 13	7,665 85	120,173 35
Machinery		20,844 01	13,213 20	570 66
Mineral water			294,663 05	
Oil and glass paintings and chromos				6,344 72
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land products, &c		15,201 13		
Pins and needles	30,153 62			
Railway rails, iron ware, steel, cutlery, &c		1,220,088 40	333,215 99	73,725 72
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c	1,787 66	1,210,036 37	298,515 21	3,270,169 50
Soaps and perfumery			7,504 80	
Sundries	6,286 30	20,380 06	28,634 57	2,053 99
Steel (manufactured) and bessemer	191,065 18		260,274 94	
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	927 07		131,427 62	21,189 09
Total	1,400,918 17	3,982,983 61	1,677,732 90	3,602,720 96
Total for preceding year	1,786,627 68	4,241,502 10	1,931,839 14	5,328,210 31
Decrease	385,709 51	258,518 49	254,106 24	1,725,489 35

Declared exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Dusseldorf.	Elberfeld.	Frankfort.	Kehl.
Books, stationery, photographs and paper-ware			$84, 401 72	$94, 989 93
Buttons and button stuffs, &c	$86, 260 71	$55, 996 69	20, 939 88	
Caps and cartridges	15, 890 96			
Clay (for pipes)			37, 652 84	
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen-ware	29, 287 48		26, 479 83	2, 485 85
Cloth			24, 953 26	
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	91, 639 18	246, 045 43	801, 989 21	108, 100 92
Fancy goods and toys			49, 373 67	
Fancy paper			1, 999 34	
Glassware (hollow), watch crystals, spectacle glasses, &c				68, 589 52
Hatters' fur			88, 211 61	
Hatbands and ribbons		143, 648 94		
Hair, prepared and raw			65, 105 39	
Hares' hair			152, 877 16	
Hops			3, 044 41	32, 113 90
Instruments			10, 721 06	
Jewelry and precious stones			11, 062 39	
Lead and spelter			10, 616 80	
Leather, hides, and skins			330, 847 62	201, 896 10
Leather goods			50, 436 79	
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	171, 801 15	265, 587 54	235, 459 19	78, 113 95
Lithographic stones and material			219 85	
Machinery	2, 574 08		37, 670 83	
Mineral water	4, 864 77		105, 623 86	
Music, musical strings and instruments			5, 841 88	448 80
Optical goods			957 90	
Oil and glass paintings and chromos	4, 745 64		7, 339 68	
Platina wire and plates			22, 649 88	
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c			101, 701 65	
Railway rails, iron ware, steel, steel cutlery, &c	690, 183 85	497, 898 53	16, 114 04	277 60
Seeds, plants, &c			45, 579 09	
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c	42, 889 70	621, 604 67	5, 303 97	132, 657 25
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco			19, 021 35	7, 015 25
Soaps and perfumery			7, 975 40	
Sundries	14, 456 11	2, 821 09	21, 337 83	22, 059 93
Steel (manufactured) and bessemer			142, 432 44	
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	1, 159 61		183, 514 99	6, 390 70
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors				4, 913 75
Total	1, 155, 753 24	1, 846, 602 89	2, 729, 456 31	760, 045 45
Total for preceding year	1, 037, 603 23	2, 024, 425 33	3, 148, 153 55	1, 055, 542 95
Increase	118, 150 01			
Decrease		177, 892 44	418, 697 24	295, 497 50

Articles.	Mannheim.	Mayence.	Munich.	Nuremberg.
Baskets and basket ware				$158, 582 90
Brushes and hair pencils				32, 035 12
Bronze powder and leaf metal			$16, 400 75	429, 663 79
Books, stationery, photographs and paperware	$5, 821 20		38, 267 59	
Clay (for pipes)		329 03		
China, glass, porcelain, stone and earthen ware	440 00	1, 306 05	5, 300 80	40, 395 33
Cotton dress goods, velvets, and furnishings	10, 240 90			
Decalcomania				43, 609 90
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	1, 082, 797 95	274, 122 16	6, 340 82	47, 544 54
Fancy goods and toys		152 24		337, 897 10
Fancy paper				97, 219 08
Glass-plate, window and mirror glass	7, 704 85			1, 426, 915 03
Gold, silver, and metal paper			31, 484 79	
Gas-burners, lava gas-tips, brass lamps				15, 921 88
Gloves	7, 123 50		90, 077 13	
Hair, prepared and raw		612 69		
Hops		80, 348 88		272, 402 15
Instruments			10, 743 14	27, 124 78
Jewelry and precious stones	281 15	200, 789 85	6, 910 93	
Lead pencils and lead for pencils				122, 848 64
Leather, hides, and skins	294, 166 95	97, 329 41		
Leonic ware				207, 432 37
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	5, 851 20			11, 530 02
Lithographic stones and materials			11, 574 27	49, 166 53
Machinery	6, 514 80	35 70		10, 203 00
Mineral water		163 53		
Music, musical strings and instruments	1, 655 75	2, 195 96	7, 265 71	20, 772 33
Optical goods				14, 287 49
Oil and glass paintings and chromos		867 51	110, 227 09	
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c	39, 961 15	24, 635 27	1, 077 15	

Declared exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Mannheim.	Mayence.	Munich.	Nuremburg.
Railway rails, iron ware, steel, cutlery, &c		$578 09		
Seeds, plants, &c		886 90		
Slates and slate pencils				$29,391 03
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, braids, &c	$1,954 10			
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	8,473 00			
Soaps and perfumery		135 83		
Statuary and sculpture			$27,353 37	
Sundries	9,223 91	11,424 72	37,974 54	45,360 07
Steel (manufactured) and bessemer		371 99	7,543 13	
Tapestry and embroidery ware, laces		54 26		52,629 09
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	183,520 80	586,244 29	8,140 82	26,909 15
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors	627 05			
Total	1,666,358 26	1,281,584 36	416,682 13	3,519,933 32
Total for preceding year	1,699,865 32	1,170,335 43	613,656 54	3,457,395 69
Increase		111,248 93		62,537 63
Decrease	33,507 06		196,974 41	

Articles.	Sonneberg.	Stuttgart.	Total.
Baskets and basket ware	$10,921 80		$169,504 70
Brushes and hair pencils			32,035 12
Bronze powder and leaf metal			446,066 54
Books, stationery, photographs, and paperware		20,262 19	312,773 39
Buttons and button stuffs, &c		517 76	411,716 33
Caps and cartridges			15,890 96
Clay (for pipes)			37,981 87
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	621,669 23		787,681 65
Cotton dress goods, velvets, and furnishings			10,240 90
Corsets		538,625 07	538,625 07
Cloth			946,000 95
Cologne water			14,813 02
Decalcomania			43,609 90
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, &c	30,180 72	96,451 13	3,078,296 44
Fancy goods and toys	635,915 63	2,446 53	1,158,380 26
Fancy paper			99,218 42
Glass-plate, window and mirror glass			1,534,643 04
Glassware (hollow), watch crystals, spectacle glasses, &c			68,589 52
Gold, silver, and metal paper			31,484 79
Gas-burners, lava gas-tips, brass lamps	2,084 79		18,006 67
Gloves	3,897 10		187,122 10
Hatters' fur			88,211 61
Hatbands and ribbons			578,894 94
Hair, prepared and raw			65,718 08
Hares' hair			152,877 16
Hops			387,999 34
Instruments		3,146 65	51,735 63
Jewelry and precious stones		1,845 95	220,890 27
Lead pencils and lead for pencils			122,848 64
Lead and spelter			29,478 68
Leather, hides, and skins		5,495 81	1,938,096 76
Leather goods			50,436 79
Leonic ware			207,432 87
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	414,856 26	33,241 36	1,935,117 86
Lithographic stones and materials			60,960 75
Machinery			91,626 28
Mineral water	12,275 14		417,589 85
Music, musical strings and instruments		31,141 48	69,313 91
Optical goods			15,245 39
Oil and glass paintings and chromos		5,066 67	134,591 31
Platina wire and plates			22,649 88
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, &c		57,460 00	240,036 35
Pins and needles			30,153 62
Railway rails, iron ware, steel, cutlery, &c	33,736 09		2,865,818 31
Seeds, plants, &c	39,643 53		86,109 52
Slates and slate pencils	22,640 06		52,031 09
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and braids, &c			5,597,918 43
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	6,985 51		41,495 11
Soaps and perfumery			15,616 03
Statuary and sculpture			27,353 37
Sundries	6,860 07	30,584 50	258,457 69
Steel (manufactured) and bessemer			601,687 68
Tapestry and embroidery ware, laces		657 86	53,341 21
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquor	7,581 00	6,115 60	1,163,120 74
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors		3,842 05	9,382 85
Total	1,849,246 93	836,900 61	26,726,919 14
Total for preceding year	2,006,102 85	903,524 27	30,404,784 39
Decrease	156,855 92	66,623 66	3,677,865 25

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the principal imports into Germany from the United States of America from January 1, 1885, to September 30, 1885, inclusive.

Articles.	Weight (100 kilo. net).	Articles.	Weight (100 kilo. net).
Guano	437	Machinery:	
Cotton, raw	271,427	Chiefly of cast iron	1,939
Dyewood extracts	5,972	Chiefly of wood	718
Dyewood	15,298	Chiefly of wrought iron	62
Animal charcoal	3,267	Chiefly of other metals	140
Turpentine oil	16,395	Wine	93
Lead and copper ore	3,746	Beer	86
Iron ore	1,909	Meat, fresh, prepared	1,997
Wheat	278,295	Fish	9
Rye	90,721	Herring, salt	12
Oats	888	Coffee, raw	9,508
Legumes	1,286	Cocoa	21
Barley	1,988	Fruit, dried	1,478
Rape, rape seed	2,840	Starch	305
Linseed	133	Peeled grain	180
Corn	381,458	Flour	1,268
Potatoes	53	Rice	88
Clover seed	4,607	Cooking salt	31
Fruit, fresh	5,979	Sirup	235
Feathers, bed, raw	62	Tobacco leaves	24,868
Bristles	98	Cigars	35
Calf-skins	139	Smoking tobacco	24
Raw cow-hides	4,533	Raw sugar	139,188
Dry hides	944	Linseed oil	118
Raw horse-hides	655	Olive oil	20
Horns, animal	546	Palm oil	301
Tanbark	264	Lard	87,717
Lumber	109,530	Stearine, paraffine	4,107
Lumber, sawed	90,158	Tallow	876
Hard furniture	504	Pap	210
Sewing machines	2,231	Petroleum	1,137,518
Other machines, and parts	2,859	Mineral lubricating oil	28,738
Gutta-percha	56	Turpentine	161,264
Copper, raw	5,449	Hogs	*13
Leather	339	Sheep-wool	147
Sole leather	482		

* Number.

In comparing the imports with exports it will be seen that whereas the exports to the United States consist almost entirely of manufactured goods, the value of which is in great part made up of labor, the imports from the United States are confined to agricultural, mineral, animal, and vegetable products, as grains, woods, lumber, ore, meats, fruit, petroleum, lard, raw sugar, tobacco-leaves, coffee, turpentine, and cotton.

The only goods into which manufacturing and labor enter largely are lubricating oil, sewing and other machines; the lubricating oil imported during the last nine months amounting to 2,873,800 kilograms, and the machinery to 794,900 kilograms. The iron wares imported from the United States for the last nine months amounted to about 100 tons, only one-twentieth of what was exported to the United States. A large percentage of the goods exported to the United States consists of articles of luxury; it is therefore gratifying to observe that this class of goods was most affected by the decrease.

The American watch and clock manufactories deserve to be congratulated upon their progress, since the export from Germany to the United States of this class of goods has decreased 50 per cent. last year, amounting now to but little. The works of the American clocks and watches are highly esteemed here.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES IN GERMANY AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The exports from Germany of dyes, drugs, and chemicals to the United States amounts to the large sum of $4,247,007, three millions of which are shipped from the Frankfort general consulate district. This branch of industry has been proportionately less affected by the prevailing depression than any other. Most manufactories engaged in the production of these kinds of goods are doing a profitable business, some paying high dividends. The largest factories are located at Frankfort, Höchst, and Ludwigshafen, and may be termed model establishments. Their success is in a large degree due to the fact: First, that they are superintended and managed by chemists of scientific attainments and practical experience; secondly, that they employ certain new and as yet secret chemical processes by which the expense of production is considerably diminished; thirdly, that the management is run upon a simple and economic plan. Taking into consideration that the waste products out of which many of these articles are produced are much more abundant and cheaper in the United States than here, the question naturally arises, why cannot these goods be manufactured, I will not say more cheaply, but simply manufactured in the United States? It appears to me that the high development of mechanical art will be closely followed by a high development of chemical science and that in the next twenty-five years the material-saving chemical methods will play the same important part that the labor-saving machines have been playing in the last quarter century. Chemical discoveries and inventions are already crowding upon one another, cheaper in production, and it may be presumed that patentees of chemical improvements will soon assume the highest position in the approaching age of chemistry.

EMIGRATION.

Exhibit No. 2, herewith following, shows that the emigration from Germany to the United States during the first nine months of the present year has fallen off 40 per cent. as against the same period of 1884, 58 per cent. against 1883, 80 per cent. against 1882, and over 100 per cent. against 1881, while it has exceeded that of the years extending from 1872 to 1881. It also shows that the emigration is in direct proportion to the extent of prosperity of the United States In other words, the ups and downs in the business of the United States are reflected by the fluctuation of emigration thither, clearly contradicting the new theory lately announced by the leading German statesmen in the Reichstag, that good and prosperous times at home (Germany) were stimulating emigration. If this theory were correct, the steady decrease of German emigration during the last four years would indicate a steady decline of prosperity in Germany during this period, which fact, however, is not admitted.

In connection with this subject of emigration, it should be observed that emigration from this country to the United States is far from being encouraged. It is natural that Germany should feel loth to lose so many of her children annually, so that no one can object to a policy of discountenancing emigration in general; but why it should be that German emigration is sought to be diverted from the United States in favor of some other country is inconceivable.

A few days ago at a lecture upon the subject of emigration this prejudice against emigration to the United States was well illustrated.

The lecturer made the assertion that Germans emigrating to the United States were forever lost to their mother country, by becoming, body and soul, Americanized; that Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul region) was the land to which German emigrants should go. So great was the effect of the depicted Brazilian advantages, that an association was formed to expedite the scheme.

I have vainly tried to account for the prevalence of this feeling. The fact that the United States aid in furnishing the German people with cheaper bread and meat, and with better and cheaper light, should certainly furnish no ground for ill-will. Nor is it reasonable to believe that $25,000,000 annually spent and expended by Americans traveling or residing in Germany could engender such feeling of unfriendliness. During the summer season 10,000 Americans passed through Frankfort. The number of Americans sojourning in Germany can be reasonably estimated at 40,000 during the summer, expending at the least calculation from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000. Adding to this the amount spent annually by the 30,000 to 50,000 residing for a longer period within the German domain, the sum estimated above is anything but excessive.

The vigorous enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of paupers into the United States has served, and will hereafter serve, a good purpose. Emigrant agents and emigrant shippers have become cautious not to come into conflict with the law, and they find it to their own interest to discountenance attempts for pauper-emigration.

EXHIBIT 2.—*Transatlantic emigration from the German Empire via German ports and Antwerp from January* 1, 1885, *to September* 30, 1885, *inclusive; also, comparison with the same period of previous years.*

From what state.	Transatlantic emigrants.		From what state.	Transatlantic emigrants.	
	September, 1885.	January 1 to September 30, 1885.		September, 1885.	January 1 to September 30, 1885.
Prussia:			Saxony	319	2,510
Province East Prussia	103	1,266	Wurtemberg	505	4,508
Province West Prussia	413	8,129	Baden	333	2,996
Province Brandenburg and Berlin	554	5,310	Hesse	353	2,175
Province Pomerania	454	9,742	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	159	1,165
Province Posen	480	8,698	Saxe-Weimar	45	348
Province Silesia	222	2,333	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	12	193
Province Saxony	176	1,743	Oldenburg	161	1,230
Province Silesia-Holstein	375	5,466	Brunswick	34	236
Province Hanover	941	7,964	Saxe Meiningen	32	264
Province Westphalia	288	2,237	Saxe-Altenburg	4	71
Province Hesse-Nassau	421	3,124	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	33	243
Province Rhineland	315	3,216	Anhalt	20	100
Hohenzollern	10	80	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	22	74
Prussia, not specially stated	.....	43	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	15	124
			Waldeck	12	181
Total for Prussia	4,752	59,351	Reuss (old line)	2	40
			Reuss (young line)	8	87
Bavaria:			Schaumburg-Lippe	19	65
Bavaria, right bank of Rhine	806	6,824	Lippe	46	299
Government Province Palatinate	162	1,744	Lubeck	5	121
			Bremen	139	817
Total for Bavaria	968	8,568	Hamburg	224	1,688
			Alsace-Lorraine	24	637
			Germany, not specially stated	1	89
			Total German Empire	8,247	88,180

Transatlantic emigration from the German Empire via German ports, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Years.	Transatlantic emigrants.	
	In September.	From January 1 to September 30.
1884	11,092	122,845
1883	14,753	133,954
1882	15,530	160,966
1881	17,545	172,584
1880	11,669	79,957
1879	3,334	25,546
1878*	2,219	19,758
1877*	2,140	17,848
1876*	2,577	22,751
1875†	2,787	25,405
1874†	4,104	37,201
1873†	7,114	84,962
1872†	10,730	96,243

* Including emigrants from Luxemburg via Antwerp.
† Including emigrants from Luxemburg via German ports and Antwerp.

AGRICULTURE.

No official statistical information touching the crop matters of Germany of the year 1885 are given to the public as yet, and according to usage none are to be expected before another year has expired; but the harvests in the Prussian monarchy are characterized as follows:

Wheat and rye: Fair average of thrash and straw, excepting Königsberg, Potsdam, Frankfort, and Stralsund, in which districts the wheat and rye crop is below, and in the districts of Osnabrück, Wiesbaden, and Cologne, somewhat above average.

Barley and oats yielded a fair average crop, with the exception of the districts of Marienwerden, Frankfort, Cassel, Hildesheim, and Trier, in which the harvest outcome was less favorable and below average, while Erfurt, Osnabrück, Wiesbaden, and Cologne made up the shortcomings of the former district.

The potato crop, as a whole, has turned out well, although unsatisfactory in the districts of Königsberg, Danzig, and Kolslin.

The sugar-beet harvest is far below average, excepting the districts Liegnitz and Magdeburg, from which a fair crop is reported.

The hay and fodder crop has turned out from fair to good.

Fruits were a fair average crop; pears, plums, and prunes were abundant.

It is generally supposed that the crops of the present year, taking all in all, were not above an average and did not fully equal those of 1884.

PRICES OF GRAIN.

Farmers and those engaged in agricultural pursuits complain bitterly of the low prices. They had expected that the increased tariff rate would surely protect them against prevailing low prices, but failed in their expectations, prices being lower than at any time since 1880.

By the law of May, 1885, the duties on grains were raised:

		Marks.
On wheat	per 100 kilograms	1 to 3
On rye	do	1 to 3
On oats	do	1 to 1½
On barley	do	½ to 1½

Being equivalent to an ad valorem duty, at present low prices, on wheat and rye, of 20 per cent.; on oats and barley, of 12 per cent.; and on a

bushel of wheat, 19 7/11 cents; rye, 17½ cents; oats, 5¼ cents, and of barley 7 9/16.

The decline of prices of grain has steadily continued from year to year since 1881, as shown by the following statement:

Average prices in the month of September.

[In marks per 100 kilograms.]

Grain.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Wheat	219	204	186	162	152
Rye	195	192	144	143	133
Barley	182	181	132	133	129
Oats	150	132	128	131	125

Potatoes, exercising a great influence upon the prices of other articles of food, are also 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than during the previous year.

MARKET PRICES IN FRANKFORT.

The market prices in September, 1885, at Frankfort, of grain, flour, potatoes, beef, veal, petroleum, and other products, in dollars and cents, were:

Market prices.

Articles.	September, 1885.	Articles.	September, 1885.
Wheat, per bushel	$1 11	Rye flour, per pound	$0 03
Rye, do	92	Lentils, do	04
Barley, do	79	Rye bread, do	02 4/11
Potatoes, do	26	Butter, do	20 4/11
Oats, do	53	Whole roast coffee, do	30 4/11
Beef, per pound	13 11/11	Eggs, per dozen	17
Veal, do	12	Milk, per liter	04
Mutton, do	12 7/11	Petroleum, do	65 8/11
Pork, do	12 4/11	Coal, per ton	8 80
Teas, do	03	Hay, do	12 80
Wheat flour, do	04 4/11	Straw, do	8 72
Beans, do	03		

As things appear from the German standpoint, it is not likely that prices of breadstuffs will change for the better as long as the present business depression continues. It may be well for transatlantic farmers and grain growers to understand that Governments on this side of the ocean will spare no efforts to open shorter avenues and secure cheaper freight for imports of Hungarian and Russian wheat. The ship and railroad interests, as a matter of course, will cheerfully assist and support the Government in any important enterprise by which their business and earnings will and must be increased.

The larger continental farmers look with amazement at the great import of foreign wheat, and will demand duties to be raised high enough, if need be, to amount to prohibition, and nothing can be said with any degree of certainty as to what changes the duties upon imports of agricultural products will have to undergo.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN WINES.

The vintage of 1885 along the borders of the Rhine and throughout Rhein-Hesse, Rhein-Bavaria, is almost a total failure; the prospects for a good harvest were frustrated by cold rains during September and October. The grapes, promising as they were, rotted and fell off before they had fully ripened. In some localities there was but a one-third crop, and that of an inferior quality. The loss hereby sustained by the wine growers and the people in general in these regions, is an immense one, as may be judged from the fact that the area of vintage in Germany comprises 335,000 acres of valuable land in a high state of cultivation and that thousands of wine growers derive their whole support and their only means of subsistence from the products of their vineyards, to the cultivation of which all their time is devoted. Fortunately these wine-growing districts had vintages good in quantity and fair in quality in 1883 and 1884. Notwithstanding this failure and the fact that the harvests of the last five years were below the average in quantity, the prices of wines are low and trade is dull. This inactivity in trade is attributed to the decrease of exports to the United States, which exports have fallen off 50 per cent. compared with former years, especially with those preceding the change from ad valorem duty to specific. California wines, as well as native Catawba and Delaware wines, have also in great measure replaced the German wines. Just as German farmers dread the competition of American grains, so in like manner German growers of and dealers in wines are now alarmed at the great progress that the culture of wine has undergone in America. The prices of wines of the years 1883 and 1884 average from 600 to 800 marks per thousand liters.

THE GERMAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

The German official statistics show that within the boundaries of the German Empire 48,380 acres of land are devoted to the cultivation and raising of the tobacco plant. The number of lots or patches employed are 242,461, viz: 116,486 lots of less than one-tenth of an acre, and 125,975 lots above one-tenth of an acre. Number of tobacco planters, 175,389. There were 4,000 acres less under cultivation in 1885 than in the previous year. Tobacco crop for 1883-'84, 39,016 tons; value, deducting taxes, $4,200,000; average price per ton, $195.

Growers of tobacco are dissatisfied with the present tax upon tobacco, complaining that it is so high that the duty imposed upon imported tobacco affords no protection to the home grower. As a result the cheap tobacco of Sumatra is imported in large quantities, lowering the prices of the home product.

The following figures show that the tax upon tobacco is so high that it needs must bear heavily on the grower:

Net amounts realized.

Years.	Marks.	Per head.
1881-'82	36, 665, 000	.81
1882-'83	32, 636, 000	.72
1883-'84	37, 003, 000	.81

The tax collected for 1885 is 10,700,000 marks. It is estimated at 3,000,000 marks for the year 1886, in anticipation that the tax will be lowered by the present Reichstag. This high tax explains why the area devoted to the growth of tobacco has been decreased by 4,000 acres during the last year, and promises to decrease still more during the next year.

LANDS AND FORESTS OF GERMANY.

Land.—Area of land devoted to agriculture, 78,405,000 acres; apportioned into holdings of 2½ acres and less, 1,950,000; of 2½ to 25 acres, 20,225,000; of 25 to 250 acres, 37,000,000; of 250 acres and more, 19,000,000; comprising, meadow land, 14,000,000 acres; cereal, vineyard, and gardening land, 64,000,000 acres, viz, cereals and legumes, 37,000,000; vegetables, 10,000,000; fodder, 6,000,000; pastures, 8,100,000; gardening, 1,030,000; vintage, 335,000; rape, 330,000; flax, 270,000; hemp, 37,000; hops, 112,000; sugar beet, 837,000; chicory, 25,000.

Area of land occupied for house-lots, yards, roads, and highways, and covered by streams, 6,800,000 acres.

Pasture, heath, and poor land, 12,000,000 acres.

Forests and wood: Deciduous (leaf-bearing, 40 per cent. of which is bush), 12,000,000 acres; coniferous (pine), 22,000,000 acres.

Number of farms and farm lots into which the whole of the said 64,000,000 acres of arable land is parceled out: Of 2½ acres and less, 2,323,316; 2½ to 25 acres, 2,274,096; 25 to 150, 653,941; 150 and more, 24,991; total, 5,276,344.

This statement shows that the area of land devoted to agriculture in the German Empire amounts to 78,000,000 acres, of which 14,000,000 are meadows, leaving 64,000,000 acres which are parceled out into 5,276,344 farms and farm lots, to be used for gardening and farming proper.

Forests compose one-fourth of the whole, and their extent is nearly equal to one-half of the agricultural land. This ratio between agricultural and forest land is considered to be appropriate, subserving best the scientific principles of agriculture and national economy.

Germany's pride in its forests is well justified, and the importance attached by the Government to the preservation of the same is illustrated by the great care it bestows upon them and by the liberality it displays in providing for their protection.

A separate and distinct department of the Government is intrusted with the care, surveillance, and protection of the forest economy. Only such men are employed in the forest service as have been especially trained and educated in forestry. Private persons cannot possibly bestow better care upon their gardens, lawns, and parks than German foresters do upon the public forests, and in consequence thereof German forests are cleaned, trimmed, and managed like large pleasure parks, forming a great attraction to lovers of natural beauties.

HARVEST STATISTICS.

The following table shows the total production of agriculture in the German Empire from 1878 to 1884, inclusive, and the area of land devoted to agriculture in 1884:

Production of agriculture in the German Empire.	Area of land under cultivation in 1884.	Total crop.	
		1878-'83, average of six years.	1884.
Grain, all kinds:	*Hectares.*	1,000 *kilos.*	1,000 *kilos.*
Wheat	1,918,952	2,365,771	2,478,853
Rye	5,831,862	5,812,251	5,450,992
Barley	1,735,265	2,165,320	2,229,598
Oats	3,768,327	4,253,156	4,236,665
Spelt	376,698	458,452	480,577
Buckwheat	217,907	150,729	138,370
Legumes:			
Peas	409,539	382,216	305,333
Beans	144,240	180,340	198,326
Vetches	160,888	152,219	127,667
Supines	161,563	169,771	116,150
Vegetables:			
Potatoes	2,907,630	21,738,401	24,019,601
Beets	373,493	6,618,336	6,788,233
Turnips, &c	468,472	3,487,053	3,845,758
Rape, hops, and wine:			
Rape	134,082	181,045	150,323
Hops	46,690	22,235	28,870
Wine	119,974	*1,941,797	*2,978,916
Clover seed	77,948	†14,498	†16,581
Hay (clover)	1,797,669	†6,347,034	†5,637,250
Hay (meadow)	5,904,184	†19,432,093	†17,350,503

* Hectoliter. † Tons.

Increase.—The yield of wheat, 2,478,833 tons, exceeds the average yield of the six preceding years by 113,000 tons; barley, by 64,000 ton; potatoes, by 2,200,000 tons; beets, by 170,000 tons; spelt, by 22,000 tons; beans, by 18,000 tons: turnips, by 260,000 tons; hops, by 6,600 tons; clover-seed, by 2,000 tons; wine, by 1,000,000 hectoliters.

Decrease.—Rye shows a decrease of 362,000 tons; buckwheat, 12,000 tons; peas, 77,000 tons; vetches, 24,000 tons; supines, 53,000 tons; rape, 31,000 tons; clover hay, 700,000 tons; and hay, 2,000,000 tons.

All in all the total crops of Germany have remained about stationary during the last six years, and as agriculturists are doing their best to increase the yield by raising the productiveness of the land to its utmost, we can conclude that the limit has almost been reached, knowing that no foot of arable land is lying idle.

CROP YIELDS PER ACRE IN GERMANY.

The average crops per acre in Germany during the years 1878 to 1883 and the yield for 1884 are as follows:

Articles.	1878-'83.		1884.	
	Pounds.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Bushels.
Wheat	1,032	17⅛	1,032	17⅛
Rye	792	14 1/56	744	13⅜
Oats	912	28½	896	27
Barley	1,056	22	1,032	21½
Buckwheat	504	12	512	12⅛
Potatoes	6,240	104	6,608	110⅛

WHEAT SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

The calculated demand and supply of wheat for the year 1885 in Europe and Asia are:

Countries.	Supply.	Demand.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Group I:	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
England, Belgium, Holland, and France..	310, 790, 000	470, 000, 000	.....	160, 000, 000
Group II:				
Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, and Balkan States	476, 000, 000	480, 000, 000	.....	4, 000, 000
Group III:				
Germany, Austria, Roumania, Hungary, and Switzerland	262, 056, 000	257, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	.....
Group IV:				
Russia	260, 000, 000	220, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	.....
Group V:				
Asia, Syria, Persia, and India	440, 000, 000	258, 000, 000	82, 000, 600	.....
Total	.....	.....	127, 000, 000	164, 000, 000
Deficit	.....	.....	.....	37, 000, 000

GERMAN MERCHANT MARINE.

Merchant fleet of Germany as registered January, 1884—the official report for 1884-'85 not being yet obtainable—is as follows:

Whole number of sea-going vessels above 50 tons, 4,315, viz: Sailing vessels, 3,712; steamships, 603; total 4,315; of a total tonnage of 1,269,477 tons, namely:

Registered tonnage.	No.	Registered tonnage.	No.
Under 100	1, 967	600 to 800	188
100 to 200	486	800 to 1,000	126
200 to 300	504	1,000 to 1,400	184
300 to 400	384	1,400 to 2,000	70
400 to 500	260	Over 2,000	28
500 to 600	153		

Sail.—Of the 3,712 sailing vessels, were, 4 masts, 1; 3 masts, 1,128; 2 masts, 1,861; 1 mast, 722; iron vessels, 164; wood vessels, 3,539.

Steam.—Of the 603 steamships, were, screw-steamers, 558; paddle-wheel, 44; hydrometer, 1; iron steamships, 591; wood steamships, 12.

Total number and tonnage of registered German sailing vessels and steamships during the years from 1874 *to* 1884.

January 1—	Sailing vessels.		Steamships.		Total.	
	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.	Number.	Registered tonnage.
1874	4, 242	866, 092	253	167, 633	4, 495	1, 033, 725
1875	4, 303	878, 385	299	189, 998	4, 602	1, 068, 383
1876	4, 426	901, 313	319	183, 569	4, 745	1, 084, 882
1877	4, 491	922, 704	318	180, 946	4, 809	1, 103, 650
1878	4, 469	934, 556	336	183, 379	4, 805	1, 117, 935
1879	4, 453	949, 467	351	179, 662	4, 804	1, 129, 129
1880	4, 403	974, 943	374	196, 343	4, 774	1, 171, 286
1881	4, 246	965, 767	414	215, 758	4, 660	1, 181, 525
1882	4, 051	942, 759	458	251, 648	4, 509	1, 194, 407
1883	3, 855	915, 446	515	311, 204	4, 370	1, 226, 650
1884	3, 712	894, 778	603	374, 699	4, 315	1, 269, 477

The above table shows that since 1881 sailing vessels of iron have steadily increased and those built of wood have diminished, and that iron steamships increased in number, while those of iron and wood have diminished somewhat.

Composition of German merchant ships.

SAILING VESSELS.

January 1—	Iron.	Hard wood.	Soft wood.	Hard and soft wood.	Hard wood and iron.	Chief material unknown.	Total.
1881	116	4,062	29	34	2	3	4,246
1882	133	3,847	29	35	2	5	4,051
1883	147	3,611	22	65	6	4	3,855
1884	164	3,462	21	56	8	1	3,712

STEAM SHIPS.

1881	397	14	1	1	1		414
1882	444	12		1	1		458
1883	504	11					515
1884	591	12					603

Inland navigation.—River, canal, and coast vessels, total 18,845; of iron, 1,615.

GERMAN SEAMEN.

The following tables show the changes that have taken place in the manning in general during the last four years:

Number of men regularly engaged.

January 1—	On sailing vessels.	On steamships.	Total.
1881	31,003	8,657	39,660
1882	29,593	9,516	39,109
1883	28,094	10,973	39,061
1884	26,937	12,687	39,615

Average manning required for the service of one sailing vessel and one steamship; also the average tonnage connected with the manning.

January 1—	Average manning.		Average tonnage.	
	Sailing vessels.	Steam vessels.	Sailing vessels.	Steam vessels.
1881	7.3	20.9	227	521
1882	7.3	20.8	233	549
1883	7.3	21.2	237	604
1884	7.3	21.0	241	621

GERMAN POST AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

Statistics of the post and telegraph department of the German Empire (exclusive of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, which two states have their separate post administration).

1.	Number of post-offices	13,405
	Class 1	517
	Class 2	564
	Class 3	2,702
	Post agencies	4,768
	Post-relief offices	4,400
	Independent city offices	139
	Not independent offices	251
2.	Number of telegraph offices	7,527
	Increase over last year	919
3.	Number of places where post stamps are being sold	11,139
4.	Number of drop-letter boxes	56,232
5.	Amount of letters, packages, and post pieces mailed	1,716,277,125
	Letters	701,000,000
	Postal cards	213,000,000
	Printed matter	201,000,000
	Sample goods	16,000,000
	Postal orders	53,000,000
	"Collect on delivery" letters	3,000,000
	Message letters	5,000,000
	Newspapers	415,000,000
	Sundries	22,000,000
6.	Number of packages and money-orders mailed	87,096,510
	Packages with declared value	2,563,370
	Letters with declared value	6,949,150
	Packages without declared value	77,583,990
7.	Total sum of money forwarded by mail ..... marks..	15,543,000,000
8.	Total weight of mail matter ..... kilograms..	331,000,000
9.	Number of passengers conveyed by post wagons	2,287,510

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

10.	Gross receipts ..... marks..	*166,207,128
	Total expenditures ..... do....	142,165,496
	Excess of receipts over expenditures. (Against 21,172,406 marks of last year.) ..... marks ..	24,041,632
11.	Number of all officials and employés. (An increase against last year of 3,587.)	77,980

The business of the current year shows an increase of about 5 per cent. over last year, and the surplus is 2,869,226 marks greater than that of the year previous.

The institution of express companies, in the American sense, is not known in Germany; the bulk of the forwarding business is done here by the post department, and, as it is claimed, with great profit to the Government.

The control and management of the telegraph by the General Government has proved to be beneficial to state and people alike. The amount of business has increased considerably during the year. The excess of receipts over expenditures during the current year amounted to 24,000,000 of marks, showing a surplus over the previous year of 3,000,000 of marks.

*One hundred and fifty million ninety-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-six marks of the above amount of gross receipts derived from postage and telegraph charges.

GERMAN RAILWAYS.

The following statement gives the cost of construction, the rolling stock, and the earnings of the railroads in 1882–'83:

Length of track in kilometers:	
State railways	25,186
Railways owned by private companies, but managed by Government	3,423
Railways owned and managed by private companies	6,471
Total	35,080
Earnings:	
Passenger	254,016,978
Freight	653,111,659
Otherwise	62,744,272
Total	969,872,909
Earnings per kilometer	27,644
Expenses (marks):	
Total	534,550,100
Per kilometer	15,236
Net earnings (marks):	
Total	435,322,809
Per kilometer	12,780
In per cent. of capital invested	4.80
Cost of construction and equipment (marks):	
Total cost	9,252,714,464
Cost per kilometer	263,980
Rolling stock:	
Locomotives	11,408
Passenger cars	20,932
Freight cars	238,603

It will be seen that 25,086 kilometers of road are owned by the Government, and of the remaining 9,894 kilometers of road owned by private companies the Government manages 3,423 kilometers, so that but 6,471 kilometers of road remain to be managed by the companies themselves.

The net earnings during the year were 12,780 marks per kilometer, yielding a dividend of 4.8 per cent. on the money invested. The average dividend for the ten years preceding was about 5 per cent., and never went below 4.25 per cent.

From the beginning of the fiscal year to the end of October the receipts of the railway revenue amounted to 28,043,500 marks, a decrease of 415,622 marks.

The management is very strict, bordering upon military discipline.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

The number of factories and workshops of the fifteen leading cities (above 100,000 inhabitants) amounts to 364,780, employing 1,055,829 men; the number of workshops to every 1,000 inhabitants being 112.6 and the number of employés 307.2, giving an average of 2.9 employés to every workshop. In regard to the entire Empire, the number of workshops to every 1,000 inhabitants is 79.8; the number of employés 164.9, giving an average of 2.5 employés to every workshop.

Textile exports.—Official returns issued on the subject show that during the first nine months of the years 1884 and 1885 the textile exports were as follows:

Description.	1885.	1884.
	100 *kilos.*	100 *kilos.*
Solid cotton goods	99,477	113,760
Non-solid cotton goods, cotton laces, and embroidery	8,293	6,829
Cotton hose and braids, &c	70,717	68,307
Linen goods of all kinds	25,138	25,500
Silk and half silk goods	36,133	42,050
Woolen goods, except carpets	191,613	192,989
Total	431,371	449,435

Silk conditioning.—The following is a return of the above for October and preceding periods at Crefeld and Elberfeld:

Cities.	October, 1885.		January 1 to October 31, 1885.		January 1 to October 31, 1884.	
	Number.	Kilos.	Number.	Kilos.	Number.	Kilos.
Crefeld	661	41,712	5,053	353,861	6,116	406,014
Elberfeld	301	18,217	2,825	159,010	3,177	192,909

Leather industry.—In the interest of the German forest industry, tanners had to submit to a duty on oak bark. Naturally, tanners were opposed to this, but after deliberate consultation they agreed to it with the understanding that the duty on leather would be increased sufficiently to compensate for this duty upon bark. So the bill putting a duty upon oak bark was passed by the Reichstag, although Germany itself did not then produce an amount sufficient to satisfy the home demand. The reports of boards of trade in the large tanning districts are now complaining of this duty. The Government and protectionists expected that bark being thus protected would soon be produced in quantities sufficient to meet the demand. As the duty upon leather was not raised, tanners are clamoring for an increase of such duty on all kinds of leather, declaring that the consumer can bear all duties, that upon raw material as well as that upon manufactured goods.

It might be safely predicted that the next session of the Reichstag will be petitioned and urged by tanners, as well as by many other branches of industry, to increase the present duties, believing that all business depressions can be relieved by the imposition of high duties.

GERMAN STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

The convention between the German Government and the North German Lloyd, of Bremen, respecting the subsidizing of mail services to be undertaken by the latter, has received official sanction. It includes thirty-four articles. Lloyd binds itself to establish and work the following lines for fifteen successive years:

(*a*) For the trade with East Asia—(1) a line from Bremerhaven to China, by way of a Dutch or Belgian port (the choice of which lies at the dis-

cretion of the imperial chancellor), Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, to Shanghai; (2) a junction line from Hong-Kong by way of Yokohama, Hiogo, a port in Corea, whose choice likewise rests with the chancellor, and Nagasaki back to Hong-Kong.

(*b*) For the trade with Australia—(1) a line from Bremerhaven to the mainland of Australia, by way of a Dutch or Belgian port (to be chosen by the Chancellor), Port Said, Suez, Aden, Tschagos Islands, Adelaide, Melbourne, to Sydney; (2) a junction line from Sydney, by way of the Fonga Islands, to Apia (Samoa Islands) and back to Sydney.

(*c*) A branch line from Trieste, by way of Brindisi, to Alexandria. The extension of the line, b 1, from Sydney to Brisbane remains with the North German Lloyd.

The imperial chancellor reserves to himself throughout the power to approve or disapprove of the arrangements for voyages, times, speed, postal dispatches, as well as the forwarding of passengers. Thirteen voyages each way are to be made yearly by the East Asian and Australian lines at intervals of four weeks, and twenty-six voyages are to be made by the Mediterranean line in each direction to the junction of the lines to and from East Asia and Australia. The East Asian voyages are to be made at a speed of at least 12 knots, the Australian at a speed of at least 11½ knots, and the Mediterranean at one of at least 12 knots. Co-operation with the imperial postal department, for the forwarding of mails between Alexandria and Suez by rail, is stipulated for, and maximum delays are fixed. Failure to observe the table of voyages without sufficient reason is punishable by penalties of from 1,000 to 5,000 marks; while delays without proper cause have a penalty of 50 marks per hour.

The Lloyd must provide five steamships for the East Asian and Australian lines, one for the branch line, a reserve steamer for the second line, and two steamers for the Mediterranean line, all at its own cost; and of these vessels at least six must be built specially, and the three others be ready for sailing within eighteen months of the conclusion of the agreement. All the steamers must, in construction and arrangement—especially in regard to the security, convenience, and comfort of passengers—be equal to vessels running on the same line belonging to other nations. These matters are stipulated for down to the smallest details. Passengers are to be forwarded in three classes, and an experienced physician must be attached to each vessel. The chancellor can modify these conditions in respect to the branch line. The gross register of the steamers is particularly stipulated. The new vessels must be built in German yards of German material, the plans being first approved by the chancellor. The coal supply is, as far as practicable, to be produced in this country, and all the vessels must be approved by experts to be named by the chancellor, who is able to declare a ship unfit for the purposes in view.

High penalties (400 marks per day, of delay in executing the contract) are fixed for neglect on the part of the contractors to carry out their undertakings. The contractors are bound to supply within eighteen months a substitute for a lost vessel. All steamers are to fly the German flag. The requirements respecting the forwarding of mails and the position of postal officers on ships are very searching. All receipts arising from the postal service belong to the Empire. The contractors are to be fully responsible for the forwarding of the mails, and for damage arising through mishap at sea (except it be a natural occurrence), through the acts or negligence of the contractors, their employés, or

ships' crews, or through the acts of passengers traveling by any vessel. The tariff for the forwarding of goods is to be the same for Hamburg and Bremen.

All persons employed in connection with the mail service are, if practicable, to be German subjects. The contractors are bound to convey officers in the service of the Empire or of states, relief crews, returned crews, either sick or time expired, together with weapons, ammunition, equipments, or supplies for the Imperial navy, at 20 per cent. under the tariff. For the mobilization of the navy the chancellor has power to take over the steamers at their full value, or to hire and pay proper compensation. The sale or loan of a steamer to a foreign power must be by permission of the chancellor. The stipulations concerning the conveyance of prisoners are clearly set forth, and a complaint book is to be kept in each vessel. The chancellor can have the service inspected through a commissioner; the regular voyages must begin at the latest within twelve months after the conclusion of the agreement, the penalty for delay being 400 marks per day. The contractors will receive a yearly subsidy of 4,400,000 marks, and must deposit a security of 500,000 marks. Without the written sanction of the chancellor the contract can neither be surrendered to others nor sublet. A special understanding must be come to concerning the continuance of the contract beyond fifteen years. Should the chancellor think an alteration in the speed or number of vessels desirable, the contractor must make an additional claim accordingly. In case of disputes two arbitrators shall be chosen on each side and they shall elect an umpire, who in the event of their not agreeing shall be then named by the president of the supreme court of the Hanseatic towns; and by this authority all disputes arising out of this agreement shall be settled.

It is stated that the management of Lloyd regards it as necessary to extend the increase of capital (viz, 15,000,000 marks) agreed on at the last ordinary meeting to the sum of 20,000,000 marks, and a special meeting of shareholders will be held to consider the proposal; a further proposal is to authorize the management to convert the gold thaler shares into shares in marks.

GERMANY'S TRADE WITH HER COLONIES.

Now that the colonial question is receiving so much attention it will be interesting to see the extent to which Germany trades with her colonies through the ports of Hamburg and Bremen. Taking the trade of Hamburg with Africa we find that the imports from the Atlantic coast, exclusive of the cape of Morocco but inclusive of the territories on the west coast, which do not belong to Germany, amounted last year to 13,300,000 marks, an increase of 4,000,000 marks, due chiefly to larger imports of palm oil and kernels, which amounted, respectively, to 3,750,000 and 7,750,000 marks. Caoutchouc was imported to the amount of 900,000 marks; coffee, 400,000 marks; elephants' teeth, 200,000 marks, and other articles to 100,900 marks. The imports from the east coast amounted to 1,100,000 marks last year, or 400,000 marks less than during the preceding year. They consisted chiefly of hides, orchilla, sesame seed, and copra. The port of Bremen has no imports to speak of from the east of Africa, but its imports from the west coast, not including the cape, amounted last year to 300,000 marks. Coming to exports, we find that Hamburg exported to Western Africa last year merchandise to the ex-

tent of 53,150 tons, against 44,000 in 1883 and 41,000 in 1882. Spirits formed a very considerable part of the exports to West Africa, viz., 35,089 tons. Of powder, 1,618 tons were exported. Hamburg's exports to the eastern part of the continent reached 2,368 tons, against 2,830 tons in 1883 and 1,104 in 1882. In these exports spirits only took a small part, as the Mohammedanism of Zanzibar is hostile to spirits. Bremen's exports to the west coast amounted last year to 442,000 marks against 258,000 marks in 1883 and 626,000 marks in 1882. The exports of Bremen to the east of Africa were, 65,000 marks in 1883, and 5,734 marks last year. Among Bremen's exports to West Africa spirits take but 3,685 marks. The chief exporting firm, that of Fr. M. Victor & Sons, have abandoned the spirit trade. Of less extent is the trade with Polynesian possessions. Here only Hamburg comes into consideration, as Bremen's trade is restricted to the Australian mainland, New Zealand, Hawaii, &c. The imports of Hamburg last year were as follows:

From—	Quantity.	Value.	Comparison.
	Tons.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Caroline Islands	678	140,000	.....
New Britain	325	122,000	(1881) 409,000
Society Islands	504	265,000	(1883) 1,154,000
Marshall Islands	553	206,000	(1882) 212,000
Navigator's Islands	171	67,000	(1881) 398,000
Total	2,231	800,000	.....

To these amounts may be reckoned 1,074 tons and 427,000 marks for the English Fiji Islands, against 3,695 tons and 1,257,800 marks in 1881. The exports of Hamburg were:

To—	1884.	Comparison.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
New Britain	92	(1882) 537
Society Islands	374	(1883) 561
Marshall Islands	128	(1885) 1,148
Navigator's Islands	1,081	(1841) 1,890
Total	1,675	.....

The Fiji Islands' quota is 59 tons, against 199 tons in 1883.

The annexations of Germany are still of so recent a date that it cannot yet be told to what extent they will affect the industrial conditions of this country, but it is only to be expected that the more the territories placed under German protection are developed the greater will be the trade with the parent land.

But comparing the imports and exports of the east and west coast of Africa with the total German imports and exports, we perceive that the import does not reach one-half of 1 per cent. of the total imports, and that the exports do not amount to two-fifths of 1 per cent. of the total exports. There is no sign as yet of an actual increase in imports or exports, for the increase in the imports of palm-oil and kernels depends upon the fluctuations in trade.

BEER BREWING.

The manufacture of beer has assumed immense proportions, especially in the Kingdom of Bavaria, which, to foster the export trade, pays

a premium of $2\frac{5}{10}$ marks upon every hectoliter shipped out of the Kingdom. This compensates in a great measure for the tax upon malt and has a great stimulating effect upon manufacture. The importance and magnitude of this industry may be seen from the fact that the Bavaian railways continually employ 32,000 double wagons (cars). The quantity of beer brewed in 1883 and 1884 was 23,391,000 hectoliters, half of which was brewed in Bavaria, making the production equal to 67 liters per capita of the population for the entire Empire, and 228 liters per head of the population for the Kingdom of Bavaria.

TAXATION.

Prussia derives more than 50 per cent. of her revenues from indirect taxation. The other half is levied as follows:

	Per cent.
Real estate amounting to about	26
Houses and tenements	10
Incomes	48
Licenses	12

The income tax amounts to about 2 per cent. on all amounts between 600 and 3,000 marks and to $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. on all amounts above. Incomes below 600 marks are exempt, and it is intended that in the near future the tax on all incomes below 3,000 marks shall be abolished, the falling off in revenue to be replaced by indirect taxes.

The indirect taxes of the Empire are derived as follows:

Objects taxed, &c.	1884–1885.	1885–1886.	1886–1887.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Beet sugar	46, 400, 000	22, 000, 000	.....
Salt	12, 400, 000	13, 300, 000	.....
Tobacco	13, 900, 000	10, 700, 000	.....
Liquors	37, 000, 000	37, 000, 000	.....
Bourse tax	6, 500, 000	11, 500, 000	.....
Duties	196, 500, 000	228, 000, 000	245, 700, 000

This estimated increase in duties is due to the raising of the tariff by a law passed in the spring of 1885.

The bourse law that went into operation on the 1st of October, 1885, was passed last spring and replaces the law heretofore known as the registration and stamp law. It distinguishes itself from the old law by putting the taxes upon bourse transactions. This law will increase the revenues about 10,000,000 marks per annum, chiefly to be drawn from the pockets of stock brokers and stock speculators. On account of this latter feature, the law is popular with the people generally.

Tariff of the bourse law, in operation since October 1, 1885.

Objects taxed.	Rate on every—		Calculation of taxation.
	100.	1,000.	
A. Shares, rents, and bonds:			
(1) Home shares of stock and part share certificates, as well as certificates of partial payments on such securities.	.....	.....	
(2) Foreign shares and part share certificates, if delivered, transferred, or pledged, within the domain of the German Empire; also certificates of partial payments on such securities.	.....	5	50 pfennigs for every 100 marks or fraction thereof.
(Tax is payable but once for each piece.)			
B. Home rents and bonds, intended for the market (also partial obligations); also certificates of partial payments on such securities.	.....	.....	
Rents, bonds, and securities of foreign states, corporations, stock companies, or industrial enterprises, and other foreign rents and bonds, if delivered, transferred, or pledged within the domain of the German Empire; also certificates of partial payments on such securities.	.....	2	20 pfennigs for every 100 marks or fraction thereof.
(Tax is payable but once on each piece.)			
C. Home rents and bonds of districts, communities, of corporations, of rural or city landed proprietors, of banks dealing in mortgages or of transportation companies, if made with permission of state and direct to bearer; also certificates of partial payments upon such securities.	.....	1	10 pfennigs for every 100 marks or fraction thereof.
D. Purchase and other acquisition transactions of—			
(1) Foreign bank-notes, foreign paper currency, foreign money.	.....	.....	Transactions below 10,000 marks are divided into grades of 2,000 marks; transactions above 10,000 marks, into grades of 10,000 marks; transaction below 2,000 marks are taxed at the rate of 2,000 marks.
(2) Securities enumerated under A, B, and C.			
E. Purchase and other acquisition transactions made according to bourse usages.	.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	The value is determined by the agreed-upon price of delivery; otherwise by the average price of the market on the day of sale.
F. Lottery tickets:			
Tickets of public lotteries, as well as certificates of payment to lotteries.	5	.....	(*a*) Home lottery tickets, 5 per cent. of the schedule price; (*b*) foreign lottery tickets, 5 pfennigs for every mark or fraction thereof.

The revenues derived from the tax on sugar-beets and liquors would be greater if the large bonus paid exporters of sugar and refined spirits was not in excess of the tax itself. Thus, for every 11 marks paid for taxes on sugar, the exporter receives 18 marks bonus; for every 14 marks paid as taxes on refined liquors he receives a bonus of 17 marks. The prospects are that the bonus on the export of sugar will be decreased by the forthcoming Reichstag, by request of the Government itself, and that thereby the revenue derived from beet sugar will be increased by 15,000,000 marks.

MILITARY.

According to the Gotha Court Almanac the military expenses of the various European states in time of peace are 3,483,011,329 marks per annum.

Germany's share of this sum is 470,830,303 marks.

In relation to the great burden necessitated by standing armies, the Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and other leading German papers claim that the expenses involved in keeping up armies were productive

in as much as the money thus spent remained in the country and gave employment to thousands who otherwise would suffer from want. The Kreuz-Zeitung stated its surprise that such a simple and self-evident truth remained unappreciated for so long a time, as if it were not aware that party interests were unwilling to perceive it.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

To improve the condition of the workingman, several measures of great import have been enacted. The organization of the workingmen of the Empire into associations to provide relief in all cases of long-enduring sickness has been ordained by a law of June 15, 1883. The obligation to join these associations is compulsory. The contributions to the relief fund are levied two-thirds upon the workingmen and one-third upon the employers. The workingmen gladly submitted to the measure, and the organizations were effected without any serious trouble. It is too early to pass judgment upon the beneficent results of the measure, good as the intention of the measure may be. The objections raised were not in regard to the purpose of the measure, but to its compulsory provisions, which are contrary to the principle of personal liberty and self-control. A second law, that took effect on October last, and which is called the accident insurance law, provides for the indemnity of factory operatives, miners, &c., in case of accident sustained in the pursuit of their employment. To this law the manufacturing classes submit with bad grace. It requires manufacturers to form district associations, called Berufsgenossenschaften, to create the indemnity funds out of which the employés of their district, in case of accident, are indemnified. To this fund the operatives contribute in no wise. The principle established by this law is entirely new, inasmuch as it holds the manufacturers and manufacturing corporations jointly liable for the payment of damages for accidents sustained by operatives within their district. The law provides also for a court of arbitration composed of manufacturers and operatives, before whom all such cases of accident are investigated, tried, and adjusted, doing away with the necessity for injured persons to go to the expense of entering suit before the regular courts. It is intended at the proper time to benefit ordinary laborers and farm laborers with similar laws.

The indemnity principle of the last measure is to be applied to the civil employés of the Government and to the military. A bill to this purpose is now before the Reichstag, stipulating that such persons in case of accident while on duty receive, if permanently disabled, two-thirds of their former salary during life. In case of death the widows receive, during life or until remarried, 20 per cent. of the annual income of the deceased, but in no case less than 160 marks nor more than 1,600 marks. Each child until arrived at the age of eighteen, unless previously married, is to receive during the life of the mother an amount equal to 76 per cent. of the mother's annuity, and after the mother's death an amount equal to the mother's annuity. The annuities of widow and children together must not exceed 60 per cent. of the income of the deceased.

Another important measure of a state socialistic character has a prospect of being submitted to the Reichstag. The board of agriculture has unanimously agreed to the plan referred to it by the cabinet introducing experimentally the land-tenant system. The social political kernel of the land-tenant system and the innermost motive for the reproduction of a project so repulsive to modern thought and modern forms

of economy are the creation of an agricultural middle class, and of a permanently settled laboring population. The plan is based upon the irredeemability of the land, and if carried out would have the effect of carrying us back to the middle ages by creating feudal tenants in place of free men. The solution of this problem to create an independent middle class of farmers and laborers is to be sought in the opposite direction, by parceling out the enormously large estates existing in many provinces to an alarming extent; this would enable the hard-working, thrifty tenants to become purchasers and owners thereof.

The most wretched persons demanding the attention of the Government are those *glebæ adscripti*, working at starvation wages for the possessors of the enormous estates.

AMERICAN TRADE IN GERMANY.

The trade of American manufactures in the German market is far from being what it might be. The prevailing business depression, the imposed duties and overstocked home market may partially account for non-increase of the American trade in Germany, but these causes, even if they were permanent, cannot be asserted against the possibility of increasing the same. The American industries, when and wherever possessed with the advantage of domestic raw materials, are able to manufacture as cheap as those of other countries. It is true that the difference of wages enters into this problem, but that difference, in my estimation, is not so great as usually supposed. The American laborer receives higher wages than the German, but he also renders more work in the given time, and it appears to me by close observations that American wages, being measured by the quantity and quality of the work rendered, are not much in excess of the German.

More than upon the difference of wages does the competitive ability of America with the world's trade depend upon the facilities and conveniences of shipping, and much remains to be done to secure cheap transit freight to American exports; and in this direction Germany has made within the last years marvelous progress. Although comparatively an inland state, she has created, fostered, and sustained a formidable merchant fleet; she is subsidizing steamship lines, and, in cases of emergency, is paying premiums to exporters, to extend and enlarge her international trade; and one project crowds the other, purporting to reduce time and to narrow space in order to arrive at cheap transit freight.

The present strife of nations for industrial and commercial supremacy suggests, therefore, an American policy of free ships, of industries untrammeled by burdensome taxes and of vigorous protection of Americans abroad.

JACOB MUELLER,
Consul-General.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN,
November 30, 1885.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

REPORT OF CONSUL BALLOW, OF KEHL, ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN ALSACE-LORRAINE DURING THE YEAR 1885.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

In submitting a statement of the exports from this consular district to the United States for the twelve months ended September 30, 1885, I have to report a decrease of $295,479.95 from the amount invoiced during the preceding twelve months. This decrease has been mainly in two classes of merchandise, leather and silks. The amount of leather invoiced for the year ended September 30, 1884, was $328,349.05, and for the past twelve months $201,896.10, showing a decrease of $126,452.95. The shipment of silk textures during the twelve months ended September 30, 1884, amounted to $288,715, as against $124,871.65 for the past twelve months, showing a decrease of $163,844.35. On the other hand the amount of chemicals invoiced during the past twelve months shows an increase of $10,000, and the increase in the exportation of cotton textures was about the same. The principal reason for this decrease in the amount of silk textures invoiced is the stagnation which has existed in this branch of trade, which has nowhere been more felt, comparatively speaking, than in this section. The following statement shows the exports declared for the United States for the year ended September 30, 1885:

Statement showing the declared value of exports from the consular district of Kehl to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarters ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Books, stationery, printed engravings	$7,988 95	$6,848 05	$6,761 20	$18,586 10	$40,184 30
Clocks	1,682 55	233 80	1,104 55	1,892 85	4,913 75
Cotton textures and yarns	24,923 65	20,817 95	17,048 60	14,262 20	77,052 40
Drugs, chemicals, paints, colors	30,567 75	18,196 05	19,035 65	40,301 47	108,100 92
Glassware, such as watch and spectacle glasses, crystals	21,657 35	13,632 25	10,229 90	23,070 02	68,589 52
Hair nets	2,891 80	1,391 70	1,824 55	1,677 55	7,785 60
Hops	29,671 20	2,442 70	.....	.....	32,113 90
Household goods	215 20	.....	558 00	.....	773 20
Leather and hides	81,630 15	34,236 60	42,150 10	43,879 25	201,896 10
Musical instruments	.....	.....	440 80	.....	440 80
Paper articles, buttons, papier-maché ware	9,459 70	6,884 65	10,636 40	11,567 70	38,548 45
Paper hangings	.....	8,330 80	.....	.....	8,330 80
Pasteboard goods	1,484 05	2,071 65	1,695 00	2,675 68	7,926 38
Porcelain and stoneware	565 70	.....	1,117 10	803 05	2,485 85
Silk goods, plushes, ribbons	36,436 00	28,539 05	38,452 55	21,444 05	124,871 65
Snuff	1,509 55	1,895 50	2,625 90	984 30	7,015 25
Terrines de foie gras (goose liver pastries)	9,308 65	.....	.....	.....	9,308 65
Wine, beer, and brandies	2,174 15	795 15	1,373 10	2,048 30	6,390 70
Wire textures	277 60	.....	.....	.....	277 60
Woolens	.....	.....	.....	1,061 55	1,061 55
Sundries	3,547 95	2,639 15	1,184 15	4,606 83	11,978 08
Total in United States gold	265,991 95	148,955 05	156,237 55	188,860 90	760,045 45
Total for preceding year	373,595 05	229,276 05	194,550 35	258,121 50	1,055,542 95
Decrease	107,603 19	80,321 00	38,312 80	69,260 60	295,479 50

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

American petroleum.—As I foreshadowed in my trade report of last year the importation of petroleum into Alsace and Baden from the United States during the past year, has been largely in excess of the amounts imported during the two preceding years. The use of kerosene oil for illuminating purposes in Alsace-Lorraine is increasing each year. This is a gratifying fact as many Alsatians, owing to a prejudice against using kerosene oil, have persisted in using other lamp oils instead. This prejudice, I am glad to state, is rapidly disappearing mainly owing to the fine quality of American petroleum, and as southern Germany must continue to receive its supply from

the United States, the increased consumption from year to year will be of advantage to our oil producers. Russian oil cannot obtain a footing here in southern Germany, the geographical disadvantages being too great, and if these should be overcome its inferiority to the American product would render it unsalable.

American cotton.—The manufacturers of cotton goods throughout Alsace-Lorraine continued to use American cotton in preference to all others, and the working of our raw product is sensibly increasing. The carrying charges on Egyptian cotton have been notably reduced by the route via the St. Gothard tunnel, and cotton can be laid down in Mulhausen from the port of Genoa, via the Mont Cenis tunnel, much cheaper than formerly, but notwithstanding these facts the American product is preferred. No complaints are heard at present in regard to American cotton being dirty, and I am glad to note that the bales look neater and more compact than formerly, and altogether more presentable. This is as it should be, and will in the long run, if adhered to, prove very advantageous for American cotton growers.

American manufactures.—The direct importation of manufactured articles and food products from the United States to this consular district is increasing. In my trade report of last year I had occasion to mention the fact that certain articles of American manufacture could not be purchased in Strasburg and other cities of Alsace-Lorraine. As regards Strasburg, I can now state that those articles have since been introduced there and have had gratifying success. It is a well known and acknowledged fact that many articles necessary to housekeeping made in the United States are vastly superior to those made here, and as soon as the American-made articles are introduced here they command a ready sale on their merits. There is a rare chance at present for some enterprising person to establish a store for the sale of American articles in Strasburg; a branch store could at the same time with profit be established at Metz. There are at present about five hundred citizens of the United States residing in the city of Strasburg. The University of Strasburg is now completed, and it is one of the finest in the world. This attracts many students from the United States, and many of them are professional gentlemen who come here to pursue a special course of instruction, some of them are married, and their families accompany them. I mention this as a reason for the establishment of such a store. Alsace-Lorraine is gaining largely each year in its German population, and the Germans, as a general thing are much more disposed to purchase practical American inventions than the Alsatians are. However, even Alsatian prejudice against American manufactured articles and food products has considerably diminished in the past few years. This good work will continue, and eventually the Alsatians will purchase our articles as readily as do the North Germans. Several storekeepers of Strasburg have lately informed me that American canned meats were now being purchased by Alsatians, who but a short time since would not entertain such an idea. The people are finding, said the dealers, that the goods are first class and always reliable. One of the heaviest dealers said his sales for the past six months were larger than those of the previous twelve.

It was formerly represented that various implements of husbandry in every-day use in this section were so inferior in style, finish, and utility to those made in the United States that undoubtedly this part of Germany would prove a good market for many of these articles if properly introduced here, such as axes, scythes, hoes, shovels, &c., and, in fact, all small agricultural implements. The superiority of these implements of American manufacture over those in general use here is so apparent that, one may say, they sell on sight. The suggestions offered in former reports have been followed by some manufacturers, and to-day American implements and hardware are to be found in many stores throughout Alsace-Lorraine. I am happy to state that they are having a fair sale, and are giving satisfaction to those using them. Every market has its peculiarities and its wants, and if our manufacturers in the United States will give the requisite attention to increasing their foreign trade, they need not fear competition. After the prejudice against American articles has been removed—which is now, generally speaking, the case—it would seem that the greatest obstacle has been overcome. Among other things it is very essential for American manufacturers to bear the following in mind:

First. Let their goods be first class, and always regular, and of as even quality as possible.

Second. Competent, reliable, and experienced men must be chosen to represent them, and sufficient time must be allowed these representatives to enable them to get returns. Business is not done so quickly here as with us. Business men of fair standing can obtain from two to four months' credit; and it is the rule, not the exception, to give long credit.

Third. Judicious and careful advertising in the language of the country. There are several trade journals published in the United States which are largely read in Southern Germany.

Fourth. Contracts for shipping expenses should be thoroughly understood between the interested parties. Great attention should also be given to the desires and demands of the market.

Fifth. Goods should be so packed that no fault can possibly be found on that score. And finally, only articles which in make and finish would be required by customers at home, should be sent abroad.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO ALSACE-LORRAINE.

I here submit a statement of the principal imports into Alsace-Lorraine during the past ten months:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Cotton, raw, (seven-eighths American.....pounds.	39,457,630	Wine (France and Italy)...gallons..	1,854,920
Cotton yarns (England and Switzerland).....pounds..	1,523,185	Champagne (France).....do..	28,326
Cotton textures (England).....do	115,360	Coffee (Brazil).....pounds..	5,026,340
Iron ore (England and Belgium) pounds.....pounds	7,324,586	Rice (Italy).....do..	2,429,468
Hardware (United States and France) pounds.....pounds	8,263,473	Salt (Austria).....do	110,832
Brandy (France).....gallons..	42,854	Sugar (France).....do...	598,040
		Tobacco leaf (Cuba and France)do...	624,022
		Petroleum (United States) gallons..	2,014,154
		Coal (England and Belgium)pounds..	94,685,042

CONDITION OF MANUFACTURES AND TRADES.

The commercial situation in this part of Southern Germany for the past ten months is somewhat difficult to describe. While some branches of trade have had a fair business, the majority have suffered badly by the falling off in their sales. In nearly all branches of manufacturing an overproduction is very apparent, and this fact is developing much interest among manufacturers in regard to the future prospects for the export trade of the Empire. The endeavor to establish colonies, and by a fostering care of them build up favorable business relations with the mother country, is a predominating idea, and it is receiving much attention from both the press and public. For the past few years this has been gaining ground, but the idea seems to have taken a very strong hold upon the people of this section of late, and it is now meeting with much heartier support from many journals and manufacturers than heretofore. One reason for this is that Southern Germany has been the last part of the Empire to become affected by the general stagnation in business; but the depression is now being felt in nearly all branches of manufacture and trade. Matters have of late been gradually growing worse, and it was the general supposition that the climax would be reached and that a change for the better would soon take place. The change did come, but it was a most undesirable one, and it has brought much anxiety and in some cases embarrassment to manufacturers who have large stocks on hand and no market for their goods.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

I will first speak of the condition of the cotton industry. This, the greatest industry of the province, has been somewhat affected by the decreased production of the raw material. A crop of raw cotton of nearly 7,000,000 bales in 1882–'83 was followed by two crops yielding 5,700,000 bales. However, the price of the raw material did not increase, but on the contrary the price has been lower than heretofore. The industrial production, notably in England, has been greatly injured by the continued depression in business throughout Europe.

For the past eleven months a steady decrease in the price of cotton yarns has been noticeable, which made the situation of the spinning industry a very disagreeable one. Manufacturers could not be certain of receiving a paying price for their wares in process of manufacture, and as the price of yarns is regulated to a great extent by the English producers, and as they have been selling more with an idea of reducing stocks and keeping at work, if possible, than of realizing much profit, the situation has been and still remains in a very uncertain state. On the other hand, the falling off has proven an advantage to the weaving industry of Alsace. The prices have not varied materially, and this has in a great measure offset the decrease in the price of yarns. The textile branch has shown great firmness as regards prices, and they are still maintained. The manufacturers have no surplus stocks on hand; in fact, there is no provision whatever in bleached or dye textures. All of this class of goods having been disposed of as soon as produced, the business in bleached goods has been eminently satisfactory. Cotton prints have not done so well, although fair prices have been received, but the demand has of late perceptibly decreased. The sale of the justly celebrated Alsatian cretonnes has been large, and manufacturers of these

goods only complain that the prices obtained are not to the their satisfaction. Great progress is to be noted in this branch of the cotton industry. Each year reveals a steady improvement and the number of fine patterns in cretonnes displayed this autumn is calculated to impress one with the fact that Alsace still maintains her prestige in this class of goods. The business done in fancy shirtings and linings has been less than last year, and the business done in ordinary prints shows a falling off.

The amount of raw cotton imported from the United States during the year ended August 31 exceeds that of the previous year.

WOOL MANUFACTURES.

The manufacture of woolen yarns and textures which has for a number of years been doing fairly, has been for some months, and is at present, decidedly under a cloud, which shows no sign of breaking away. In fact, the condition of the woolen industry is deplorable. The principal reasons for the existing condition of affairs are, first, overproduction, and second, a change in the fashion. The prevailing taste is very much in favor of the durable and highly finished mohairs and cheviots and the soft English stuffs, and it has abandoned merinos, which are largely made in Alsace-Lorraine. In the production of the before-mentioned woolen cheviots, &c., the English manufactories practically control the market, and this influence is also felt in yarns as well as in textures, which places the continental spinneries at a great disadvantage, and especially is this disadvantage felt in Alsace. Owing to the fact that this condition of affairs has appeared so gradually, no one believed in its duration, and it was looked upon merely as a caprice of fashion, which would soon change, and consequently the production of the larger concerns was not diminished at all. But the demand not increasing as hoped for, the only thing left for the producers to do was the usual thing, decrease the wages of the employés and reduce the working hours. This has been done, and in that way manufacturers have relieved themselves a trifle, but they are still largely overstocked. An attempt made a short time since to maintain prices brought on a crisis which resulted in a falling off in the price of both yarns and textures. If capricious fashion should again decide in favor of merinos the condition of the Alsatian woolen industry would be greatly benefited. And finally, if the conditions now existing should materially change, and the cheapness of the raw material still remain the same, owing to the steady extension of the wool production in Australia and the La Plata, the Alsatian woolen industry may look forward to better times. The condition at present is such that a material change for the worse is impossible.

THE SILK INDUSTRY.

The general depression, which has amounted almost to stagnation, in this branch of trade has been severely felt in this district. An effort on the part of some of the manufacturers to reduce the wages paid to operatives, and also the working hours, resulted in a strike of those employed, which threatened at one time to assume serious proportions. After an existence of a few days the strike ended by the employés accepting both reductions and going to work. The strike among the silk operatives in Alsace was the first one which has occurred in fourteen years. I am informed by interested parties that the outlook at present is a little brighter than it has been for a long time. Shipments are again being made to the United States, and the business has generally assumed a more favorable appearance.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The condition of this industry can only be stated as bad; business depression has decreased the consumption. Efforts on the part of producers to keep at work have resulted in an overproduction. This state of affairs has brought about a considerable reduction in selling prices, which has forced some to sell at ruinous figures or not to sell at all. The forges of Graefenstaden, the largest in Alsace-Lorraine, made a contract with French railroad companies in 1880 to furnish them supplies, the last of which have been delivered. At present no more business is transacted with France, as those interested in that country have taken measures to have all railway supplies furnished by home manufacturers when possible. The loss of that market threatens to be quite disastrous for the Alsatian industry, as the great competition now existing in Germany will make it very difficult for the Alsatian manufacturers to successfully enter into direct competition. Since August last the working hours of all the Alsatian forges have been reduced from eleven to nine hours daily. No reduction in wages has up to this time been made. Other extensive iron firms are suffering from the general dullness, and the complaint of "no business" is frequently heard.

THE LEATHER INDUSTRY.

The year 1884 was a fairly prosperous one for the leather industry. This present year up to now has been very fair; quite an amount of business has been done, and

prices have increased. The increased consumption of patent leather has materially aided the Alsatian trade. This leather was formerly exported from Alsace to the United States in large quantities; during the past year, however, there has not been a pound exported to that country. The makers here find a ready market in England and at home. Numerous shipments of calf-leather to the United States of late would indicate a renewal of the former business transacted in that line with our country.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Alsace has several extensive paper-hanging mills. One of these last year did quite a good business with the United States, and I am informed that they are already in receipt of numerous orders for early spring delivery.

BEER BREWING.

The breweries forming the syndicate of Strassburg have reported as follows:

Years.	Brewed.	Exported.	Sold in Alsace Lorraine.
	Hectoliters.	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*
1883-'84	529,149	233,921	295,228
1884-'85	509,612	202,652	306,987
Increase			11,759
Decrease	19,537	31,269	

FRANK W. BALLOW,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Kehl, November 27, 1885.

BREMEN.

REPORT OF CONSUL LOENING ON THE TRADE OF BREMEN IN YEAR 1884.

The total amount of imports into Bremen during the year 1884 was $122,935,801, and of exports from Bremen, $119,360,343, giving a total trade of $242,296,144. There was a decrease in imports of $9,019,301 and in exports of $4,858,903 as compared with 1883, making a total decrease of $13,878,204.

The imports from the United States amounted to $35,085,911, and the exports to the United States, $20,949,425, showing a decrease in the amount of imports for the year 1884, as compared with 1883, of $11,346,624, and an increase in the exports of $1,986,971. The great falling off in imports occurred principally in the following articles: Cotton ($8,465,582), petroleum ($1,067,968), Indian corn ($542,526), and lard and bacon; but it is gratifying to note a slight increase in the imports from the United States of lumber, machinery, wheat, and rye during the same period; also a large increase in the importation of "spirits," but this is accounted for by the export of whisky to be temporarily stored in Germany and finally returned to the United States.

The trade of Bremen during the year 1884 was in a very depressed condition, and nothing favorable can be reported.

Bremen can properly be termed a shipping port. There are no factories of any importance in this consular district except rice mills, and the business carried on here is mostly the receiving and forwarding of merchandise to and from the interior of Germany and adjacent countries.

There are here firms and agents of manufacturerers whose works are located in the interior of Germany, Austria, Russia, and Switzerland, and who keep only samples of their wares here, the goods being sent from the factories to be invoiced and prepared here for export to American and other markets.

There is a great deal of Bremen capital invested in manufactories all over the country.

The army of commission merchants and brokers here, which constitutes over 75 per cent. of the business firms, complain of the gradual decline of their business owing to the direct communication and purchase by manufacturers in the interior of Germany with the producers abroad, thus depriving these "middlemen" of their busi-

ness, which was formerly of immense importance. The cables and fast steam navigation have revolutionized this branch of business.

The gradual tendency of late years to bring the manufacturer or producer in closer and more direct communication with the consumer is becoming very marked. The facilities for purchasing and shipping cotton are such that a spinner in Chemnitz can and does purchase his cotton directly from an inland cotton broker in the United States, thus saving the commissions that would otherwise have to be paid to the broker at a seaport in the United States and the broker here.

COTTON.

The decrease in the importation of American cotton via Bremen during the past year is partly caused by the heavy losses on this article suffered by the merchants here, and partly by the high railroad freights from Bremen to the interior of Germany, and especially to Russia, causing much of the cotton that formerly came here to be shipped elsewhere; as for instance, the freight on cotton to Russia shipped from Bremen to Danzig, and from there on the Weichsel and by rail to Lodz, is from 17 to 21½ cents per 100 kilograms less than if shipped from Bremen direct per railroad to Lodz. The difference is greater if the cotton be shipped from London or Liverpool on this combined land and water route via Danzig, in which case it is about 39½ cents less per 100 kilograms.

I understand that the Bremen Chamber of Commerce has made representations to the imperial railroad director asking for a reduction in freights from this place to the interior, but as yet no decision has been made.

PETROLEUM.

The total import of this article from July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882, was 1,195,732 barrels; since that time a gradual decrease in the importation of petroleum has been taking place here, and on July 1 of this year the imports for the fiscal year were only 635,234, or a decrease of 560,498 barrels as compared with the fiscal year 1881–'82.

The largest stock in store was on the 28th day of June, 1883, when it was 951,344 barrels. On the 1st July, 1885, it was 448,070 barrels, and the number was still decreasing. The falling off in the petroleum trade with the United States may be in part accounted for by the development of the Russian petroleum. The large refineries at Fiume, Austria, also now import Russian petroleum, and have taken away from Bremen much of the trade with Southern Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

The competition of the Russian oil, favored as it is by customs regulations and railroad tariffs, has caused the price of the American article to fall to so low a figure as to allow the importer very little, if any, profit, though the charges of importing and reshipment of oil to the interior are in Bremen as ow as in any other petroleum port on the continent.

In my opinion the petroleum trade could be revived and again made profitable were American exporters to send only good oil which will stand the tests required by the laws of this country, and in barrels in good condition and carefully glued, to avoid unreasonable leakage during the voyage. To show the heavy losses the importers sometimes suffer through leakage, I may mention that when a vessel lately arrived in this port, after an ordinary voyage, laden with 8,394 barrels of petroleum, discharged her cargo, more than 300 barrels were empty, causing a loss to the importer of about 7,000 marks ($1,666).

EMIGRATION.

Emigration from Bremen to the United States shows a decrease for the year 1884, as compared with 1883, and the decrease promises to be even greater in 1885. This falling off is caused by the reports of hard times, and of labor troubles there. Most emigrants have prepaid tickets sent to them by their relatives or friends in America, to whose generosity and glowing reports of the new world is mainly due an increase in emigration, and vice versa.

As in nearly all branches of trade, the production has exceeded the demand; sales could be effected at greatly reduced prices, and even at a loss. It cannot be denied that the present protective policy of the great European countries involves considerable danger to their trade and commerce, by turning capital formerly invested in the import and export trade to manufactures. Each new tariff is an encouragement to increase the production of the articles therein protected, by offering in the beginning unreasonably high profits. The increase of production incident to the new capital attracted to these favored industries soon gluts the home market, and the manufacturer, unable to export his wares with profit to foreign markets likewise protected by high import duties, or by more advantageous conditions of production, is compelled to sell the goods at such prices as to endanger the very existence of the industry. During the last few years considerable capital has been lost in such ventures.

ALBERT LOENING,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bremen, September 30, 1885.

Statement showing the weight and value of the total exports from and imports to Bremen during the years 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

EXPORTS.

Kind of goods.	1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Gross weight.	Value.	Gross weight.	Value.	Gross weight.	Value.
	Cwts.		*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	
Articles of consumption	8,850,976	$34,710,192	9,822,410	$37,319,391	10,910,837	$39,304,669
Unmanufactured goods	12,746,366	54,576,662	14,456,389	61,056,297	14,113,379	54,734,363
Half-manufactured goods	484,196	4,694,823	522,230	4,715,006	398,987	3,986,079
Manufactured goods	169,506	10,536,082	166,394	9,509,299	175,379	9,958,903
Other industrial products	1,160,883	10,432,304	1,311,196	11,619,253	1,226,948	11,374,221
Precious metals	.....	5,369	.....	.....	1	2,118
Total	23,411,927	114,955,432	26,278,619	124,219,246	26,835,522	119,360,343

IMPORTS.

Articles of consumption	$10,011,174	$34,611,143	$11,660,101	$40,318,265	$12,372,701	$41,307,693
Unmanufactured goods	20,921,508	55,408,655	22,142,702	62,607,306	21,132,060	53,275,540
Half-manufactured goods	666,766	5,376,132	722,078	5,404,476	515,245	4,433,269
Manufactured goods	197,347	11,758,218	195,960	10,766,626	207,865	11,205,037
Other industrial products	1,375,291	11,805,833	1,512,300	12,838,775	1,504,757	12,701,386
Precious metals	16	73,769	4	19,654	7	12,876
Total	33,172,102	119,033,750	36,233,145	131,955,102	35,732,635	122,935,801

Statement showing the weight and value of the total imports from the United States to Bremen during the years 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

Kind of goods.	1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Gross weight.	Value.	Gross weight.	Value.	Gross weight.	Value.
	Cwts.		*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	
Articles of consumption	1,226,705	$5,153,396	2,653,974	$9,524,437	2,420,636	$8,118,135
Unmanufactured goods	7,148,019	29,616,527	6,653,609	36,025,860	5,144,279	26,324,173
Half-manufactured goods	419	11,908	5,330	98,676	3,241	52,018
Manufactured goods	193	43,337	896	79,681	346	17,953
Other industrial products	50,662	628,631	57,955	702,316	54,140	561,292
Precious metals	7	50,813	.....	1,565	7	12,340
Total	8,426,005	35,504,612	9,371,764	46,432,535	7,622,649	35,085,911

Statement showing the weight and value of the total exports from Bremen to the United States during the years 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

Kind of goods.	1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Gross weight.	Value.	Gross weight.	Value.	Gross weight.	Value.
	Cwts.		*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	
Articles of consumption	137,399	$735,495	100,123	$989,575	383,180	$1,487,880
Unmanufactured goods	946,100	4,285,002	822,306	2,071,135	846,290	2,624,034
Half-manufactured goods	300,854	1,172,415	192,797	819,415	112,878	539,516
Manufactured goods	118,435	8,580,051	119,808	7,623,394	140,240	8,917,901
Other industrial products	741,971	6,920,751	764,007	7,458,935	708,109	7,380,094
Total	2,244,759	21,693,714	2,059,036	18,962,454	2,180,787	20,949,425

Statement showing the total imports from the United States to Bremen during the years 1883 *and* 1884, *giving the article, quantity, and value.*

Articles.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.		*Marks.*		*Marks.*
Starch ..... kilograms, net..	145,014	55,479	61,726	21,301
Oysters ..... number..	178,775	9,157	972,347	29,623
Beer ..... liters..	2,863	1,572	3,075	1,503
Fish salted and smoked ..... kilograms, net..	495	499	16,836	11,060
Fruits:				
Dried ..... do....	271	146	3,941	5,208
Preserved ..... do....	20,728	21,728	32,629	31,350
Fruit juice ..... liters..	10,924	5,134	18	9
Cereals:				
Maize ..... kilograms, net..	41,306,316	5,182,325	24,862,125	2,902,801
Rye ..... do....	38,615,448	5,234,724	50,914,072	6,781,238
Wheat ..... do....	1,561,590	314,811	3,830,242	637,071
Beans and peas ..... do....	541	126	2,612	502
Spices ..... do....	24,808	36,789	.....	.....
Honey ..... do....	.....	.....	67,480	37,507
Hops ..... do....	16,134	43,562	.....	.....
Coffee ..... do....	5,426	5,251	1,010	1,384
Cacao ..... do....	247	388	.....	.....
Butter ..... do....	474,628	675,138	133,295	186,801
Meat, &c.:				
Beef ..... do....	458,552	370,201	456,191	348,235
Hams ..... do....	4,496	6,527	.....	.....
Pork and hog meat ..... do....	2,570,839	2,460,824	95,861	65,561
Game and fowl ..... do....	417	596	345	520
Gingerbread, &c ..... do....	4,428	5,478	290	320
Cheese ..... do....	5,130	3,079	1,320	830
Preserves ..... do....	68,143	75,402	60,246	62,327
Flour:				
Wheat ..... do....	1,624,655	415,346	1,639,105	408,702
Other flour ..... do....	179,613	125,062	180,813	39,688
Lard ..... do....	5,805,835	5,361,143	1,683,411	1,348,769
Other provisions ..... do....	26,677	20,090	19,532	13,808
Fruits, fresh and dried ..... do....	637,184	468,321	1,363,964	756,557
Rice ..... do....	1,038	452	1,890	1,463
Sirup ..... do....	135,436	32,304	283,506	42,549
Spirits ..... liters..	255,930	448,267	2,369,979	1,930,375
Tobacco:				
Havana ..... kilograms, net..	94,670	328,376	22,864	70,878
Cuba ..... do....	17,064	30,800	7,739	10,293
Brazil ..... do....	1,815	5,071	.....	.....
Colombia ..... do....	2,207	1,941	408	1,142
Kentucky ..... do....	13,226,142	10,083,345	7,641,359	8,484,299
Maryland ..... do....	1,875,092	1,218,406	2,360,962	1,543,893
Ohio ..... do....	190,051	190,195	424,586	425,219
Seed-leaf ..... do....	2,867,187	2,347,025	2,824,596	2,483,665
Virginia ..... do....	2,540,026	1,487,254	3,535,589	3,673,461
Other kinds ..... do....	.....	.....	869	774
Manufactured tobacco ..... do....	23,944	44,184	10,979	16,803
Cigars ..... mille..	775	83,000	936	128,326
Stems, &c ..... kilograms, net..	3,833,716	722,802	5,709,161	887,246
Bran:				
Flour, &c ..... do....	7,260,203	1,048,394	4,750,005	653,295
Rice, waste ..... do....	.....	.....	12,066	1,300
Wine ..... liters..	18,398	17,471	18,410	21,792
Champagne ..... ½ bottles..	900	1,875	.....	.....
Sugar:				
Crude ..... kilogram, net..	352	213	709	309
Refined ..... do....	54,160	34,007	88,513	39,677
Other articles of consumption ..... do....	.....	261	.....	376
UNMANUFACTURED GOODS.				
Drugs:				
Crude ..... kilograms, net..	50,614	120,427	110,679	149,561
Prepared ..... do....	46,193	57,434	70,209	508,738
Manure ..... do....	1,016,157	31,717	642,405	22,808
Ivory nuts ..... do....	49,204	16,237	.....	.....
Ores ..... do....	397,068	309,143	297,960	351,731
Dyeing material, quercitron, &c ..... do....	788,661	236,957	1,045,752	277,150
Colors:				
Varnish ..... do....	2,145	3,161	3,519	4,996
Other colors ..... do....	15,483	39,481	11,100	27,032
Bed feathers ..... do....	.....	.....	994	3,757
Skins:				
Stag, &c ..... do....	.....	.....	7,751	22,076
Furs, raw ..... do....	240,431	2,135,026	272,104	1,518,672
Glycerine ..... do....	4,593	6,568	.....	.....

Statement showing the total imports from the United States to Bremen, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
UNMANUFACTURED GOODS—Continued.				
		Marks.		*Marks.*
Hair ..... kilograms, net..	74,952	24,278	357	3,066
Hides:				
Salted ..... do....			27,652	27,379
Dried ..... do....	153,090	258,722	8,013	15,344
Horns, &c ..... do....	309	170	3,703	1,357
Rosin ..... do....	3,019,773	260,967	2,278,663	156,585
Wood, staves, boards, &c		764,944		900,856
Copper and brass, old ..... kilograms, net..	60,441	70,112	86,127	28,447
Rags ..... do....	2,002	227	18,962	3,672
Metal, old ..... do....			15,816	12,862
Natural products ..... kilograms, gross..	6,754	9,016	10,731	14,303
Oil:				
Cotton-seed oil ..... kilograms, net..	2,868	1,878	841	512
Petroleum ..... do....	154,752,806	23,102,236	121,116,571	18,614,973
Lard-oil ..... do....			2,004	2,341
Turpentine oil ..... do....			32,546	12,953
Other oil, not medicinal ..... do....	23,058	15,915	18,268	8,529
Essential oil ..... do....	34,069	278,139	20,788	236,647
Lubricating oil ..... do	544,993	173,545	456,510	141,560
Oil-cakes ..... do....	2,816,629	358,458	2,808,034	350,216
Mother-of-pearl shells ..... do....	1,255	3,489		
Plants, &c ..... kilograms, gross..	3,836	4,178	853	381
Seeds:				
Clover seed ..... kilograms, net..	3,457,606	3,836,927	3,742,689	3,653,982
Other seeds ..... do....	486,606	234,406	34,138	20,698
Sponges ..... do....	312	2,153	1,595	8,657
Sea-weed, &c ..... do....	130	91	9,530	8,062
Spin-stuff:				
Cotton ..... do....	110,745,745	118,371,317	76,677,071	82,801,641
Silk clippings ..... do....			643	2,443
Other spin-stuffs ..... do....	7,964	4,267	1,100	518
Tallow ..... do....	35,516	27,943	170,759	119,528
Rigging, old ..... do....	250	35	2,656	443
Animals ..... do....		45,202		30,795
Waste meat, &c ..... do....	353,577	220,939	549,483	279,049
Clay ..... do....	337	22	89,242	3,335
Wax ..... do....	450	495	164	358
Whalebones	24,310	340,097	15,417	257,464
Other unmanufactured goods ..... kilograms, net..		2,848		1,340
HALF-MANUFACTURED GOODS.				
Metals: Iron, copper, &c ..... kilograms, net..	238,757	348,112	145,107	101,194
Yarn: Cotton, woolen, &c ..... do....	395	292	4	10
Leather, tanned ..... do....	24,986	66,324	6,344	17,360
MANUFACTURED GOODS.				
Cotton goods ..... kilograms, gross..	30,941	99,082	8,409	22,705
Linen and linen goods ..... do	45	184	899	2,659
Canvas ..... do....	3,063	7,045		
Silk and half-silk goods ..... do....	6,820	209,374	563	13,682
Laces ..... do....	215	4,106	182	3,531
Woolen and half-woolen goods ..... do....	3,367	13,911	6,866	31,277
Other manufactured goods ..... do....	346	1,091	397	1,580
OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.				
Books and prints ..... kilograms, gross..	37,277	87,371	44,580	106,059
Bristles, manufactures of ..... do....	231	462	270	540
Hardware ..... do....		286,557		321,972
Fancy goods, &c ..... do....	189,788	751,758	42,156	156,090
Paintings, statuary, &c ..... do....	11,861	63,988	4,642	19,390
Household furniture ..... do	18,206	30,990	8,216	12,838
Wagons ..... number..	11		2	
Wagons ..... packages..	390	83,286	273	34,289
Other furnitures, tools, &c ..... kilograms, gross..	4,183	1,739	782	1,226
Glassware ..... do....	74,351	38,074	58,720	27,648
India-rubber goods ..... do....	14,196	54,850	13,277	47,641
Hemp, manufactures of ..... kilograms, net..	25,520	30,843	17,043	18,753
Wooden ware, shoe pegs, &c ..... do		370,347		288,839
Instruments:				
Pianos ..... number..	7	4,787	10	6,602
Other musical instruments .... kilograms, gross..	117,692	306,443	100,715	251,792
Mathematical, optical, &c ..... do ..	3,461	14,538	10,577	53,945
Clothing, new ..... do....	1,315	9,994	692	5,183

Statement showing the total imports from the United States to Bremen, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS—Continued.				
Leather ware:		*Marks.*		*Marks.*
Gloves.....kilograms, gross..	813	24,146	639	24,957
Other leather ware.....do....	9,207	41,819	7,893	35,862
Glue.....kilograms, net..	69	66	.....	.....
Machinery.....do....	779,531	619,853	910,342	819,430
Brassware.....kilograms, gross..	595	2,398	932	1,947
Metal ware.....do....	6,767	59,812	7,279	50,032
Paper.....do....	27,184	34,843	23,115	18,578
Perfumery and cosmetics.....do...	904	1,130	855	1,152
Paper ware.....do...	1,132	1,575	2,542	3,442
Furs.....do....	72	1,094	110	737
Chinaware.....do....	883	914	642	540
Soap.....kilograms, net..	2,252	1,440	6,323	3,562
Playing cards.....kilograms, gross..	355	1,278	376	1,228
Stone and earthen ware.....do....	3,282	1,812	15,527	4,288
Straw ware.....do....	847	5,205	2,002	30,030
Pottery, crucibles, &c.....do....	15,626	12,501	3,677	2,574
Clocks and parts thereof.....do....	1,481	1,626	705	2,682
Zincware.....do....	217	565	788	2,510
Various industrial products.....do....	.....	2,796	.....	2,110
PRECIOUS METALS.				
Gold, coined.....kilograms, gross..	3	6,575	.....	.....
Silver, coined.....do....	.....	.....	335	51,849
Total in marks*.....	.....	195,094,684	.....	147,419,795
Total in dollars.....	.....	46,432,535	.....	35,085,911

*1 mark 23.80 cents.

Statement showing the total export from Bremen to the United States during the years 1883 *and* 1884, *giving the article, quantity, and value.*

Articles.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.				
Starch.....kilograms, net..	472	*Marks.* 229	2,713	*Marks.* 658
Beer:				
Foreign.....liters..	702,210	218,717	674,653	195,302
German.....do....	1,049,842	263,927	1,550,558	400,499
Chickory, &c.....kilograms, net..	446	147	.....	.....
Vinegar:				
Foreign.....liters..	.....	.....	623	102
German.....do....	118,246	24,164	118,348	28,530
Fish:				
Salted herring, &c.....barrels..	48	1,755	5	196
Dried, &c.....kilograms, net..	3,292	4,056	.....	.....
Fruits:				
Dried prunes.....do....	341,401	133,085	78,063	28,884
Other fruits.....do....	13,937	5,612	885	381
Preserved fruits.....do....	726	1,009	932	1,289
Fruit juice.....liters....	469,046	222,289	416,217	270,160
Lentils.....kilograms, net..	185,077	82,482	133,062	45,028
Beans.....do....	208,293	48,180	27,668	6,286
Spices.....do....	54,324	67,584	119,017	160,594
Hops.....do....	72,927	392,337	189,665	695,724
Coffee.....do....	49,628	46,693	.....	.....
Meat:				
Hams.....do....	27,544	45,835	21,100	30,584
Sausage.....do....	28,277	58,788	30,383	62,025
Wild fowl, &c.....do....	2,373	7,468	3,152	6,897
Gingerbread, &c.....do....	4,387	4,420	3,712	4,174
Cheese.....do	27,043	30,791	34,679	41,637
Potatoes.....hectoliters..	518	2,575	222	1,032
Preserves.....kilograms, net..	627,638	93,576	453,925	62,441

Statement showing the total export from Bremen to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.				
		Marks.		*Marks.*
Other articles of consumption..... kilograms, net..	10,763	11,024	7,025	8,786
Mineral water.....jars and bottles..	57,454	15,540	248,508	67,108
Fruits, fresh and dried .....kilograms, net..	47,595	12,000	10,133	6,056
Rice .....do....	196,900	37,197	4,968,188	861,103
Salt.....do....	100,114	3,404	1,649	76
Spirits:				
Arrac .....liters..	2,212	1,733	2,240	1,920
Gin, foreign .....do....	10,052	3,166	3,211	1,049
Corn brandy.....do....	15,604	13,059	20,920	19,575
Liquors, foreign .....do....	1,108	2,861	804	4,089
Liquors, German .....do....	53,603	55,081	18,047	20,846
Other spirits .....do....	402	569	320	880
Tobacco:				
Java .....kilograms, net..	35,984	70,887	1,064	4,538
Sumatra..... do....	116,241	730,017	24,341	161,469
Havana.....do....	25,822	89,229	24,693	71,974
Cuba .....do....	29,395	103,548	23,330	71,867
Brazil .....do....	8,994	14,885	1,936	3,363
Seed leaf .....do....			178,241	330,921
Other kinds .....do....	7,121	4,084	909	1,182
Manufactured .....do....	7,524	16,251	8,971	20,543
Cigars, German .....mille ..	364	12,589	31	1,150
Tea.....kilograms, net..	698	1,829	2,135	5,424
Wine:				
Foreign .....liters..	297,071	335,963	280,311	303,836
German .....do....	321,680	351,453	271,855	275,003
Champagne:				
Foreign.....bottles..	3,870	20,055	.....	.....
German .....do....	{ 498 / 240 }	1,784	6,628	18,954
Sugar:				
Raw .....kilograms, net..	1,384,421	484,547	7,446,162	1,986,003
Refined, German .....do....	13,696	8,449	9,691	4,843
Other articles of consumption .....do....	.....	954	.....	5,408
UNMANUFACTURED GOODS.				
Asphaltum .....kilograms, net..	824,020	48,617	1,721,182	74,011
Cement .....do....	10,449,333	415,540	14,758,104	575,428
Flagstones .....square meters..	751	2,118	1,333	6,132
Lead .....kilograms, net..	8,124	1,706	269,561	75,477
Coals, German'.....hectoliters..	15,180	14,563	3,960	3,600
Drugs.....kilograms, net..	152,909	198,845	197,916	174,247
Manure:				
Dungsalt .....do....	19,309,627	1,010,436	9,367,394	528,332
Other .....do....	73,179	1,398	13,469	318
Iron:				
Old.....do....	.....	.....	150,732	6,785
Pig-iron .....do....	.....	.....	220,200	13,652
Ores .....do....	9,495	197	537	10
Dyeing material .....do....	11,814	31,254	4,907	28,470
Colors .....do....	893,312	2,114,931	959,731	1,950,978
Bed feathers .....do....	1,643	5,981	1,360	5,313
Skins:				
Calf and goats skins.....do....	256,707	396,049	164,314	204,414
Furs, raw .....do....	133,504	1,027,981	103,213	664,050
Glycerine .....do....	45,721	65,381	4,856	5,682
Hair:				
Human .....do....	7,134	217,087	3,831	73,440
Hose, &c .....do....	26,331	375,480	66,717	889,338
Other hair .....do....	4,936	20,046	65,514	25,374
Hides:				
Salted .....do....	23,585	19,481	11,602	10,309
Dried .....do....	8,066	13,937	.....	.....
Rags .....do....	970,548	216,999	1,624,184	315,678
Natural products .....kilogr ms, gross..	41,095	54,859	37,588	49,704
Oil:				
Not medicinal .....kilograms, net..	2,068	1,961	2,699	1,947
Essential .....do....	30,939	200,312	48,514	349,582
Lubricating .....do....	15,649	5,321	376	124
Oil-cakes .....do....	.....	.....	2,471	306
Paper paste ..... kilograms, net..	119,644	7,538	330,940	35,664
Plants.....kilograms, gross..	4,870	3,317	9,405	4,876
Rattans .....kilograms, net..	5,211	11,526	1,884	4,567
Saltpeter .....do....	945	435	7,516	3,382

Statement showing the total export from Bremen to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
UNMANUFACTURED GOODS—Continued.				
Seeds:		*Marks.*		*Marks.*
Clover seed ..... kilograms, net..	149	167	2, 577	2, 551
Rape, &c ..... do....	2, 490	772	50	14
Other seeds ..... do....	93, 193	68, 945	64, 140	59, 050
Sponges ..... do....	1, 456	10, 047	390	2, 082
Baryte ..... do....	322, 487	18, 059	2, 864, 206	126, 025
Spinstuffs:				
Sheep wool ..... do....	4, 979	10, 987	25, 780	28, 826
Shearings ..... do....	4, 510	1, 849	.....	.....
Other spinstuffs, &c ..... do....	2, 254	841	2, 724	522
Rope, old ..... do....	9, 920	2, 968	69, 782	15, 289
Tar, goudron ..... do...	1, 136	130	54, 624	10, 433
Guts, rennets, &c ..... do....	4, 768	5, 555	3, 204	3, 915
Clay:				
Pipe clay ..... do....	3, 513, 249	60, 385	5, 288, 830	104, 965
Porcelain clay, &c ..... do....	112, 128	18, 775	126, 558	6, 521
Zinc:				
Old ..... do....	8, 420	1, 829	.....	.....
Block and pig ..... do....	720, 000	244, 800	636, 248	* 209, 262
Other unmanufactured goods ..... do....	.....	11, 285	.....	13, 350
HALF-MANUFACTURED GOODS.				
Iron:				
Tin-plates, German ..... kilograms, net..	430	80	7, 720	1, 513
Iron rods ..... do....	9, 253, 928	1, 721, 130	5, 145, 951	921, 125
Bar:				
Foreign ..... do....	.....	.....	28, 007	5, 362
German ..... do....	.....	.....	89, 865	11, 952
Steel ..... do....	37, 215	7, 071	109, 297	25, 165
Steel wire rods ..... do....	19, 465	87, 594	21, 375	46, 383
Copper and copper wire ..... do....	.....	.....	1, 370	2, 025
Brass and brass wire ..... do....	13, 220	19, 698	20, 067	29, 130
Nickel ..... do....	.....	.....	13, 137	67, 525
Zinc-plates ..... do....	.....	.....	3, 175	1, 079
Other metals ..... do....	961	3, 025	2, 337	4, 627
Yarns and twist ..... do....	95, 265	406, 479	83, 825	364, 543
Leather, tanned:				
Foreign ..... do....	12, 367	79, 272	13, 478	111, 636
German ..... do....	174, 346	1, 117, 573	80, 726	674, 807
Leather, patent, German ..... do....	92	1, 000	.....	.....
MANUFACTURED GOODS.				
Cotton goods:				
Foreign ..... kilograms, net..	56, 705	195, 584	126, 012	365, 392
German ..... do....	4, 165, 997	15, 833, 799	4, 430, 753	16, 393, 801
Hair cloth, German ..... do....	461	3, 089	498	3, 934
Hats and caps ..... do....	204	1, 557	2, 566	16, 086
Linens:				
Foreign ..... do....	1, 649	6, 761	58, 305	178, 426
German ..... do....	302, 679	1, 150, 241	412, 025	1, 517, 095
Linen bags ..... do....	41, 833	29, 701	.....	.....
Umbrellas, German ..... do....	2, 062	11, 394	284	1, 590
Silk and half-silk goods:				
Foreign ..... kilograms, gross..	15, 495	471, 826	25, 620	622, 566
German ..... do....	306, 245	5, 757, 302	328, 739	5, 917, 302
Laces:				
Foreign ..... do....	500	9, 550	169	3, 209
German ..... do....	11, 002	210, 138	26, 319	510, 589
Oil cloth, German ..... do....	5, 368	9, 126	2, 091	3, 555
Woolen cloth:				
Foreign ..... do....	42, 974	601, 299	79, 027	845, 589
German ..... do....	134, 593	1, 292, 092	247, 852	2, 476, 120
Wool and half-woolen goods:				
Foreign ..... do....	41, 437	543, 260	56, 411	410, 477
German ..... do....	807, 981	5, 531, 260	1, 134, 403	7, 671, 777
Other dry goods:				
Foreign ..... do....	1, 477	17, 838	3, 297	54, 865
German ..... do....	51, 498	355, 249	77, 629	481, 301
OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.				
Leadware ..... kilograms, net..	3, 225	968	152	41
Books and prints ..... kilograms, gross..	481, 444	1, 154, 089	723, 495	1, 745, 152
Bristles, manufactures of ..... do....	10, 093	20, 186	11, 115	22, 230

Statement showing the total export from Bremen to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS—Continued.				
		Marks.		*Marks.*
Hardware:				
Cast iron, German ..... kilograms, net..	1,047,833	261,958	1,143	251
Nails, German ..... do....	161,142	40,285	149,769	34,446
Steelware, foreign ..... kilograms, gross..	3,617	10,490	1,550	4,340
Steelware, German ..... do ..	814,471	1,703,638	962,221	1,757,636
Weapons ..... do....	1,075	6,988	673	7,766
Other hardware:				
Foreign ..... do....	7,791	11,529	12,151	14,817
German ..... do....	1,051,666	1,255,372	996,922	1,192,783
Fancy goods:				
Foreign ..... do....	199,184	1,819,042	419,648	2,714,720
German ..... do....	1,087,598	2,520,430	979,636	2,182,053
Paintings, statuary, &c ..... do....	164,834	918,674	92,829	400,860
Household furniture, &c.:				
Foreign ..... do....	2,798	4,756	643	1,093
German ..... do....	18,443	22,812	3,478	5,915
Tools, various ..... do....	22,683	6,996	5,029	1,621
Glassware:				
Bottles ..... pieces..	5,335,982	376,096	4,121,858	337,824
Demijohns ..... do....	79,086	61,469	103,097	76,776
Window glass, foreign ..... kilograms, gross..	4,579	1,236	800	200
Window glass, German ..... do....	19,195	5,183	8,629	2,158
Plate glass ..... do....	79,540	89,788	159,493	188,531
Other glassware:				
Foreign ..... do....	926,841	1,480,846	855,717	1,276,364
German ..... do	277,739	265,885	245,045	209,596
India rubber goods ..... do....	19,222	76,888	25,643	101,936
Hemp, manufactures of ..... do....	8,368	11,668	5,344	6,407
Wooden ware:				
Gilt cornices ..... do....	32,464	29,543	32,529	26,023
Willow ware ..... do....	112,810	181,191	128,568	161,711
Toys:				
Foreign ..... do....	27,434	43,893	31,994	47,991
German ..... do....	1,104,720	1,606,069	1,487,269	2,066,842
Fancy:				
Foreign ..... do....	28,067	50,520	13,764	24,975
German ..... do....	30,518	54,536	29,458	53,922
Barrels ..... do....	21,173,435	3,356,442	19,543,140	2,762,683
Other wooden ware ..... do....	23,072	14,809	48,982	28,154
Instruments:				
Pianos ..... pieces..	94	64,481	80	55,806
Mathematical ..... kilograms gross..	50,531	211,819	58,159	297,822
Musical:				
Foreign ..... do....	31,503	81,628	17,486	43,716
German ..... do....	617,780	1,607,393	429,396	1,081,011
Clothing, new:				
Foreign ..... do....	995	7,562	1,379	9,929
German ..... do....	551,960	4,195,040	541,804	3,900,845
Corks, manufactures of ..... do....	2,243	11,833	3,669	18,248
Copperware ..... do....	75	157	195	371
Leatherware, gloves:				
Foreign ..... do....	10,486	311,434	12,206	477,255
German ..... do....	116,357	3,455,804	102,136	3,993,517
Other leatherware:				
Foreign ..... do....	12,370	51,954	5,265	23,726
German ..... do....	35,101	147,423	25,023	112,542
Glue ..... kilograms, net..	3,491	3,352	4,129	4,005
Candles ..... do....	2,857	3,143	4,124	7,061
Machinery:				
Foreign ..... do....	371	321	315	287
German ..... do....	387,183	341,871	237,202	195,154
Brassware:				
Foreign ..... kilograms, gross..	2,707	6,226	1,503	3,607
German ..... do....	71,913	215,733	29,244	90,657
Metal ware:				
Foreign ..... do....	22,292	48,010	28,513	74,753
German ..... do....	138,180	660,873	140,987	537,319
Paper ..... do....	280,652	211,127	235,644	172,873
Paperware:				
Wall paper ..... do....	14,098	22,091	20,383	25,169
Other paper ..... do....	130,681	182,949	143,457	215,184
Perfumery and cosmetics ..... do....	9,546	15,273	2,638	3,956
Furs, German ..... do....	574	9,497	2,224	14,901
Chinaware:				
Foreign ..... do....	38,985	31,579	28,095	23,601
German ..... do....	992,444	696,539	1,331,507	985,856

Statement showing the total export from Bremen to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS—Continued.				
		Marks.		*Marks.*
Strings.....kilograms, gross..	1,474	84,166	2,076	26,574
Playing cards.....do....	760	2,736	451	1,353
Earthenware;				
Foreign.....do....	22,984	22,738	22,992	24,587
German.....do....	173,497	69,220	212,239	83,177
Stoneware, marbles, slates, &c.....do....	1,422,207	455,644	1,048,791	340,053
Straw ware.....do....	199,705	65,853	326,223	87,019
Pottery.....do....	30,549	7,746	123,000	35,570
Clay pipes.....do....	75,593	25,702	51,692	17,575
Crucibles.....do....	241,322	115,835	218,465	54,764
Clocks and parts thereof:				
Foreign.....do....	13,547	397,270	17,003	471,012
German.....do....	6,219	12,403	16,557	31,679
Tinware.....do....	1,348	3,506	1,614	3,874
Tin foil.....do....	475	1,238	2,822	6,591
Zincware.....do....	5,502	7,197	24,904	37,357
Other industrial products.....do....	.....	9,425	.....	10,665
Total in marks.....	.....	79,674,178	.....	88,022,792
Total in dollars.....	.....	18,962,454	.....	20,949,425

Table showing the value of the principal articles imported from the United States into Bremen during the years 1883 *and* 1884.

Articles.	1883.	1884.	Articles.	1883.	1884.
Cotton.....	$28,172,373	$19,706,791	Fancy ware.....	$178,918	$37,149
Petroleum.....	5,498,332	4,430,364	Butter.....	160,683	44,459
Tobacco.....	3,971,604	3,973,083	Machinery.....	147,525	195,034
Lard.....	1,275,952	321,007	Flour.....	128,617	106,717
Rye.....	1,245,864	1,613,935	Fruits.....	111,460	180,061
Indian corn.....	1,233,393	690,867	Spirits.....	106,688	459,429
Clover seed.....	913,189	869,636	Oil-cakes.....	85,313	83,351
Bacon.....	585,676	15,604	Wheat.....	74,925	151,632
Feed and fodder.....	249,518	155,484			
Furs.....	508,136	366,698	Total.....	44,830,228	33,615,686
Lumber.....	182,057	214,404			

Statement showing the arrivals and departures of vessels at the port of Bremen during the years 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

ARRIVALS.

Nationality.	1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Bremen.....	720	654,507	817	736,321	897	788,108
Other German.....	1,240	125,398	1,300	130,805	1,382	142,582
Russian.....	9	2,939	10	4,287	5	3,004
Swedish.....	23	9,151	17	5,950	18	8,007
Norwegian.....	120	54,409	118	54,061	154	61,292
Danish.....	40	10,136	9	4,430	22	3,290
British.....	315	210,574	374	279,110	388	285,537
Dutch.....	173	13,854	177	13,626	127	12,658
Belgian.....	2	1,338	2	2,263	1	1,129
French.....	16	7,432	10	5,548	10	9,732
Spanish.....	7	2,418	10	3,503	11	4,870
Italian.....	21	16,319	17	11,994	11	10,003
Austrian.....	2	1,067	1	410	7	4,057
Grecian.....	5	2,741	1	710	5	5,702
Roumanian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	970
North American.....	13	15,594	5	4,733	2	1,789
Hawaiian.....	2	1,640	1	778	1	778
Total.....	2,708	1,129,517	2,869	1,258,529	2,992	1,343,508

Statement showing the arrivals and departures of vessels at the port of Bremen, &c.—Cont'd.

DEPARTURES.

Nationality.	1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Bremen	685	630, 113	817	739, 943	864	761, 646
Other German	1, 523	141, 374	1, 587	153, 604	1, 548	157, 956
Russian	8	2, 689	8	3, 597	11	6, 222
Swedish	23	8, 616	18	6, 360	19	7, 089
Norwegian	110	48, 057	117	53, 121	154	61, 024
Danish	40	9, 584	12	5, 457	24	3, 613
British	316	211, 191	349	262, 799	376	270, 005
Dutch	180	14, 954	181	13, 767	136	13, 139
Belgian	2	1, 338	2	2, 263	1	1, 129
French	16	7, 431	10	5, 548	10	9, 732
Spanish	7	2, 325	9	2, 949	13	5, 423
Italian	22	16, 815	14	9, 527	11	10, 022
Austrian	2	1, 067	1	410	6	3, 591
Grecian	5	2, 741	1	710	5	5, 702
Roumanian					1	970
North American	10	11, 591	6	6, 112	3	2, 945
Hawaiian	2	1, 640	1	778		
Total	2, 951	1. 111, 526	3, 133	1, 266, 945	3, 182	1, 320, 208

Table showing the arrival of vessels at the port of Bremen from ports in the United States during the year 1884, *giving tonnage and nationality.*

Nationality.	Loaded.		Nationality.	Loaded.	
	Ships.	Registered tonnage.		Ships.	Registered tonnage.
From New York:			From San Francisco:		
Bremen	164	304, 186	German	1	198
Other German	6	6, 970	From New Orleans:		
Swedish	1	1, 267	Bremen	12	14, 064
Norwegian	5	4, 533	Other German	1	1, 396
British	8	10, 568	British	23	34, 085
Belgian	1	1, 129	French	1	2, 663
North American	1	1, 106	Austrian	1	705
Total	186	329, 759	Total	38	52, 913
From Philadelphia:			From Galveston:		
Bremen	7	7, 345	Bremen	4	6, 109
Other German	2	2, 621	Swedish	1	355
Norwegian	1	759	Norwegian	5	2, 010
British	4	4, 363	British	5	6, 007
North American	1	683			
Total	15	15, 771	Total	15	14, 481
From Baltimore:			From other ports of the United States:		
Bremen	55	97, 277	Bremen	2	1, 487
Russian	1	1, 193	Other German	1	288
Total	56	98, 470	Russian	1	435
From Savannah:			Norwegian	8	4, 661
German	1	460	British	15	20, 105
Swedish	1	506	French	1	1, 413
British	16	22, 672	Total	28	28, 389
Total	18	23, 638			

Table showing the departure of vessels from the port of Bremen to ports in the United States during the year 1884, giving tonnage and nationality.

Nationality.	Loaded.		In ballast.	
	Ships.	Registered tonnage.	Ships.	Registered tonnage.
To New York:				
Bremen	155	292,979	1	1,250
Other German	7	8,604	.....	.....
Swedish	1	1,267	.....	.....
Norwegian	2	2,957	1	506
British	4	4,854	.....	.....
North American	2	1,790	.....	.....
Total	171	312,451	2	1,756
To Philadelphia:				
Bremen	11	11,625	.....	.....
Other German	4	4,606	.....	.....
Norwegian	1	679	.....	.....
British	2	2,491	.....	.....
Belgian	1	1,129	.....	.....
Austrian	1	1,111	.....	.....
Italian	3	1,993	.....	.....
Total	23	23,634	.....	.....
To Baltimore:				
Bremen	54	94,778	.....	.....
North American	1	1,155	.....	.....
Total	55	95,933	.....	.....
To Savannah:				
Bremen	.....	.....	1	758
Norwegian	.....	.....	1	541
Total	.....	.....	2	1,299
To New Orleans:				
Bremen	2	2,792	.....	.....
Other German	6	6,724	.....	.....
Total	8	9,516	.....	.....
To Galveston:				
Bremen	2	3,718	.....	.....
Norwegian	2	599	.....	.....
Total	4	4,317	.....	.....
To other ports in the United States:				
German	1	216	.....	.....
Russian	.....	.....	1	435
Norwegian	4	1,684	1	810
British	.....	.....	1	870
Total	5	1,900	3	2,115

Statement showing the total emigration via Bremen during the years 1882, 1883, and 1884, and destination.

To—	1882.	1883.	1884.
New York	77,947	71,483	71,284
Baltimore	34,777	34,937	30,233
Other ports in the United States	1,616	2,013	912
Brazil	165	246	237
La Plata States	267	368	385
Australia	183	834	.....
Total	114,955	109,881	103,051

Table showing the total emigration via Bremen during the year 1884, giving the nationality and destination of the emigrants.

Native countries.	Destination.				
	United States.	Brazil.	Argentine.	Total.	Total in 1883.
Prussia	49,037	110	208	49,355	53,722
Bavaria	8,622	2	6	8,630	10,640
Wurtemberg	4,381	11	3	4,395	5,749
Baden	1,885	2	6	1,893	2,075
Alsatia	59	.....	.....	59	81
Hessia	1,988	.....	1	1,989	2,017
Saxony	2,777	21	20	2,818	4,147
Thuringia	1,737	5	15	1,757	2,381
Anhalt, Lippe, and Waldeck	645	.....	4	649	886
Brunswick	257	3	2	262	414
Oldenburg	1,778	1	1	1,780	1,835
Mecklenburg	893	8	1	902	759
Hamburg-Lubec	182	4	13	199	185
Bremen	994	14	13	1,021	1,497
Austria:					
Hungary	5,303	5	2	5,310	3,361
Bohemia	6,290	22	.....	6,312	6,030
Other parts of Austria	2,996	8	36	3,040	3,938
Roumania	44	.....	4	48	9
Switzerland	151	.....	1	152	197
Russia	2,992	.....	.....	2,992	623
Sweden and Norway	1,277	.....	5	1,282	2,664
Denmark	477	3	5	485	589
Holland	37	.....	.....	37	36
Great Britain	11	.....	.....	11	17
United States of America	7,545	.....	19	7,564	5,919
Various countries	71	18	20	109	110
Total	102,429	237	385	103,051	109,881
Or from—					
Germany	75,235	181	293	75,709	86,388
Austria	14,589	35	38	14,662	13,329
Other countries	12,605	21	54	12,680	10,164

DANTZIC.

REPORT OF CONSULAR AGENT COLLAS ON THE COMMERCE OF DANTZIC FOR THE YEAR 1884.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

As premised in last year's report, the trade of Dantzic in 1884 has, particularly as regards grain, turned out most unfavorably, even worse than was expected; in fact, the material result has not been so poor since 1860.

The cause is to be sought in the bad harvests in this country, Russia, and Poland in 1883, whereby supplies did not arrive, and also to the absence of a demand from Great Britain, which drew its supplies from the United States, Australia, &c. Low prices, adverse railway tariffs, &c., contributed their share as well, and it is worthy of mention that imports of Indian wheat took place here. It was not till after the new crop had been gathered that some activity manifested itself.

Of 1,805 vessels which left the port, 357 of 225,944 tons burden were in ballast.

The shipments of wheat amounted to about 51,000 tons, being 60,000 less than 1883, of which 23,000 went to Great Britain, 17,000 to Denmark, and the remainder to German, Swedish, and Norwegian ports. The export was very trivial till the month of September, when the new crop came into play. The quality was fair, and prices having declined considerably shippers were in some measure able to compete with the United States and Australia.

Rye was also a very deficient yield, and at times the arrivals were barely sufficient to meet the wants of local consumption, so that prices were frequently higher than those of wheat. Shipments only amounted to 16,000 tons, against 43,000 in 1883. They were principally directed to Norway; the remainder was sent to Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

Barley acted a sorry part in this market, and the malting sorts which came to hand were used for the home demand. In the latter months feeding sorts were shipped

more freely, but the whole export does not exceed 7,600 tons. A remarkable fact is, that only about 740 tons were sent to Great Britain, against 11,000 the year before.

The business in oats, pease, and beans is scarcely worth mentioning. Of the former 650 tons and of the latter 2,500 were shipped.

Maize and potatoes do not figure.

Of oil-seeds only 2,500 tons left the port; prices did not pay, and almost the whole of the supply was absorbed on the spot.

A great extension has taken place in the shipment of beet-root sugar. The yield through the enlarged tract of land under cultivation was considerably increased, and all the manufactories, of which 8 new ones came into operation during the year had full employment; but the heavy decline in prices militated against the establishments, and in many instances the expenses of production were not met. Prices in December, 1883, were quoted at 24 marks, and are now, December 1884, at 18.80 to 19 marks per cwt. Shipments amounted to 1,640,000 cwt. against 1,078,000 last year; 492,000 cwt. were shipped to the United States.

The export of molasses was of less importance, but that of sprit and spirits again attained large dimensions. A new distillery has been erected, and this branch of business is on the increase, so that Dantzic has become one of the most important German places for the article; 218,410 cwt. were shipped, against 165,560 in 1883, of which 158,206 to Spain.

Timber, next to grain, the most important branch of Dantzic trade, on account not only of the employment it affords to the working portion of the population, but also on account of the shipping interest of the place, loses in significance from year to year. The arrivals decrease, good qualities become scarcer. The increased use of iron for building purposes, the competition from North America and Sweden, all contribute to the deterioration of business in this article. The result this year is most unsatisfactory, for, notwithstanding that prices were lower at the beginning of the year, and that a further decline took place during the season, nearly one half of the arrivals remained unsold in the absence of a demand from Great Britain, France, and Belgium. Cargoes to the number of 719 left the port, against 870 last year, with a less quantity of about 300,000 cubic feet.

Scrap iron, owing to the decline in prices, and rags, in consequence of the prohibition of import, have not been so extensively shipped to the United States as formerly.

Freights.—The low range of freights was very disastrous for the shipping interest, and in most instances the expenses have been barely covered. Profits were exceptional, and several owners have in part laid up their ships.

Petroleum.—A decrease in the arrivals of petroleum from the United States has again taken place, 201,848 cwt. having come to hand against 262,100 in 1883. The competition of Russian oil and the falling off of the demand from Poland become greater every year. American petroleum fetched 10 marks in January and is now at 8.45 marks per cwt. Sixteen vessels arrived here direct from the States.

Tallow.—Of tallow, 17,000 cwt. were imported from La Plata direct, and 11,600 from Australia via London. There was none from the United States nor was there any lard received direct, but imports of this article took place to the amount of 31,000 cwt. via Hamburg, Copenhagen, and London.

Rosin to the amount of 32,600 cwt. was received here, of which 20,200 cwt. came from the United States.

Cotton was imported to the extent of 17,300 cwt., via Great Britain, Belgium, and Bremen, but only a very small proportion remained here, the other part being forwarded to Poland. It consisted of American and Indian produce.

Machinery.—About the same quantity of machinery, boilers, chains, agricultural implements, &c., arrived here as during the previous year—principally from England and Belgium, and chiefly destined for Poland.

The forwarding trade.—The forwarding business was not so extensive as in 1883, the principal cause for which must be attributed to the continual raising of the Russian import duties.

Pig-iron to the amount of 1,381,510 cwt. arrived here from England and Scotland for dispatch to the Praga Works, near Warsaw.

Herrings.—The import of herrings was more considerable than ever known—say, 240,658 barrels, of which 225,425 were from Scotland; but, through the mildness of the winter, the roads in Russia and Poland were next to impassable, thereby causing a slackness in the demand. Prices declined, large stocks remained on hand, and a smart loss was the consequence. Extensive quantities were used for manure.

Colonials.—Colonial produce arrived here in about the same quantity as last year, but the general depression in business prevented a steady sale or demand.

Salt.—In salt the receipts fell short by about 80,000 cwt.

Coal.—The trade in British coal and coke loses its importance more and more through the competition of Silesian and Westphalian produce. Were it not for the unprecedented low freights far less would have found its way here.

Ice again arrived in large quantities from Norway.

HOW TO INTRODUCE AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

In order to introduce American manufactures here it would be necessary to form a depot at this place so as to enable parties to judge of them. They would, however, have to compete in price with English and Belgians, who find it difficult to stand against the home productions.

PETER COLLAS,
Consular Agent.

DANTZIC, *December* 31, 1884.

Statement showing the imports at Dantzic for the year ending December, 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.
	Cwt.	
Coffee	62, 672	$861, 167
Cocoa	1, 324	21, 425
Chicory and other surrogates	22, 882	63, 675
Tea	876	24, 125
Rice	133, 744	367, 750
Sugar, raw and refined	22, 740	140, 125
Sirup and molasses	9, 806	29, 650
Pepper and pimento	10, 486	156, 625
Cinnamon and other spices	2, 024	20, 250
Southern fruits and preserves	22, 058	125, 175
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	4, 930	107, 500
Wine and must	37, 564	455, 000
Arrack, rum, and brandy	7, 396	98, 350
Beer, porter, and ale	8, 292	26, 750
Honey	3, 486	22, 000
Meat and bacon	6, 110	80, 000
Lard	31, 106	334, 400
Herrings	721, 974	1, 000, 500
Salt	322, 230	60, 500
Sundry articles of consumption	13, 440	82, 700
Grain, and other agricultural produce	93, 790	264, 800
Chicory roots	7, 026	12, 525
Ice	113, 256	33, 975
Drugs, chemists, and dye wares	298, 648	725, 000
Olive oil	2, 252	32, 500
Linseed oil	29, 840	167, 600
Palm and cocoanut oil	16, 196	146, 050
Other oils	6, 210	48, 375
Tallow	38, 048	375, 750
Train oil	5, 700	41, 312
Paraffine, spermaceti, stearine	5, 214	110, 000
Other greases, soap, perfume, candles, and wax	3, 956	46, 000
Oil, nut, and palm cakes	53, 486	83, 600
Petroleum	270, 540	494, 750
Resin	33, 158	37, 500
Asphalt, tar, pitch, felt	139, 840	140, 000
Pig, and old iron	1, 447, 356	902, 950
Iron, forged and ruled, formed, iron rule, &c	41, 694	68, 125
Rails	17, 876	22, 350
Raw and cement steel, cast-steel, iron and steel plates, wire, tins, &c	52, 380	132, 650
Rough cast goods, iron and steel goods	88, 100	207, 825
Engines, boilers, anchors, chains	35, 832	257, 500
Lead, and lead goods	10, 772	41, 250
Pewter, and pewter goods	4, 146	99, 125
Copper, copper wire, copper and brass foundry goods	22, 710	388, 750
Earths, ores, chalk, lime	536, 344	173, 300
Cement	299, 736	159, 250
Coals and coke	5, 144, 120	746, 925
Stones and stone-wares	288, 956	206, 625
Bricks, clay pipes, and clay wares	159, 900	55, 800
Glass and glasswares	2, 078	19, 000
Builders' timber	16, 506	10, 750
Coopers' and cabinet makers' goods, furniture, carvers' goods	14, 600	86, 250
Cotton	172, 082	2, 581, 250
Sheep's wool	3, 478	78, 250
Yarns, cotton and woolen, cotton and wool goods	2, 598	130, 525
Linen, yarn linen, and sail cloth	18, 300	375, 000
Ropemakers' wares	1, 256	18, 825
Flax, hemp, tow, oakum, jute	5, 036	34, 250
Hides and skins	34, 866	506, 500
Paper and paper wares	2, 020	43, 750
Other articles not mentioned	39, 166	164, 660
Guano	.....	33, 475
Total	.....	14, 548, 314

NOTE.—The bulk of imports is from Great Britain. Coffee, rice, tobacco, and spices come partly from Holland, Hamburg, and Bremen. Machinery and iron and steel manufactures, partly from Belgium. Wine, from France chiefly. Petroleum and resin, from the United States direct, and via Bremen and Antwerp. Herrings, from Scotland and Norway. Other articles, from different European ports.

Statement showing the exports from Dantzic for the year ending December, 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	
Wheat	1,463,000	$2,974,225
Rye	324,400	537,287
Barley	152,740	252,975
Oats	12,920	20,675
Peas, beans, &c	50,220	88,000
Oil-seeds	51,380	160,000
Other agricultural produce	10,870	26,750
Flour, starch, bran, &c	320,380	583,750
Spruce-beer	9,042	45,125
Beet sugar	1,639,870	6,000,000
Molasses	164,270	175,000
Spirits, sprit, brandies	218,880	1,237,000
Sundry articles of consumption	9,130	144,675
Timber, oak and fir	4,204,320	2,786,250
Iron and iron manufactures	3,082	15,000
Lead and lead wares	5,404	37,500
Spelter and spelter goods	6,110	21,000
Copper, brass and brass ware	2,032	29,125
Drugs	17,520	102,000
Rape-oil	66,618	466,250
Oil-cakes	44,916	78,600
Rags	14,066	40,500
Paper and felt	21,500	57,500
Glass and glass wares	19,054	39,175
Paper stuff	13,330	33,250
Other articles not enumerated		124,135
		16,497,747

NOTE.—Wheat, barley, and, peas, principally to Great Britain, but also to Denmark, Germany, Holland, and Belgium. Rye chiefly to Norway, Denmark, and Germany. Timber to Great Britain, France, Holland, and Belgium. Oil-seeds to Germany, France, and Holland. Beet sugar to England and the United States. Molasses to France. Spirits and sprit to Spain and France. Other articles to German ports.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency Dantzic to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	
Chemical roots	$424 87				$424 87
Petroleum barrels	5,774 12	$7,346 30	$3,716 40	$10,794 37	27,631 19
Beet sugar	8,054 16	119,564 71	11,496 40		139,115 27
Amber goods	514 40		105 95	239 48	859 83
Ruebsen seed	514 20				514 20
Liqueurs			211 76		211 76
Calves' rennets			173 10		173 10
Fancy goods				31 53	31 53
Rope				602 35	602 35
Cement				1,604 50	1,604 50
Chemical wood pulp				700 00	700 00
Total in United States gold	15,281 75	126,911 01	15,703 61	13,972 23	171,868 60
Total previous year	17,622 37		966 20	13,006 15	31,594 72
Decrease	2,340 62				
Increase		126,911 01	14,707 41	966 08	140,273 88

ELBERFELD.

REPORT OF CONSUL RHODES ON THE TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF ELBERFELD IN 1884.

TEXTILES.

The amount of manufactures exported to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1884, was $1,665,308, and for the year ending June 30, 1885, $2,004,660, an increase of $339,352. The increase has been principally in silk and silk-mixed goods, aniline dyes, and cutlery. The silk industry in its relations with the United States has been well maintained, but it has not been favorable as regards other countries, owing to the "admission temporaire" in Italy and France, which enables these countries to manufacture under more favorable conditions than they had previously done. The competition of these countries and Switzerland, especially the latter; the continued depression of trade in general, and the replacing of hand-weaving by power-weaving have led to prevalent complaint from the silk manufacturers of Elberfeld and its neighborhood. Considerable stocks were manufactured in figured velvets and furniture stuffs, in anticipation of an active demand, which has not been realized. On the other hand, pure woolen goods of attractive patterns have met with a good reception. In the goods called piqué, business has been, and continues to be, especially active.

Although the cotton industry has been declining for several years here, it is in a comparatively fair condition, as the majority of the manufacturers were fairly supplied with contracts before a fall in prices took place. This is true as to weaving as well as to spinning, most weavers having been well supplied with contracts in cloths at prices which are remunerative. It is believed that the calico trade of 1885 will show a considerable improvement over that of 1884.

Embroidery.—The trade in the different kinds of embroideries has been fair during the past and present year, especially in the plain laces which are used in the trimming of women's jackets and mantles. There is an importation here of the machine-made laces of St. Pierre-Calais, which indicates that the product of German manufacture is not equal to the French article of this description either in model or quality. The fashion for the present year seems to favor a fairly active production in this industry.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

German boot and shoe manufacturers believe that considerable improvements have been made in their industry within the last two or three years, they having sent members of their craft to study the manufacturing in foreign countries. The result is that they were favorably impressed with the American method, as has been indicated by the introduction of American machinery into some of the factories. They hope, through following the American plan, to compete in the English markets. The improvements referred to, have been made in Erfurt especially, which is the great center of this kind of industry in Germany. I venture the opinion, however, that the manufacturers of Germany are not able to compete with those of America, either in price or finish, in the superior kinds of boots and shoes. It is probable even that the manufacturers of the United States may be able to successfully compete in the production of shoes and boots of the inferior qualities.

ANILINE DYES.

The exports of aniline dyes to the United States, is marked by a large increase, although complaints are made concerning unremunerative prices. This is probably the case with those who held large stocks of raw material before the fall in prices and which have to be worked off at reduced rates. The price of aniline dye at the present cost of first material yields, it is believed, a fair profit; there is, besides, a constantly increasing consumption.

RAW SILK.

The trade in raw silk for 1884 and the beginning of the present year, has been dull, and opinions vary as to the causes. The principal one is probably the growing competition. The present easy means of communication has done a great deal to facilitate and extend the silk trade. The telegraph puts the stock of all countries within easy reach, and in Europe goods may be had at a few days' notice. Here it is not necessary for the manufacturer or the broker to keep a large stock on hand, leaving this to the producer who may be thereby forced to accept conditions more favorable to the manufacturer. Another circumstance which has had an unfavorable influence, is that silk stuffs and silk trimmings have not been as much in vogue as formerly.

ALBERT RHODES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Elberfeld, October 13, 1885.

Quantities of silk treated at silk dyeing establishments in Elberfeld, 1884.

Places.	Italian.				Grège.		Chinese.			
	Twisted silk.		Prepared for weavers.				Twisted silk.		Prepared for weavers.	
	No.	*Kilos.*	*No.*	*Kilos.*	*No.*	*Kilos.*	*No.*	*Kilos.*	*No.*	*Kilos.*
Elberfeld	537	38,774	130	5,277	156	11,557	361	18,029	227	11,532
Barmen	288	18,433	40	1,577	2	101	116	4,717	118	4,447
Ronsdorf	252	17,302	12	396	.....	.....	123	6,870	6	121
Langenberg	230	18,952	40	2,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	452
23 other places	313	20,715	86	3,416	12	473	64	3,161	33	2,456

Places.	Bengal.				Japanese.			
	Twisted silk.		Prepared for weavers.		Twisted silk.		Prepared for weavers.	
	No.	*Kilos.*	*No.*	*Kilos.*	*No.*	*Kilos.*	*No.*	*Kilos.*
Elberfeld	24	991	7	265	23	1,200	125	4,520
Barmen	21	1,406	70	4,291	24	1,581	122	5,802
Ronsdorf	32	2,496	.....	.....	2	48	3	56
Langenberg	1	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1,158
23 other places	40	3,784	6	299	14	2,066	36	1,982

Places.	Total.		Per cent. of total.
	No.	*Kilos.*	
Elberfeld	1,590	92,145	41.26
Barmen	801	42,356	18.97
Ronsdorf	430	27,291	12.22
Langenberg	310	23,100	10.55
23 other places	604	38,352	17.18

Amount woven.

Years.	Total.	Italian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	East Indian.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
1883	227,007	124,727	71,873	18,693	11,714
1882	231,398	108,660	89,927	21,225	11,586
1881	243,979	99,491	105,394	22,902	16,192
1880	188,197	68,617	81,270	18,738	19,577

There were treated at Crefeld for the use of manufacturers on the right bank of the Rhine 80,329 kilos, against 80,217 kilos in 1883.

At Elberfeld, for manufacturers on the left bank, 17,819 kilos, against 15,588 kilos in 1883.

Prices of Italian silks in 1884.

Months.	Milan twisted silk.			Milan silk prepared for weaving.		Turin twisted silk.
	Class 18–20.	Subl. 18–20.	Corr. 18–20.	Class 24–28.	Subl. 24–28.	Moyen apprêt 22–24 sublime.
January ....rm..	57	53½ to 53	51½ to 51	53½	51	54
February ....do..	57 to 56½	53	51	53½	51	53½
March ....do..	56	53	50½	53	50½	53 to 52½
April ....do..	58	55	52½	54	51½	53½
May ....do..	58 to 57½	55 to 54½	52½ to 52	53½	51½ to 51	53
June ....do..	57½	54½	52	53	51	53 to 52½
July ....do..	57	54	51½	52½	50½	52½ to 52
August ....do..	56½	53 to 52½	50½	52	50	51½
September ....do..	56	52½	50	52	50	51½
October ....do..	55½	52	49½	51½	49½	51
November ....do..	54½	51	49	51½	49½	51
December ....do..	54½	51	49	51½	49½	51

Prices of China twisted silk in 1884.

[Tsatlee English twist, prima patent à classique.]

Months.	36-42.	45-55.		36-42.	45-55.
January ....rm..	53 to 56	50 to 52	July ....rm..	52 to 55	49 to 51
February ....do..	53 to 56	50 to 52	August ....do..	52 to 55	48 to 50
March ....do..	52 to 56	50 to 52	September ....do..	51 to 54	48 to 50
April ....do..	52 to 55	49 to 51	October ....do..	50 to 53	48 to 50
May ....do..	53 to 56	49 to 51	November ....do..	49 to 52	47 to 50
June ....do..	52 to 55	49 to 51	December ....do..	49 to 52	47 to 50

GERA.

REPORT OF CONSULAR AGENT NEUER ON THE TRADE OF GERA DURING THE YEAR 1885.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF TRADE.

The commerce of this district during the year ending September 30, 1885, was not characterized by that steady improvement which prevailed during preceding years. On the contrary, the leading industries have been in a depressed state, and many of the manufacturers express themselves dissatisfied with the situation. In consequence of an intense and constantly growing competition, the production has so greatly increased as to exceed the consumption, and sales had to be effected at very limited profits, in order to avoid a temporary closing down of the mills. Hands had to be reduced, however, and many operatives were not fully employed, so that the condition of the workingman, notwithstanding good harvests and remarkably low prices of cereals, is by no means enviable.

The acquirement of colonial possessions on the part of the German Government, has been generally approved in commercial circles, though it is stated that many of the expectations entertained in this connection will not be realized.

The high import duties of the United States are looked at with disfavor by the exporters of this district, and in the last annual report of the chamber of commerce in this city great fault is found with our present system of duty, rendering it, on account of undervaluations, for the honest exporter and importer very often impossible to successfully compete in the American market with dishonest traders. It is suggested that a specific duty on woolen dress goods, gloves, and some other articles would be an improvement on the present ad valorem system.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following table gives the exports from this district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1884 and 1885.

Comparative statement showing the value of declared exports from the district of the consular agency at Gera to the United States during the years ending September 30, 1884 and 1885:

Articles.	During the year ending—	
	September 30, 1884.	September 30, 1885.
Worsted goods	$1,084,139 77	$859,508 94
Leather gloves	88,652 77	95,387 10
Accordions	43,827 24	25,980 93
Plants and seeds	17,946 81	18,162 35
Miscellaneous	37,513 37	51,580 16
Total	1,272,079 96	1,050,619 48

It will be seen by the foregoing exhibit that the exports to the United States during the year past show a decrease of $221,460.48 compared with the shipments of the previous year. The following statements relate to some of the principal industries in this district:

WORSTED-GOODS TRADE.

There has been a retrogression in this branch of industry during the year past. Already in the autumn of the year 1884 business was quiet, which condition grew worse

in the succeeding months, when the demand slackened still more, and remained so up to the present time. Several causes have brought about this state of dullness, which may be ascribed in the first place to unfavorable fashion, various-colored and hard stuffs superseding the one-colored and soft grades of this district. Another reason was the constant decline in the wool prices, followed by a falling off in the prices of yarn, rendering business very unsteady and unremunerative. Hence the fact that the trade brought in only a from hand-to mouth sort of profit. Overproduction and a keen competition are also among the evils which have injured this branch of industry, so that some sorts of goods, especially cashmeres, were sold at such low prices as to bring amost no profit.

Since Austria and Russia have raised their import duties, England and the United States are the most prominent countries for the exportation of worsted fabrics from this district.

While the shipments to the United States have experienced no inconsiderable decrease, this is still more the case with England, for the reason that some kinds of the articles could only be manufactured with English-spun yarns, therefore giving the manufacturers in England a great advantage.

In spite of this unsatisfactory condition, it must be acknowledged that the manufacturers in this district are continually striving to perfect their artices, and it is greatly due to the excellent processes of dyeing and finishing that the stuffs made in Gera and Greiz have attained a reputation. New methods have been adopted and special machines introduced in order to meet new requirements. A new establishment for dyeing and finishing has also been started, which will in seasons of activity fill a long-felt want, inasmuch as during previous years the existing dye-houses and finishing works did not suffice, and frequent complaints respecting delays in the time of the delivery of the goods were the consequence. As to colors, the black fabrics of this district have attained a great reputation, and it is for this reason that even foreign goods are sent here for the purpose of being dyed.

THE LEATHER-GLOVE TRADE.

The condition of this branch of industry has not improved during the past year Fashion greatly favoring cotton and silk gloves, the manufacture of leather gloves has considerably decreased. Notwithstanding excessively low prices, sales were extremely difficult to effect, and some of the manufacturers were obliged to reduce the number of employés.

ACCORDIONS.

This industry is in a distressed condition, owing to the high import duties of most European countries. The demand from the United States—formerly the best market—has greatly decreased, while the export to England, Australia, and other countries, though not diminishing, is incapable of expansion.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Exact information as to the amount of imports into this district from the United States cannot be obtained. It is evident, however, that the consumption of American goods in this district, with the exception of petroleum, is lessening from year to year, and there will be no improvement if our merchants do not heed the frequently repeated advice of our consuls, viz: adapt their manufactures to the market, establish either branch businesses or agencies in the principal commercial centers, and select representatives of the first respectability and responsibility. Considering the rivalry among the various nations our merchants must be alive to the fact that it requires strenuous efforts to extend their commercial relations, and the longer they remain indifferent to their interests the more difficult it will become to secure new markets. The merchants in this district push their goods into our markets, and I do not entertain the least doubt but that our merchants will be likewise successful in the extension of their trade if they apply the proper means.

RUSSIAN VS. AMERICAN PETROLEUM.

In conclusion I feel it my duty to call attention to the frequent complaints made respecting a bad quality of our petroleum, and inasmuch as the most favorable reports with regard to the quality of Russian petroleum have reached here our producers ought to exercise every possible care in order not to decrease the demand for their product.

CHARLES NEUER,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Gera, September 30, 1885.

KÖNIGSBERG.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT GADEKE ON THE COMMERCE OF KÖNIGSBERG FOR THE YEAR 1884.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The grain trade is the principal trade of Königsberg, and the results of the whole trade of the place depend therefore on the crops in the province of East Prussia and in those districts of Russia from which the supplies have their natural way to Königsberg.

The crop of 1883 was bad; and therefore the trade in the first half of 1884 was a bad one, whereas in the second half business was more flourishing, the new crop being good in quality and important in quantity, but the result of the whole year did not reach the figures of the year 1883. The whole import at Königsberg of Prussian and Russian grain was 379,053 tons in 1884, against 486,745 tons in 1883, and the exportation by sea was 337,204 tons in 1884, against 468,860 tons in 1883.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Concerning the commercial intercourse of Königsberg and the United States it is not possible to give a statement of the extent of imports, as the greatest part of the import finds its way to Königsberg through England, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Bremen, and not direct from the United States to this place.

The import of the principal article of importation, petroleum, shows a small increase, having been 68,149 barrels in 1884, against 50,060 barrels in 1883, the prices having been at Königsberg 14 marks per 50 kilograms in the beginning of the year, declining in March to 13 and 12.50 marks, and showing no alteration for the last nine months. The chief article of exportation to the United States is rags. The export of this article shows a decrease, having been 13,580.8 tons, valued at 3,395,200 marks, against 15,015 tons, valued at 3,978,975 marks in 1883.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total importations of Königsberg were valued at $49,662,276 in 1884, against $56,459,312 in 1883, and $54,111,918 in 1882; and the total exportations at $39,503,716 in 1884, against $47,212,536 in 1883, and $48,536,768 in 1882.

SHIPPING.

There arrived at Pillau, the port of Königsberg, in 1884, 1,083 steamers, measuring 1,232,882 cubic meters, 890 sailing vessels, measuring 214,925 cubic meters; in all, 1,973 vessels, measuring 1,447,807 cubic meters, of which there entered in ballast 247 steamers, measuring 244,741 cubic meters, 74 sailing vessels, measuring 22,773 cubic meters, against 2,103 vessels, measuring 1,587,007 cubic meters, in 1883, 2,498 vessels, measuring 1,580,561 cubic meters in 1882. There left the port in 1884 1,036 steamers, measuring 1,223,248 cubic meters, 833 sailing vessels, measuring 205,242 cubic meters; in all, 1,919 vessels, measuring 1,428,490 cubic meters, of which there cleared in ballast 135 steamers, measuring 210,597 cubic meters, 88 sailing vessels, measuring 33,080 cubic meters, against 2,133 vessels, measuring 1,614,134 cubic meters in 1883, 2,429 vessels, measuring 1,540,139 cubic meters, in 1882.

Among the entrances were 17 sailing vessels with petroleum, direct from the United States, and 11 sailing vessels cleared with rags for the United States.

Classed by nations, there arrived 7 Belgian, 270 Danish, 1,125 German, 257 English, 1 French, 45 Dutch, 1 Italian, 170 Norwegian, 90 Swedish, 1 Austrian, 6 Russian; in all, 1,973 vessels.

No American vessel entered in 1884.

CONRAD H. GÄDEKE,
Consular Agent.

CONSULAR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Königsberg, September 30, 1885.

Statement showing the imports at Königsberg for the year ending December, 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		*Marks.**
Grains, pulse, and seeds ..... tons..	411,492.4	63,521,474
Flax, hemp, and tow ..... do...	55,896.7	26,919,236
Wood, wooden articles, and furniture ..... festmeters..	262,330	4,605,908
Do ..... tons..	363	
Colonial produce	18,201.8	27,824,749
Horses and cattle ..... head..	67,032	15,439,546
Animal products ..... tons..	4,223.4	
Mineral products and wares ..... do...	239,455.6	4,949,271
Metals, quincaillery, engines, and instruments ..... do...	33,908.5	8,833,453
Chemicals, manure, oils, and cakes ..... do...	24,766.5	5,495,164
Consumptive articles ..... do...	93,338.2	30,733,674
Textiles, manufacture and similar ..... do...	4,224.6	7,145,276
Sundries ..... do...	87,292.4	13,199,693
	.....	208,667,444

* Mark=$0 23.8.

Statement showing the exports from Königsberg for the year ending December, 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including cost and charges.
		Marks.
Grains, pulse, and seeds ..... tons..	399,984.4	64,885,154
Flax, hemp, and tow ..... do...	53,108	26,310,385
Wood, wooden articles, and furniture ..... festmeters..	132,678	3,123,756
Do ..... tons..	5,101.2	
Colonial produce ..... do...	9,680.6	18,034,802
Horses and cattle ..... head..	53,334	9,814,510
Animal products ..... tons..	1,924.3	
Mineral products and wares ..... do...	13,273.7	252,568
Metals, quincaillery, engines, and instruments ..... do.	11,867.7	3,096,254
Chemicals, manure, oils and cakes ..... do...	20,199	4,063,950
Consumptive articles ..... do...	30,919.4	9,183,160
Textiles, manufacture and similar ..... do...	14,283.7	4,230,504
Sundries ..... do...	152,652.2	22,987,378
Total	.....	165,982,421

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Königsberg, Prussia, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year 1885.	Total for the year 1884.
Amber						$4,196 94
Bristles	$8,431 52	$12,975 55	$11,989 59	$8,261 31	$41,657 97	35,390 78
Fruit-juice						2,070,53
Hemp	17,481 37	29,544 18	92,387 67	74,312 04	213,725 26	103,157 73
Iron ware						2,034 33
Rags	220,020 71	13,674 82	132,222 18	70,743 80	436,661 51	620,962 65
Seeds	25,842 90	30,593 88	11,231 96	12,217 67	85,886 41	92,151 76
Sundries	.....	63 68	117 75	128 08	309 46	350 59
Total	271,776 50	92,852 06	247,949 15	165,662 90	778,240 61	860,335 31
Total for year preceding.	249,132 93	144,415 88	228,084 20	238,702 30	860,335 31	.....
Increase	22,643 57	.....	19,864 95	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	51,563 82	.....	73,039 40	80,294 70	.....

SAXONY.

REPORT BY CONSUL DU BOIS, OF LEIPSIC, ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN THE KINGDOM OF SAXONY DURING THE YEAR 1885.

CONDITION OF SAXONY AND ITS PEOPLE.

One who has watched the progress of events in the Kingdom of Saxony during the past year must have been impressed with the fact that the inhabitants of this small portion of the German Empire, celebrated for their economy and industry, are maintaining, in a high degree, their enviable reputation.

The spirit of progress is developing itself rapidly throughout the Empire, but nowhere is it so marked as within the borders of Saxony, a land possessing only 5,000 square miles of territory and inhabited by 3,000,000 of people—a land which, could it be placed upon the bosom of Lake Superior, would only add another island to the beauty of that great inland sea. Here untiring industry and careful economy go hand in hand, and, while in many branches evidences of dull times are discernible, an air of general prosperity is apparent throughout the land. New factories are being erected, new railroads constructed, handsome railway stations are replacing uncouth ones, splendid public buildings are being built, an already model system of public schools is being improved; the sanitary condition of the towns and cities is well regulated; the masses subsist and seem to flourish upon a very plain diet; they are as a rule well clothed, and with apparent cheerfulness pay 5¾ per cent. on their individual incomes.

This is a general view of the situation, but a more detailed examination of the subject will somewhat change this impression.

EXPORT TRADE.

Comparing the first and second quarters of 1884 with the first and second quarters of 1885, we find the exports to the United States from this consular district have decreased $626,470.84. Should the same rate of decrement continue up to the 1st of January, 1886, it will show a loss to the export trade of this district to the United States of over 25 per cent. of the total amount exported in 1884. The decrease since October 1, 1884, is $1,171,675.45.

At the beginning of the year much fear was expressed in business circles that the slavery agitation in Brazil would seriously injure the important Saxon trade with that country, but thus far the fear seems to have been groundless.

Since the great exposition in Australia, where Germany was well represented, the trade has considerably increased, and now the subvention of the steamship line between Germany and Australia has awakened new and growing interest in this trade.

With East India the trade was weak; shipments of hosiery and light cloth found a fair market.

The increase of the tariff rates in Russia and Austria has materially injured the German export trade in that direction.

In particularizing various branches of trade, it will be seen that many are in an unsatisfactory condition. Grain prices have been weak. Colonial wares have suffered from a dull demand, especially coffee. In colors and drugs prices have been unsatisfactory, although the trade in a certain class of drugs was enlivened somewhat by the demand created by the cholera epidemic in Italy and Spain. The tobacco trade was fair, the German dealers being able to rid their warehouses of much superfluous stock. The linen industry was favorable; many large establishments were compelled to increase their forces in order to meet the demand, while yarn, owing to the depressed condition of the wool market, has suffered considerably. The wheat harvest of Saxony for 1885 was 100, while rye was only 85, and oats 70.

COAL TRADE AND COAL PRODUCT OF GERMANY.

The coal trade was fair, while iron prices have remained very weak. The increase in the production of coal in Germany and Austria within the past twenty years has been enormous. In 1865 Germany produced only 28,553,000 tons and Austria 4,450,000 tons. In 1884 Germany produced about 73,000,000 tons and Austria about 19,000,000 tons. There are 19,042 persons employed in the coal mines of Germany, while in all there are about 45,000 persons supported by this industrrty Thirty-four per cent. of the coal consumed in the Leipsic district comes from Lugan-Oelnitz region.

GERMAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MACHINERY.

The shadow of overproduction has fallen upon this industry in Saxony, and notwithstanding the fact that machine-making has remarkably increased during the past few years, respectable dividends have been, and are, very rare. As to the German export trade in machines of all kinds, except steam, there is to be noted a great increase. In 1880, 53,621 tons were exported; 1881, 57,681 tons; 1882, 70,607 tons; 1883, 76,417 tons; 1884, 72,531 tons, making a total of 330,857 tons, valued at 670 marks per ton, or 221,672,190 marks in market value ($52,779,100). This is an increase during the past five years of 35 per cent.

In 1880 Germany imported 22,688 tons of machinery; in 1881, 24,260 tons; in 1882, 29,558 tons; in 1883, 31,956 tons; in 1884, 36,862 tons, making a total of 145,304 tons. This shows an increase during the past five years of 63 per cent.

These general figures are given because Saxony is chiefly interested in the production of German machines, and also in order to demonstrate the fact that, in spite of the tariff, which averages about 5 per cent. ad valorem, England, from whence most of the machines come, is constantly securing a larger market, while American machines, with the exception of sewing-machines, are gradually losing ground. The statistics say that in 1880 England exported 10,230 tons of machines (not including steam-engines) to Germany, and in 1884 18,722 tons; France exported 1,863 tons in 1880 and 2,148 tons in 1884; Belgium exported 1,715 tons in 1880 and 3,300 tons in 1884; Switzerland exported 2,370 tons in 1880 and 2,871 tons in 1884, but nothing is said about the export of machines to Germany from the United States.

The Austrian market receives the largest percentage of the German machines. The following table shows the amount exported from Germany to that country, and the amount sent through Germany to that country from England:

Date.	England.	Germany.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
1880	10,674	10,540
1881	14,404	14,334
1882	19,315	16,397
1883	20,467	17,285

Up to 1883 Russia was the next heaviest importer of German machines, but since that year France has secured the principal market in that country. In 1880 Germany exported 17,587 tons to Russia, and France 7,495 tons. In 1884 France exported 11,429 tons to Russia, and Germany exported only 10,371 tons, which was a gain for France of 3,934 tons, and a loss to Germany of 7,216 tons.

During the past five years Germany has exported 32,367 tons to Hamburg and Bremen, 18,563 tons to Holland, 16,532 tons to Italy, 15,846 tons to Belgium, 12,494 tons to Switzerland, 12,239 tons to Norway and Sweden, 8,265 tons to Spain, 5,227 tons to England, and 2,222 tons to the United States.

These statistics are given rather full because Saxony has a great machine industry, and is therefore interested, and also because it is desirable to point out to American machine manufacturers the markets where England and Germany are able to dispose of their wares.

ROSE OIL MANUFACTURE.

One of the most interesting events in the manufacturing world of Saxony during the past year was the successful attempt of Schimmel & Co., of Leipsic, to produce at their chemical factory, located in this city, a marketable rose oil, extracted from roses grown on Saxon soil.

Last year an effort was made in a small way, and it resulted in the production of nearly seven pounds of genuine rose oil, and this success incited the firm to further endeavor. Several large florists have been engaged to cultivate a certain amount of roses for next year, and it is expected that many acres of ground now used to produce the prosy bean and cabbage will be devoted to the cultivation of roses for the use of this factory.

It is claimed by Schimmel & Co. that the climate of Saxony is quite as favorable to the abundant and healthful growth of roses as is the climate of the Balkan region, and that the Saxon rose has a perfume as full and as rich as its sisters from the more southern climate. It is further asserted that aside from the delicate and superb perfume of the Saxon rose oil, it possesses an important quality—that of solidifying at + 32° C., while the Turkish oil solidifies at +20° C.

The Turkish oil, however, costs only 700 marks per kilo. at present, while the Saxon rose is priced at 1,500 marks per kilo.; yet, as the latter finds a ready market, it is evident that it is of a finer quality than the Turkish production.

The preceding year about 2,300 kilos. of rose oil was produced in the Balkan district, and this year 2,200 is the estimated yield. The present price being 700 per kilo., the total value will be 1,540,000 marks.

The experiments made by Schimmel show that the natural centifolia rose (*Rosa canina*) is the one best adapted to the production of rose oil in this climate, and consequently a large amount of this species will be cultivated in the neighborhood of Leipsic during the next season. It seems to be necessary to manipulate the roses immediately after they have been plucked, and for this reason only those grown in the district of Leipsic will be used for the present by this great factory. The firm believe seriously that there is a great future for the Saxony rose oil, and as an earnest of their convictions, they have extended the facilities of their establishment in order to produce, on a grand scale, rose oil, rose water, rose pomade, and rose extract.

From one kilogram of the Saxon rose oil the firm produced 300 boxes of fine rose water, which was exported to the United States and sold at a good profit.

The above being facts, the question naturally arises, "If Saxony can produce a flower so well adapted to the production of an article so valuable and so marketable as rose oil, why should not the fertile garden spots of our own land, where the *Rosa canina* grows at the best, be turned into profitable channels, after the manner of Saxony"?

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The export of these oils to the United States has increased from $102,658 worth in 1883 to $126,578 in 1884, being an increase of about 23 per cent., and during 1885 the increase will be about 15 per cent. There was also a large increase in the export to England, Spain, South America, and Japan, while to France there was a considerable decrease.

THE FUR TRADE OF LEIPSIC.

Leipsic is famous as a fur market. It may be said that Leipsic and London furnish the world with furs. Twenty-five millions of marks' worth of furs are annually bought and sold on the "Bruhl" and neighboring streets of the Saxon metropolis. At present, however, loud complaint is heard among the fur dealers. Last year was not a profitable one for this trade, and this year is still worse. The storehouses are crowded with stock, and prices are greatly depressed. The losses last year were greater than ever before, and buyers are now shy and slow in making purchases. The export to the United States has seriously decreased. During the first two quarters of 1884 $389,351.81 worth of furs and skins were exported, while during the corresponding quarters of the current year only $181,815.94 worth were exported, making a decrease of $207,535.87.

RUSSIAN VS. AMERICAN PETROLEUM.

The Leipsic Chamber of Commerce strikes a severe blow at the American exporters of petroleum. It says in its last annual report in effect that the greatest evil in the American petroleum lies in the bad quality of the oil, notwithstanding the fact that it passes the regular inspection and test before appearing on the German market; that American exporters send petroleum to Germany knowing that it is too heavy, weak in illuminating power, and of a discolored, milky appearance; that in the selection of barrels there is more than usual negligence displayed, and that improperly-seasoned barrels, or old ones which are worm-eaten or unfit for the purpose of transporting oil are very often used.

This is a timely warning. Russia is leaving no commercial expedient untried in order to secure the German petroleum market, and a powerful influence is at work in Germany looking to this end.

The recently revived effort of the Imperial Government of Germany to tax petroleum barrels as "cooper ware" with 10 marks per double centner, instead of the present tax of 6 marks tare, which is only 6 marks per double centner net is causing much discussion throughout the Empire. The great shipping interests of Northern Germany, which will be seriously impaired should the new effort of the Government succeed, are considerably excited over the matter, and are making a vigorous protest; but the hope that the Reichstag will refuse to pass the measure is very slight. Only one hope, and that is a very reasonable one, is left. An earnest effort will be made to have the Government permit all barrels to enter free, which are again sent back to the United States. A still better way to relieve the threatened danger is to transport American petroleum intended for the German market in ship tanks. The principal objection to such a course would be the blow it would give to our own cooper interests.

The substitution of the tax of 10 marks in place of the tare of 6 marks, is a measure unsought for by the coopers of Germany. It is a measure which has, however,

regions of Southern Russia. The prompt and vigorous protest of the North German the undivided and enthusiastic support of all those who have interests in the oil shipping interests is a natural thing. The broad advantage which the new proposition of the Imperial Government would confer upon Russia, if adopted, must necessarily reduce the demand for American petroleum. Especially will the Bremen shipping interests, which have for many years done an enormous transportation business in American petroleum, feel the blow. Many of the large sailing vessels of the North Sea fleet have for years only been able to make the round trip by bringing back to the German ports American petroleum.

When the ship-owner and the sailor suffer, so suffer also the insurance companies and the merchants. Besides this, the expressmen, the coopers at the ports of entry, and workmen will be affected, because Russian petroleum crosses the border in tanks, and stops only at its destination; while the American petroleum in barrels requires much handling, which is done entirely by German labor.

Of course all these interests which will be seriously affected by the new tax are protesting loudly against the measure, but many interests are working in its favor, and nothing will left undone which will help to secure a triumph for the Russian oil.

JAMES T. DU BOIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leipsic, September 30, 1885.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Leipsic (including Gera agency) to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Books and newspapers	$95,852 98	$76,826 20	$91,711 26	$89,433 73	$353,824 17
Bristles	45,339 22	41,980 13	84,608 49	70,280 65	192,208 49
Chromos and fancy paper	12,245 49	10,126 20	10,351 40	4,049 03	36,772 12
Chinaware	3,715 87	3,395 40	10,690 83	15,174 01	32,976 11
Cotton and silk gloves	66,978 06	41,581 40	2,016 07	4,362 91	114,938 44
Colors and inks		2,504 50	4,106 50	4,970 73	11,581 73
Drugs	15,074 16	9,670 76	4,183 68	8,332 50	37,870 10
Essential oils	16,900 13	37,011 74	37,054 67	30,625 61	121,592 15
Furs and skins	69,499 41	41,857 53	139,958 41	159,265 05	410,580 40
Grease		7,653 73	14,805 98	3,970 96	26,430 67
Kid and lambskin gloves	86,900 43	82,493 10	36,098 79	97,361 69	302,854 01
Laces and trimmings	33,204 56	40,348 48	10,280 53	37,208 88	121,042 45
Machinery		4,035 84	2,526 15	14,706 24	21,268 23
Musical instruments	26,281 26	27,108 03	32,341 46	27,903 92	113,634 67
Music	14,707 70	11,149 96	10,028 79	11,662 61	47,549 06
Woolen dress goods	193,235 18	362,235 57	161,157 85	322,728 22	1,039,356 82
Woolen table covers, wools		20,790 68	24,820 84	54,770 98	100,388 50
Raw sugar		27,463 69			27,463 69
Cotton and linen goods	78,893 98				78,893 98
Miscellaneous	38,329 17	15,699 71	12,037 28	31,094 71	97,160 87
Total	797,757 60	863,941 65	638,784 98	987,902 43	3,288,386 66
Total for preceding year					4,460,062 11
Decrease					1,171,675 45

SILESIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL DITHMAR, OF BRESLAU, ON THE TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF SILESIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The value of the declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the twelve months ending this day (September 30) is largely in excess of those of any previous year. This excess is due to the low prices of raw sugar ruling here in the last quarter of 1884 and the first four months of the present calendar year, during which period the exports of sugar from this city to New York amounted

to $328,913.77, making the total value of the sugar exports to the United States from this district since the first shipment in May, 1884, $403,875.62. The upward movement in the price in the spring of this year put a stop to these shipments. One lot was brought back by the exporters at an advance of one mark per cent. and disposed of in England at a profit of $4,760. Linen and cotton goods remain at about the same figures as last year; toys, sheet zinc, and spelter have increased, while the exports of woolens, of glove leather, of porcelain, and of glass-ware have decreased in amount. New articles of export during the year have been mixed silk and wool fabrics for umbrellas (over $20,000 in value), hydrate of alumina or alum earth, and indigo auxiliary or zinc dust.

AGRICULTURE.

Grain.—The yield of grain is neither so abundant nor so excellent as that of last year. Estimates made late in July were, for Silesia, wheat 92, rye 83, barley 81, oats 77; and for all Prussia, wheat 98, rye 91, barley 93, oats 91. A later estimate, in the latter part of August, made the average for Prussia somewhat lower, namely, wheat 94, rye 87, barley 92, oats 92.

Potatoes.—For potatoes the estimate for Silesia is 90, and of good quality. This esculent, which is now, after rye, the most important food crop in the province, supplies nearly all the distilleries and starch factories with their raw material, besides being an article of considerable export, mainly in England. Introduced into Silesia by Frederick the Great, about the middle of the last century, the potato failed to find favor with the people until after the terrible famine years, 1771 and 1772. The amount of potatoes consumed by Silesian distilleries in 1884 was 7,428,412 cwt., the entire crop being 34,457,535 cwt. At the present writing, however, many of the distilleries are idle, the demand for their product having greatly fallen off in Italy, Switzerland, and France, and also in Spain, since the rupture of the good feeling heretofore existing between that country and Germany. The price of potatoes is now 10 cents per cwt. less than this time last year.

AMERICAN VS. RUSSIAN PETROLEUM.

The import and consumption of American petroleum have not materially decreased since my last annual report, notwithstanding the cheap freight rates on the Russian railways and the continuous efforts of interested parties to supplant the American by the Caucasian oil. It is asserted that 48,000 cwt. of Russian petroleum were imported into Silesia during the year 1884 and sold in all parts of the province. This is undoubtedly an exaggerated statement, as, except in Upper Silesia, near the terminus of the Russian railway, the product of the Noble Brothers has not been sold to any extent in this province. The average prices of American petroleum in Breslau, in 1884, per cwt. duty paid, less 20 per cent. tare, were, according to the Chamber of Commerce record, as follows:

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
January	$3 63	July	$3 08
February	3 45	August	3 09
March	3 21	September	3 15
April	3 15	October	3 20
May	3 03	November	3 15
June	2 93	December	3 20

Except in certain parts of Upper Silesia, the Russian oil cannot be sold much below these prices, the cost of transportation being $1\frac{1}{2}$ per ton per kilometer; besides, there is a trifling loss when sold by liquid measure (at retail), owing to its heavier specific weight.

"I estimate the petroleum consumed in this province," writes a gentleman well informed on the subject, "at between 100,000 and 125,000 barrels per annum; and when I speak of petroleum, I mean the American product, for the Russian article, which a few years ago was introduced into this market, and was bought and sold at a price considerably lower than that of the American, has not been able to offer the latter any formidable competition. In quality it does not meet the demands of this market, nor are our lamp wicks and burners adapted to its use. It is true that last year large quantities were brought hither, but the experience based on that speculation is not an alluring one." The Russian petroleum is brought from Bakee, via Warsaw, in tanks. The amount of American petroleum that arrived here in 1884 per Oder River was 258,800 cwt.; in 1883, 291,230 cwt.; in 1880, 61,480 cwt.; 46,820 cwt. came by rail in 1884.

BRESLAU WOOL MARKET.

At the Breslau wool market for 1885 there were offered 32,511 cwt. of wool, about 19,000 cwt. of which was Silesian product, the remainder from Posen, Brandenburg, Saxony, and Austria-Hungary. Prices, as compared with last year's market, were from $1.40 to $4.70 per cwt. lower. The large importations into Europe of Australian and South American wools, in fair condition and at a low price, have a controlling influence on the price of not only inferior, but also the finer qualities of Silesian wools. Electoral and superfine Silesian wool brought per cwt. $53.55 to $64.26; fine, $40.94 to $47.60; medium, $35.70 to $38.56; rustical and inferior, $28.56 to $32.13. Nearly half the amount offered remained unsold, and since the close of the market holders have been obliged to accept still lower prices.

Flax.—While wool is declining, there has been for some time a steady advance in the price of flax, owing to the short crop in Russia.

Felt hat manufacture.—The felt-hat making business in Silesia is at present not in a prosperous condition. As in Western and Northern Germany these hats, in the rough, are imported from France, Belgium, and England, so in this province it has been found profitable to import "Vienna hats," not only in the rough, but completely finished, the latter paying the same duty as the former, namely, $21.42 per cwt. These hats are made in Moravia, not far from the Silesian border, where the raw material, as well as the labor, is cheaper than even here.

Leather.—Leather remained in 1884 at the same price as in the preceding year; sales, however, fell off about 10 per cent. For machinery leather the demand also decreased, causing tanners to lessen their out-put. Of American belting leather and finished belting the amount in market was about the same as for some years past.

Beet sugar.—Twenty-five million six hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and ninety-eight cwt. of beets were converted into sugar last year, against 26,000,000 the previous year. The quality of the beet grown in Silesia has been for some years deteriorating, so that now it ranks 13th in the list of sugar-producing provinces (14), whereas it formerly ranked 5th. It is feared that the frequent rains of August, following a hot and dry July, will still further decrease the percentage of saccharine matter.

Iron and steel.—During 1884 the iron and steel industries suffered from over-production and a falling off in demand; 409,170 tons of pig and cast-iron of first melting were produced, against 384,161 tons in 1883. The price per ton of pig-iron in 1883 was $13.31; in 1884, $12.81, making the value of the output of 1884 $5,243,371.34; that of 1883 being $5,114,511.47, although 25,000 tons less were produced in the latter year than in the former.

Zinc.—The amount of zinc produced in 1884 was 100,000 cwt. greater than in 1883, both the increase and the total amount exceeding those of any previous year. The output amounted to 76,857 tons, and the sales to 69,408 tons of the product of 1884 and 10,051 tons of the stock left over from 1883, or 79,459 tons in all. The enormous increase last year tended still further to depress prices, which in 1883 had already reached a lower point than during the period of fifty years, except in 1849. The entire yield of the mines was in 1884: Spelter, 76,857 tons; cadmium, 2½ tons; lead, 516 tons; of a total value of $4,909,006, an average of 5.8 per cent. per ton less than in 1883.

Mine products.—The products of the Silesian mines and their values in 1884 were as follows:

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
Stone coal	15,387,783	*$14,483,133
Brown coal	385,447	†226,221
Iron ores	879,908	870,942
Zinc ores	515,357	916,302
Lead ores	25,860	785,824
Arsenical ores	1,196	18,903
Sulphuric ores	5,833	15,389

* An average of $1.05 per ton. † An average of 79 cents per ton.

The products of the salt works were as follows:

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
Rock salt	33,555	$67,865
Table salt	17,932	82,505
Glauber's salt	6,888	65,571
Sulphate of potash	1,223	58,633
Sulphates of clay	1,230	32,100
Alum	500	16,000

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

The imports into Silesia from other provinces and countries, in 1884, amounted to 531,312 tons. Among the principal articles imported were, rye, 69,782 tons; oats, 16,596 tons; maize (mostly Roumanian) and pulse, 34,001 tons; barely 9,849 tons; iron ores, 41,086 tons; brown coal, 66,367 tons; flax, 12,169½ tons; oil-seeds, 11,743½ tons; petroleum, 2,341 tons. The exports amount to 2,895,993 tons, the principal articles being, coal, 2,553,711½ tons; pig iron, 58,537½ tons; stone, 30,959 tons; iron ores, 9,413 tons; sulphuric acid, 4,743 tons; alcohol, 2,139 tons. The entire amount of freight transported by rail within the province was 5,016,413 tons. Of this amount there were, coal, 2,616,257½ tons; stone, 360,800; wood, 302,032½; sugar beets, 407,940; iron ores, 238,553½; pig iron, 166,165½; wheat, 45,067; flour and other mill manufactures, 42,627½; rye, 39,614½; potatoes, 28,930½; sugar, 41,136½; alcohol, 15,582; zinc, 8,959; sulphuric acid, 8,376 tons.

The freight brought last year per the Oder River, to Breslau—mainly from Hamburg, Berlin, and Stettin—amounted to 2,371,635 cwt., as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	Cwt.		*Cwt.*
Piece goods	1,217,620	Chemicals	34,510
Pig-iron	289,770	Salt	17,000
Petroleum	258,800	Roofing-paper	13,850
Bricks, ores, &c	233,025	Herrings	12,890
Grain	137,750	Miscellaneous goods (including 26,900 cwt. of ice)	80,580
Tar, pitch, and rosin	53,900		
Wood	48,590		

During the same year 4,625,585 cwt. of freight were sent from Breslau by boats to points north and northwest of here, as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	Cwt.		*Cwt.*
Coal	2,605,374	Piece goods	125,672
Sugar	823,293	Grain	82,385
Spelter, sheet zinc, &c	588,477	Lead, &c	56,200
Alcohol and whisky	178,070	Malt	44,300
Mill manufactures	159,700	Iron and manufactures of iron	38,760
Sugar beet molasses	41,250		

The coal sent hence by boats is brought to Breslau by rail, and for this reason, as also on account of the navigation difficulties—numerous bridges and frequent low stages of water, when boats drawing over 65 centimeters and carrying over 1,000 cwt. freight run aground—the Silesian coal still encounters strong competition from the English product at Stetten and Dantsic, whither the latter can be brought by water at cheap freight rates.

HENRY DITHMAR,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Breslau, September 30, 1885.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Breslau to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total.
Linen, half-linen, and cotton goods	$142,547 30	$176,921 98	$94,660 54	$170,852 26	$584,982 08
Woolen, and silk and wool mixed goods	11,723 31	18,188 78	10,103 72	23,867 56	63,973 37
Leather gloves	35,096 22	54,701 54	26,940 62	101,306 77	218,045 15
Glove-leather	18,292 93	14,474 03	9,082 69	6,573 64	48,423 29
Porcelain ware	2,945 88	2,176 55	6,069 43	8,600 80	19,792 66
Glassware	718 29	2,144 99	1,422 19	4,531 17	8,816 64
Mica and mica ware	2,702 07	126,14	.....	2,231 77	5,059 98
Tinfoil	1,114,11	2,470 52	1,900 04	518 19	6,002 86
Sheet-zinc	19,698 37	1,934 47	9,400 89	4,650 88	35,684 61
Spelter	12,434 00	6,822 27	22,552 21	3,240 55	45,049 03
Indigo auxiliary (zinc dust)	633 91	1,096 99	3,685 37	2,892 91	8,309 18
Hydrate of alumina—alum earth	4,340 29	2,866 57	.....	2,621 87	10,379 77
Toys	206 75	.....	2,876 97	6,092 59	9,176 21
Fancy goods	600 59	.....	653 27	212 86	1,466 72
Sugar	107,638 78	58,445 29	162,829 70	.....	328,913 77
Cherry juice, liquors, &c	3,012 04	745 37	3,236 44	5,753 31	12,747 16
Miscellaneous	2,477 60	943 62	2,841 67	3,426 63	9,689 52
Total	366,182 44	344,059 11	358,345 75	347,924 80	1,416,512 10
Total previous year	190,253 81	250,880 84	261,489 27	340,325 89	1,042,948 81
Increase	175,928 63	93,178 77	96,856 48	7,599 41	373,563 29

STETTIN.

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL DITTMER, ON THE TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF STETTIN

TARIFF LEGISLATION IN GERMANY.

By the high duties granted by the legislative bodies in Germany in the last few years, it was intended to improve the condition of the landed proprietors and the manufacturers, but the hopes entertained were not realized either in the preceding years or in 1884. Under the protection of the high duties granted, over-production has taken place to such an extent that German manufactures have to be sold cheaper in foreign countries than in Germany; but nevertheless the parties interested, viz, the landed proprietors and the manufacturers, continue forming coalitions in order to influence the German Reichstag to raise the duties still higher, hoping that duties high enough to act almost as prohibitive will bring them orders for, and profit of, their products.

Animated by this idea the representatives of the two above-named classes in the Reichstag make use of their power to pass laws which put high duties on each other's products, in the wrong opinion of procuring one another advantages.

The landed proprietors expect, also, advantages for themselves and higher prices for their products from the remonetization of silver. However the pains they have taken to carry this point have not been successful, as all the prophecies of the evil consequences which would follow the introduction of the gold standard have proved false; on the contrary the rate of discount is steadier and cheaper than it has been for a long time past.

Commerce is to be taxed on all "Bourse" transactions. It is thought that it will check trade and make money more abundant than it is already for the want of an opportunity for its advantageous investment. Several thousand millions of marks, formerly invested in railway shares, have either been paid back or given notice of by the German Government, which, after having bought all the most important railroads, has become the greatest and safest credit-taker, and is thereby enabled to press down the rate of interest.

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

During the preceding year the over production of beet-root sugar caused such a depression of prices that a good many manufacturers had to sell at a loss, and, consequently, to stop work. The prices contracted for beet roots with the farmers have consequently been reduced for the present year, and now the question arises, whether foreign countries will be able to consume the still large surplus of beet-root sugar manufactured in Germany.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF AND INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

In social relation, respecting the steps taken by the Government to provide for the laboring classes, it may be stated that every laborer or mechanic who has been in employment for longer than a week has to join a "Kasse" for the relief of the sick and to pay a share in proportion to the amount of his wages, to which amount his employer has to add 50 per cent.

During this year the Government Accidental Life Insurance Company, which every laborer and mechanic is bound to join, will open its doors and most probably force the private insurance companies to give up business.

Time will make it manifest whether these Government institutions will answer the expectations entertained, and offer more advantages to the parties interested than the private insurance companies did, which may rather be doubted, as the stiff bureaucratic Government officers seldom condescend to take the special wishes of the persons insured into consideration, and legal steps far more rarely are taken against Government officers than against private institutions.

GRAIN IMPORTS.

The working classes have to live still more and more on vegetables, as, owing to the low rate of wages they receive, they cannot afford to buy meat. Owing to this circumstance the import of grain to Stettin by sea shows, in spite of the good home crop in the year past, about the same figure as in 1883, viz:

Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1883	34,341	169,582	203,923
1884	73,222	132,961	206,183

The public revenue of the German Empire by duties amounted to 220,960,650 marks in 1884, against 211,408,974 marks in 1883, to which the duty on grain contributed 25,654,439 marks in 1884, against 20,876,455 marks in 1883.

BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE AND BOUNTY.

The gross amount of the inland duty on beet roots showed the following figures:

	1884.	1883.
	Marks.	*Marks.*
Gross duty	157,031,977	147,194,351
Less export bounty	109,704,580	91,847,386
Net duty	47,327,391	55,346,965

For manufacturing 1 cwt. of raw sugar about 9½ cwts. of beet roots were required in this province in the season 1883–'84, and about 8½ cwts. in 1884–'85.

Raw sugar to the amount of 28,532 tons was exported from here in 1884, of which 3,029 tons were shipped to the United States, against 19,645 in 1883; 16,482 tons refined sugar, against 13,037 in 1883; 10,167 tons molasses, against 4,092 in 1883.

Spirits.—The inland public gross revenue of spirits, the market price of which declined considerably during the past year, amounted as follows:

	1884.	1883.
	Marks.	*Marks.*
Gross duty	63,058,544	57,982,489
Less export bounty	16,089,536	11,495,368
Net duty	46,969,018	46,487,121

Seventeen thousand seven hundred and eight tons of rectified and raw spirits were exported in 1884, the greater part of which, viz, 11,517 tons were shipped to Spain, against 10,130 tons in 1883.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The direct trade of the United States to and from Stettin was carried on by the steamers of the Danish Thingvalla Line, leaving Swinemunde every fortnight, by the two monthly steamers, the Katie and the Martha, of the Stettin Lloyd, and several sailing vessels; the indirect trade via Hull and Liverpool by the weekly steamers of the Wilson Line. Of the whole import of Stettin and its outport Swinemunde, by sea 10.66 per cent. in 1881, 7.26 in 1882, 5.70 in 1883, and 5.31 in 1884, arrived from the United States. The decrease is caused by the diminished import of American lard and bacon. From the total export of Stettin and its outport Swinemunde, 4.51 per cent. were dispatched to the United States in 1881, 3.51 in 1882, 4.06 in 1883, and 4.63 in 1884. From the neighboring Prussian, Russian, and Swedish ports the goods intended for the United States are brought to Swinemunde and there transshipped in the above-mentioned steamers.

These goods greatly contribute to keep up the regular trade with the States. Stettin by itself would not be able to maintain the same.

From North America there arrived here with cargoes:

Year.	No. of steamers.	Cubic meters.	No. of sailing vessels.	Cubic meters.
1884	21	115,468	89	124,508
1883	21	110,742	91	138,948
1882	6	33,571	105	138,471

The clearances for North America were:

Year.	No. of steamers.	Cubic meters.	No. of sailing vessels.	Cubic meters.
1884	21	118,054	43	61,654
1883	20	108,292	37	52,792
1882	8	44,489	24	33,775

AMERICAN PETROLEUM.

Petroleum was imported as follows:

In 118 vessels there were from the United States 211,018 barrels; from German ports, 44,174 barrels; from England, 1,480 barrels; from Russia, 6,026 barrels; total, 262,698 barrels, against 253,363 barrels in 1883, and 276,976 barrels in 1882.

Last year 273,854 barrels were dispatched from this port, against 231,168 barrels in 1883, and 259,791 barrels in 1882, leaving stocks of 46,798, 55,380, and 37,272 barrels in the above years.

RUSSIAN PETROLEUM.

The import of Caucasian petroleum via St. Petersburg decreased about 5,600 barrels in 1884, although the parties interested had prophesied a considerable increase. Russian petroleum is as clear as water, and as regards color, surpasses the yellowish standard white of the American, and the test point is a higher one. However, in order to use Russian petroleum, all the lamps, wicks, and glasses would have to be altered, and as the price of Russian petroleum is not cheaper, the consumers of petroleum see no reason why they should incur extra expense in order to make use of Russian petroleum.

The German Russian Naphtha Company at Berlin makes every effort to introduce into Germany the Caucasian petroleum of Messrs. Nobel & Co.'s wells, by pleading for cheaper railway tariffs and building large reservoirs at the German-Russian frontier.

The company also intends building large tank vessels for the transport of their petroleum in the Baltic, and establishing a depot in our outport, Swinemunde, whence also, during winter time, it could be forwarded to the interior of Germany by railway.

The price of refined petroleum was 9½ marks for 50 kilograms net, including casks, cash without discount, in the beginning of 1884, went down to 7.60 marks in July, but soon rose a trifle, and from 8 to 8.20 marks were paid during the remainder of the year. The dispatch of petroleum ships is now a quick one, a second storage yard having been opened *below* the bridges at Stettin, which has the great advantage that the ships have not to pass them, which saves time and expense; it also enables ships carrying from 6,000 to 7,000 barrels to accept freights to Stettin, whereas in former years only vessels carrying at the utmost 4,000 barrels could *reach* the discharging berths at the *old* petroleum yard.

AMERICAN LARD.

Lard to the amount of 3,118 tons arrived here by sea in 1884, against 4,032 tons in 1883 and 3,374 tons in 1882. In the beginning of 1884, 45 marks were paid for 50 kilograms of Wilcox, and 44 marks for Fairbanks lard in bond, net, including cask, and in the middle of February even 47 marks and 46 marks, respectively. During the following weeks extensive business was done at fluctuating prices. Owing to the depressed state of the market in the United States a decline took place also at Stettin, and no more than 43 marks were obtainable for the Wilcox brand in April, 42 to 41½ marks in June, and 39 marks in the beginning of July. The prices of the Fairbank brand were always quoted 1 mark lower than those of the Wilcox brand. Animated by higher quotations from the United States, the Stettin market looked up, and as in August the stocks here grew smaller, it became firm, and Wilcox brought 42 marks and Fairbank 41½ marks. Towards the end of the year prices declined again, and in December only 39 marks were paid for both brands.

AMERICAN ROSIN.

Of American rosin 9,762 tons were imported, consequently a greater quantity than in any one of the preceding years; this greater import was principally due to the cheap steamboat freights, which sometimes took rosin as ballast. In the beginning of the year brown and good strained sold at 5 marks, clear at 5¾ to 6½ marks according to quality, for 50 kilograms, including cask and 10 per cent. tare, but sales dragged throughout the year, prices went down, and the quotations at the end of the year were only 4 to 4.1 marks for good strained, and 4.6 to 5.5 marks for clear.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Four thousand three hundred and seventeen tons of maize, 606 tons of wheat, and 209 tons of rye were imported at Stettin from the United States. Far greater quantities of these grains, particularly of maize, would arrive here from the United States, did not the high duties make the import almost an impossibility. Red clover seed to the amount of 220 tons, and 65 tons of timothy seed arrived here from New York; the former sold at 44 to 48 marks per 50 kilograms gross, including bags; later in the season at 40 to 47 marks; the latter at 22 to 24 marks. Tallow to the amount of 367 tons was imported here from New York; its prices ruled very steady, 36½ to 37 marks being paid for 50 kilograms, duty paid, while Russian yellow candle tallow fetched 44 marks; soap tallow, 45 marks; and Australian, 37 to 40 marks, according to quality.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Of the following articles the under mentioned quantities were exported from Stettin to the United States:

Articles.	In 1884.	In 1883.	Articles.	In 1884.	In 1883.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Kainite	11,729	9,661	Glass	10	14
Rags	1,142	333	Fruit juice	98	399
Soda	107	340	Glucose	89	74
Zinc, oxide	70	15	Dextrine	39	48
Dry whiting	78	.....	Beet-root sugar	3,029	1,608
Scrap iron	610	2,280	Wool	69	.....
Forged iron in bars	359	203	Spelter	505	600
Cement	1,937	2,459	Rolled sheets of zinc	362	.....
Flax and hemp	166	162			

The goods shipped from here via Hull and Liverpool to the United States, in the regular weekly steamers of the Wilson Line, are not specified by the authorities as bound for the United States, but are noted for England, and therefore it is not possible to state the amount of this indirect export to the United States.

Twelve shillings six pence British sterling freight were paid here to New York per ton of raw beet-root sugar, 8*s.* per ton of spelter, 10*s.* per ton of lead, 17½*s.* to 18½*s.* per ton of rags by steamers, 5*s.* per ton of kainite to Wilmington, in spring; 7*s.* to 8*s.* in summer, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per ton of kainite to Charleston or Savannah, 8*s.* per ton of cement, 12*d.* per empty petroleum barrel to Galveston, 8*s.* 6*d.* per ton of sugar, 4*s.* 6*d.* per ton of cement, 7*d.* per empty petroleum barrel to New York, and 12*d.* per empty petroleum barrel to Philadelphia, by sailing-vessel; in the fall of the year about the same rates of freight were quoted.

NAVIGATION AT STETTIN.

In the year 1884 arrived at Stettin and its outport, Swinemunde, 2,426 steamers and 1,325 sailing-vessels with cargoes, and 149 steamers and 218 sailing-vessels in ballast; a total of 4,120 vessels of 3,616,089 cubic meters against 3,825 vessels of 3,121,075 cubic meters in 1883, 3,543 vessels of 2,563,522 cubic meters in 1882, and 3,265 vessels of 2,311,600 cubic meters in 1881.

Of the arrivals in 1884, 21 steamers of 115,468 cubic meters, and 89 sailing-vessels of 124,508 cubic meters, arrived from the United States.

Classified according to their nationality, there were 28 Russian, 284 Swedish, 254 Norwegian, 471 Danish, 44 Netherland, 693 English, 7 French, 1 Grecian, 1 Austrian, 1 American, and 2,336 German ships.

On the 31st December, 1884, 188 ships, of 48,205 registered tons burden, belonged to Stettin owners, of which 66 ships carried each above 60 tons, 56 were sea-going steamers, and 63 river steamers and tugs.

At the close of the year 18 ships were being built in the Stettin yards.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total imports by sea to Stettin, amounted to 1,123,772 tons (of 1,000 kilograms), of the total value of 183,307,000 marks, and the total export by sea amounted to 453,533 tons, of the total value of 116,736,000 marks; besides which, 39,236 tons of goods arrived here by rail, and 459,558 tons were dispatched by rail.

JULIUS DITTMER,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stettin, September 24, 1885.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Stettin, including the agencies at Konigsberg and Dantzig, for the year ending September 30, 1885.*

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Amber goods	$631 53	.....	$105 95	$239 48	$976 96
Bristles	8,431 52	$12,975 55	11,989 59	8,261 31	41,657 97
Cement	7,147 64	9,217 98	10,812 88	25,019 14	52,197 64
Chemicals	424 87	.....	270 62	.....	695 49
Dextrine, farina	.....	3,279 49	4,544 24	6,054 69	13,878 42
Embroideries	.....	.....	1,567 16	2,063 94	3,631 10
Fruit juice	1,994 62	1,139 73	846 06	6,747 90	10,628 31
Geese-breasts	.....	649 21	.....	.....	649 21
Glucose	.....	699 54	3,543 71	2,610 77	6,854 02
Hemp	17,481 37	29,544 18	92,387 67	74,312 04	213,725 26
Kainite	.....	.....	1,565 20	4,453 93	6,019 13
Lead	.....	.....	9,943 62	.....	9,943 62
Liqueurs	.....	.....	211 76	.....	211 76
Rags	258,351 38	14 202 64	164,251 55	87,243 25	524,048 82
Rape-oil	.....	.....	.....	2,430 85	2,430 85
Ropes	1,601 81	2,470 75	662 89	602 35	5,337 80
Seeds	26,357 10	36,801 25	12,421 96	12,217 67	87,797 98
Scrap iron	.....	.....	.....	2,418 08	2,418 08
Spelter	.....	1,702 05	5,376 30	8,251 84	15,330 19
Sugar	8,054 16	133,931 19	11,496 40	.....	153,481 75
Waste	.....	970 30	.....	.....	970 30
Wood pulp	690 89	2,906 57	9,086 63	2,876 98	15,561 07
Zinc oxide	2,673 07	867 04	3,024 38	863 56	7,428 05
Sundries	161,73	63 63	290 85	297 95	814 16
Total in United States gold	333,901 69	251,421 10	344,399 42	246,965 73	1,176,687 94
Total of preceding year	462,419 55	173,997 09	314,945 80	328,900 80	1,280,263 24
Increase	.....	77,424 01	29,449 62	.....	.....
Decrease	128,517 86	.....	.....	81,935 07	103,575 30

* Exclusive of re-exported petroleum barrels and grain bags of American manufacture.

THURINGIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL BISCHOFF, OF SONNEBERG, ON THE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF THURINGIA, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

THE THURINGIAN STATES.

This consulate is situated on the borders of the Thuringian forest, embracing within its boundaries the following-mentioned territory, which forms a portion of the German Empire, and all of which constitutes the "Thuringian States."

Their names are:

(1) The grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar.
(2) The duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.
(3) The duchy of Saxe-Coburg.
(4) The duchy of Saxe-Gotha.
(5) The duchy of Saxe-Altenburg.
(6) The principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.
(7) The principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.
(8) The principality of Reuss, Jüngere, Linie-Jüngere.
(9) The principality of Prussian Thuringia, the former electorate of Hessen, since 1866 annexed to Prussia.

The nine states named have an aggregate area of about 7,500 square miles (English), and, according to the last official census, contain a population of 1,519,000 souls.

THURINGIAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following table exhibits the aggregate value of exports from each of these nine Thuringia provinces to the United States during the commercial year ended September 30, 1885, and also shows the number of exporters located within the limits of each precinct:

Statement showing the aggregate value of all goods exported to the United States, from each of the nine precincts embraced in the United States consulate at Sonneberg, during the four quarters ending September 30, 1885, and giving also the number of exporters from each precinct.

Articles.	Saxe-Meiningen (85 exporters).	Reuss-jungere Linie (13 exporters).	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (30 exporters).	Preuss-Thuringen (29 exporters).	Saxe-Gotha (37 exporters).	Saxe-Coburg (20 exporters).	Saxe-Weimar (26 exporters).	Saxe-Altenburg (3 exporters).	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (8 exporters).	Total (251 exporters).
Dolls and other toys	$445,638 24		$16,183 74	$5,117 45	$63,254 84	$58,711 82	$16,318 85	$416 51		$605,641 45
China goods	256,754 58		144,478 18	72,082 67	14,163 48	8,018 54	23,182 24	58,033 48	$6,492 95	583,206 12
Hosiery (cotton)		$413,623 96					1,232 30			414,856 26
Seeds, plants, &c				39,643 53						39,643 53
Glassware	12,737 54		6,725 03	5,135 20	6,848 20	96 80	6,920 34			38,463 11
Papier maché and fancy goods	25,275 35				132 09	167 79	3,180 15			28,755 38
Paints	12,072 20				4,955 80		8,862 52			25,890 52
Slate-pencils	21,994 01		646 05							22,640 06
Hardware	896 59			313 09	5,999 31	11,350 14				18,559 13
Guns				15,072 73	104 23					15,176 96
Mineral-water	12,275 14									12,275 14
Baskets	1,006 86			2,968 08		6,946 86				10,921 80
Liquors	698 25			873 01	2,257 29	3,752 45				7,581 00
Smokers' articles							6,379 61		605 90	6,985 51
Drugs				2,033 23	2,256 97					4,290 20
Raw barytes									4,115 22	4,115 22
Kid gloves						494 32	379 90		3,022 88	3,897 10
Miscellaneous	122 17				1,268 94	372 98	528 27			2,292 36
Brass lamps				2,084 79						2,084 79
Fancy earthernware					477 10		1,041 70			1,518 80
Wafers			452 49							452 49
Total 1885	789,470 93	413,623 96	168,485 49	145,323 78	101,718 25	89,911 70	68,025 88	58,449 99	14,236 95	1,849,246 93
Total 1884	705,308 74	545,021 39	176,004 15	136,402 75	98,021 89	165,592 47	90,519 29	74,520 95	14,711 22	2,006,102 85
Increase	84,162 19			8,921 03	3,696 36					
Decrease		131,397 43	7,518 66			75,680 77	22,493 41	16,070 96	474 27	156,855 92

It will be observed from the foregoing table that the exports during the present year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, show a falling off of $156,855.92.

The diminution in the value of such exports from this district to the United States I regard as accidental and due, in the main, to the unfortunate failure of one of our largest establishments and exporters in toys and fancy goods, having a branch house in New York. The suspension of two establishments of such magnitude, happening during the busy period in the early part of last fall, together with the crisis usually following such an unlucky event, has injured last year's trade in this section very essentially, if not completely paralyzing it for a time, the manufacturing class of the people being the principal sufferers, as many orders for goods in process of execution, some even ready for delivery or shipment, had to be canceled.

The subsequent auction sales of the immense stock in the warehouses of the New York firm at prices far below cost, has to some extent likewise produced a most detrimental influence on the commerce in the toy districts, depreciating, as a natural consequence, the volume of exports from that source very materially. An examination of the records at this consulate shows the falling off in the aggregate exports from the city of Coburg alone, during the present year from the past, reaches the not inconsiderable amount of $75,680.77.

LABOR TROUBLES.

In addition to this loss in the exports from Coburg, much is also attributable to the dissatisfaction and subsequent troubles which prevailed last fall among the laboring element in the cotton hosiery district, respecting their wages, ending in a general strike of several weeks' duration. This disturbance occurring in the midst of a brisk season, with many foreign orders unfilled, did likewise its share to considerably diminish the value of the export from the hosiery district in this consulate. A prominent exporter of Zeulenroda, which is the center of that section, from whence the strike originated, was compelled to entirely suspend the operation of his large factory during the time of this larbor agitation, the result of which, and perhaps other unaccountable circumstances connected therewith, caused a reduction in this year's exportations from that district to the United States of no less than $131,397.43, from the preceding year.

Thus the interruption in the hosiery trade, together with the afore-mentioned failures at Coburg and New York, are, in my opinion, some of the principal factors upon which the reported shrinkage in this years' value of exports, from this district to the United States, may be justly based.

CHINAWARE.

There is another matter, however, important enough as to command particular mention, and that is the steadily decreasing exportations in chinaware to the United States.

A careful comparison of the exports from this district during the last three years reveals the following facts to wit:

Statement of the aggregate value of exports from this district to the United States in chinaware.

Date.	Value.
October 1 1882, to September 30, 1883	$726, 597 74
October 1 1883, to September 30, 1884	654, 976 03
October 1 1884, to September 30, 1885	583, 206 12

While speaking upon the important subject of the chinaware industry in its present depression, the annual report of the board of the chamber of commerce and industry at Sonneberg, says:

"Although American importers in china goods had been liberal purchasers in this country in the beginning of the year 1883, trade, however, suffered a sudden relapse, when, during the discussion by the American Congress upon the revision of the tariff bill, a raise from 50 to 60 per cent. *ad valorem* in the tariff on china goods was proposed, which later in the summer of said year became a law.

"In consequence thereof, American dealers at once retrenched their orders in the hands of our manufacturers, taking only such goods as were indispensable to the completement of their stock.

"Since the adoption and collection of the higher rate of duty upon chinaware, the exports in this article from this district to America have been gradually and steadily

falling off from its former volume. A lowering of the tariff by degrees, cautiously and systematically executed, by which the possibility of a crisis of any consequence, such as is generally following important changes of that nature, may be excluded, will, in our opinion, have a tendency to revive trade in chinaware with the United States in due time.

"There are also other causes which of late have turned up in Thuringia, threatening to materially injure this industry in another direction, and that is the erection of a large manufactory in china goods in Thuringia by an American importer, which was but lately followed by another enterprise of that character on a still larger scale in Bohemia, of which perhaps the most important and largest American importer in Thuringia chinaware is the prominent proprietor.

"The damage which the Thuringia chinaware manufacturers sustained by being deprived of so large a trade, that heretofore passed through their hands, in regular turns, year after year, is of a twofold significance: First, it resulted in the loss of his orders; and second, it created a new and powerful rival, who took away their own customers. Now, if we take into consideration that those establishments of American origin just referred to are likely to import their manufacture at the price of production, saving 60 per cent. duty on the profit which other manufacturers must have on their goods, business to other importers will become more difficult, if not utterly impossible; they must buy at still cheaper prices, or else, to compete, will be compelled to resort to similar arrangements like those of their favored brethren."

The words uttered by the chamber of commerce and industry at Sonneberg in behalf of the chinaware industry of Thuringia are certainly deserving of a most careful consideration. If American capital is brought here for the purpose above alluded to, the result of such a policy would be detrimental to the business interests of both countries alike. At the first glance it would seem that under the existing circumstances, by simply doing away with the ad valorem duty on chinaware, and adopting the specific rate instead, the desired result could be easily achieved; but this is only presumptive, for there is no article more unsuitable to the system of the specific tariff than chinaware, owing in particular to its many peculiarities of quality and character of styles. Hence it is extremely doubtful whether such a change would be beneficial to that class of industry at all; on the contrary, it is not unlikely that it might bring forth a still greater depression. Unlike as in other kinds of merchandise, there are numerous articles in the chinaware branch with the weight so nearly alike, while the difference in the price is sometimes enormous. The specific duty would work a great detriment, if not an entire destruction, to heavy and cheap grades of porcelain, while fine and light goods alone would reap the benefit.

INVOICES IN SIX YEARS.

As a matter of information, I transcribe from the books the number of invoices authenticated at this consulate during the past six years. In these figures the authentication of copies of invoices and other miscellaneous consular services are not included.

Number of invoices authenticated:

September 30, 1879–'80	2,550
1880–'81	2,922
1881–'82	3,434
1882–'83	3,438
1883–'84	3,537
1884–'85	3,401

From this compilation it will be seen that the invoices authenticated at this consulate have been on a continuous and steady increase in number, with the exception of the current year, which falls short by 136, compared with the past year.

TRADE IN AMERICAN GOODS.

Sonneberg is the outlet for the large production of the manufactories extending over the great forest of Thuringia.

Trade, at least with civilized countries, cannot prosperously be maintained without some considerable degree of reciprocity, and in return for the liberal custom accorded this country by the United States, articles of American manufacture, such as agricultural implements, mechanics' tools of every description, American leather, as well as articles of leather, for instance, boots and shoes, should be imported by this country from the United States in respectable quantities. In boots and shoes American manufacturers ought to be able to defy competition almost anywhere.

As to elegance and superiority in taste American manufacture takes the front rank. While the quantity and durability of our goods is fully up to the standard of the Ger-

man manufacture, nothing ought to stand in the way of finding a ready market for them in this country, if a strong and earnest effort should be made on part of our manufacturers, combined with a reasonable reduction in the prices.

The direct imports from the United States into this district, outside of petroleum, are immaterial and scarcely worthy of note. The quantity of American petroleum that passed through the custom-house at Sonneberg, destined for consumption in this immediate neighborhood, according to information received from that source, amounted to 1,646 barrels in 1883 and 1,881 barrels in 1884, while, judging by the shipments of the past eight months, it is evident that the aggregate quantity of the import in said articles during the present year will not be less than 2,100 barrels.

In conclusion, I am pleased to say that commerce generally between the United States and this district maintains a very healthy and prosperous condition, and, according to the views of the principal shippers, the outlook for an increasing activity the coming season is most encouraging.

The merchants express an absolute faith in the prudent, just, and progressive tariff policy of the present administration in the United States, and they are confident that the future will bring them facilities, improvements, and promote the existing relations of trade between the two countries.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sonneberg, October 1, 1885.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ANNUAL REPORT, BY CONSUL-GENERAL WALLER, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

The information called for by the consular regulations in this annual report of the condition of trade and commerce, &c., of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year ending September 30, 1885, is mostly contained in the carefully prepared accompanying statistical tables. To these reference will of course be had for accuracy of detail; but a brief digest of the most salient and important facts they disclose may be satisfactory to those desiring only a general knowledge of the subjects with which the report deals.

POPULATION, EMIGRATION, AND IMMIGRATION.

The population of the United Kingdom, based upon authoritative governmental estimates, was, on the 1st day of July last, 36,325,115, an increase for the year of 363,250; less, it will be observed, than 1 per cent., and less than the difference given in the birth and death registration. The loss from emigration during the year (303,901) was reduced by immigration to 180,435.

WEALTH AND POVERTY OF THE NATION.

While the total wealth of this nation amounts to $43,600,000,000, and would allow, if evenly divided, about $1,245 to every man, woman, and child—about $300 more than such a division in the United States would produce—and while the savings-banks returns, to which attention is invited, indicate by their increased accumulation of deposits for the year the comparative prosperity of that thrifty class whose annual savings average from $25 to $50 a year, still the pecuniary condition of a large part of the population is at this time exceedingly distressing. The declaration of one of the leading statesmen of this country, lately made in a public political address, that one in every ten or fifteen is wholly or partially dependent upon charity for the necessaries of life,

may be, as it is to be hoped, somewhat exaggerated; yet the fact that 981,408 persons, one in 36, are registered as paupers is sufficiently appalling, and leads to the belief that the statement to which allusion has been made may be approximately true. While this is not the normal condition of the people of the Kingdom, and will be changed for the better when the business depression, now everywhere prevailing, shall cease to exist, still the poverty that is suffered here in the best of times is undoubtedly greater than our country, happily, has ever experienced.

In this connection it is gratifying to bear witness to the unparalleled liberality with which the English people treat their unfortunate poor. The poor rates in 1884 reached $52,000,000, and this was not probably one-fourth of the sum that was given in charity.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Turning from the statistics of poverty to those of crime, we find that in 1884, 19,932 persons were committed for trial, 3,442 of them were females.

This extraordinary proportion, so painful to contemplate, is the result, it is believed, of the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors by women, a vice for the lessening and suppression of which the best efforts of this Christian country are now more than ever earnestly enlisted.

OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND.

The territory occupied by the population, comprising 72,119,961 acres, is divided into cultivated and uncultivated acres in the proportion of 61 to 39, and is distributed among 1,173,724 holders.

These figures do not, however, express the condition of this ownership, for while one-tenth of the people are engaged in agriculture, one-fifth of the area of England is held by 523 proprietors, one-fourth of Scotland by 12, and one-third of Ireland by 292.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

It is not possible to ascertain from official sources the value of the average agricultural produce, but it is variously estimated by recognized agricultural statistical experts from $750,000,000 to $950,000,000. The further observations on the agricultural interests of the Kingdom hereafter given have the authority of the United States agricultural agent located in London, by whom, upon request, they are specially contributed.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

One of the leading questions now engaging public attention in this country is the free rudimentary education of children, and the history of the United States in this matter is often cited in support of this policy. At present school attendance in England and Wales of children between the ages of five and thirteen is made compulsory by statute. The greater part of the cost of public education, amounting last year to $33,425,000, is raised by general taxation; the remainder by local school rates and a per capita tax upon scholars. This latter tax, though trifling, these hard times have made burdensome, and there exists a strong public sentiment in favor of its abolition that is likely to make itself felt in the incoming Parliament. The table on this important subject gives all the details obtainable in relation thereto.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The total current governmental expenditure for the United Kingdom, for the year ending on the 31st of last March, was $596,139,995 from which the largest appropriations were: First, $147,741,195 to meet interest and charges on funded and floating debt; second, $93,276,695 for the maintenance of the army, consisting of 7,097 officers and 175,907 men, and the militia reserve of 383,474 officers and men; third, $87,809,180 for miscellaneous civil services; fourth, $57,135,320 for the support of the navy, having 44,550 officers and men, exclusive of the 12,400 marines in the service; and fifth, $32,439,865 for judicial expenses, including the salaries of the 68 principal judges, who, aided by local courts (having jurisdiction in England and Wales in actions at law involving not more than $250, and in equity not more than $2,500, and in criminal cases of only minor importance), attend to and dispose of the whole judicial business of this great commercial and somewhat litigious people. The salaries of these distinguished judges amounts in the aggregate to $1,539,000, averaging $22,632 each, the highest being that of the Lord Chancellor, $50,000; the lowest, $6,000, that of the judge of the admiralty court in Ireland. The salary of local civil judges in England is fixed at $7,500 each. The judges of the high court in England are of the average age of sixty-one years, the oldest being eighty-five (the denial of whose intended resignation has just appeared in the London papers) and the youngest forty-eight. The high courts are in session two-thirds and the local courts one-third of the year.

The national income from all sources for the same period amounted to $596,139,995, including $19,439,500 raised by the creation of debt, $10,160,500 net produce of the customs, and $133,000,000 net produce of excise on internal revenue.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

The postal service of this country, employing 71,718 men and 23,845 women, is especially worthy of consideration and study. It comprehends under one official management the cheap and successful forwarding of mail matter, the transmission of telegrams, the use of the telephone in country towns, the delivery of small parcels, the postal money-order exchange, and the advantage of savings banks for small deposits.

The ratio of the increase of correspondence for the year was, it appears, nearly four times greater than that of the population. There was forwarded and delivered, during the year 1884, 1,984,773,200 pieces of mail matter and 22,904,373 parcels; 33,273,459 telegrams were transmitted; 11,958,127 postal orders, aggregating $117,168,349, were issued, and in the 756 post-office savings banks $945,974,580 were received in average deposits of $1,092. On the 1st day of October last, a six-penny rate telegram was adopted for messages of twelve words, addresses included, and was received with great popular favor. The rates and forms prescribed by the post-office department in relation thereto are given hereafter.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

The existing railroad facilities in the United Kingdom seem fairly adequate for present public requirements; 183 miles of new roads were constructed during the year, and there are now 18,864 miles in actual operation. The system represents a capital of $4,007,320,000, paying for the year, on an increased capital of $82,715,000, a slightly decreased

average dividend of 4½ per cent. A falling off of $500,000 in freight and an increase of $2,610,000 in passenger receipts is reported. The unusual percentage credited to passengers using third-class accommodations obviously arises from the practice of that economy hard times has compelled in all departments of life. The large diminution in freight returns for the year is accounted for by the decreased production of about 5,000,000 tons in coal and iron and other metals, and by the general reduction of carrying rates. The block system and interlocking points and signals are generally in use, and a smaller compensation account for personal injuries is the acknowledged result. In ten years this expense has been reduced from 1 cent to one-sixth of 1 cent for every train mile, and the reduction for damage to freight, it is said, has been nearly as great. During the year 1884 the number of casualties reported was unusually large; 1,134 persons were killed and 4,100 were injured; of these 135 killed and 1,491 injured were passengers.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.

The marine carrying trade of this country, employing nearly 250,000 men and 42 per cent. of the shipping of the world, suffered during the year 1884 perhaps more than any other great business interest of the Kingdom. An increase has occurred in the registration of tonnage entirely due to the building of steamers, the number of sailing vessels lost and sold to foreigners having been greater than the numbers constructed. The records show that in 1884 there were 776 shipwrecks, and 2,572 sailors and 94 passengers were drowned. The large and increasing percentage of the loss of life in this service, claimed to be one in sixty each year, led to the appointment of a Parliamentary commission now engaged in the investigation of this serious matter, whose report will be given in a short time to the public.

It will be observed from the statement of the comparative movements of shipping in the principal ports of the Kingdom that London is increasing in importance as a great shipping center.

MINES AND MINING.

The mining product of coal and metals in this country in 1884, 168,722,424 tons, was 3,613,152 tons less than that of the previous year, and in valuation at the mines $30,448,045 less.

FISHERY STATISTICS.

In Scotland it is said one-seventh of the population is directly or indirectly interested in the prosecution of the fisheries, and to 150,000 persons they give employment. The total yield for 1884 was $16,759,250.

In Ireland 21,874 men and boys and 5,866 registered vessels are reported as engaged in this business, and $3,112,000 is given as the value of the fish sent into England. For England and Wales fishery statistics are wanting. The number of salmon caught, 95,000, one-third less than last year, can only be stated.

GENERAL TRADE DEPRESSION.

There are no exhaustive reliable statistics obtainable of many of the leading manufacturing and industrial interests of the Kingdom for the year 1884. The want of these prevents comparison with other years, makes deductions of the causes of the existing depression difficult, and

predictions for the future of little value. To overcome these circumstances a royal commission was appointed at the close of the last session of Parliament to inquire into the extent and causes of trade depression, and are now receiving answers to questions submitted to chambers of commerce, manufacturers, merchants, and others in different parts of the Kingdom in relation thereto. This report, with the mass of testimony upon which it is founded, is about to be published, and it will undoubtedly furnish ample and reliable data for study and speculation.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total valuation of the exports of the Kingdom for 1884 was $1,479,837,915, a decrease of $47,347,435 for the year; and the valuation of the imports was $1,950,092,845, a decrease of $184,365,050 for the same period; that is, the decrease in exports was $137,017,615 less than the decrease of imports for the same time.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The imports into the United Kingdom from the United States in 1884 amounted to $431,392,705, a decrease of $64,802,095. The exports of this country to the United States for the same period amounted to $163,692,665, a decrease of $19,969,865. While the difference in the diminution of trade between the countries was $44,832,230 in favor of this Kingdom, the balance of trade was $267,700,000 in favor of the United States. The principal falling off in the English exports in question occurred in wrought and unwrought metals, cottons, earthen and and china ware, machinery, wearing apparel, skins and furs, chemicals and dye-stuffs, hardware and cutlery, cement, and animals. The principal increase was in silk manufactures, telegraphic apparatus, wool, paper, and rags. The principal falling off in the imports from the United States was $45,572,900 in corn, grain, and flour. The chief increases were in sugar, copper, and hops. The fact is of encouraging significance that the United States maintained the large percentage of former years in the aggregate imports of grain, flour, and cotton.

In closing this paragraph on the trade between the countries, it is pleasing to believe, from present indications, that the record of the current year will be in all respects an improvement on 1884.

Vital statistics.

Countries.	Population* July 1, 1884.	Population* July 1, 1885.
England and Wales	27,132,449	27,499,041
Scotland	3,866,521	3,907,736
Ireland	4,962,570	4,918,338
Total	35,961,540	36,325,115

* Army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad not included.

NOTE.—Increase of 363,575.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1883	1,133,347	696,092	254,607
1884	1,156,820	694,643	252,936

Armed forces of the United Kingdom in 1884.

Branch of service.	Number.	Branch of service.	Number.
Regular army:			
At home	89,994	Yeomanry	11,488
Abroad	93,010	Volunteers	215,015
Navy, officers, seamen, and marines	56,950	Police	53,648
Army reserve	43,185		
Militia and militia reserve	113,787	Total	677,077

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Number of emigrants of British origin only to countries out of Europe.

Destination.	1883.	1884.
British colonies in North America	44,185	31,134
United States	191,573	155,280
Australia and New Zealand	71,264	44,255
Other places	13,096	11,510
Total	320,118	242,179
Of foreign and unknown origin	77,039	63,722
Total emigration	397,157	303,901

Number of immigrants that entered the United Kingdom from countries out of Europe.

	1883.	1884.
British	73,804	91,356
Foreigners	26,699	32,007
Total	100,503	123,466

Savings-banks of the United Kingdom in 1884 (*independent of postal savings-banks*).

Countries.	Number of banks.	Deposits received.	Interest credited.	Paid out.	Capital.
England and Wales	331	$32,854,915	$4,714,700	$38,233,795	$180,110,760
Scotland	51	11,904,985	985,280	11,140,840	38,547,355
Ireland	27	2,257,805	268,005	2,342,235	10,596,320
Total	409	50,017,705	5,967,985	51,716,870	229,204,435

Amounts cleared at the London bankers' clearing-house in last five years.

Years.	Amount.
1880	$28,970,000,000
1881	31,785,000,000
1882	31,105,000,000
1883	29,645,000,000
1884	28,995,000,000

Paupers, exclusive of vagrants, in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes and boards of guardians for 1884.

Countries.	Adult, able-bodied.	All others, exclusive of vagrants.	Total.		
			In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
England and Wales	102,427	681,728	190,184	593,971	784,155
Scotland					90,536
Ireland	7,416	41,493		57,039	106,717

The poor rates of 1884.

England and Wales	$76,763,455
Scotland	4,635,450
Ireland	7,019,050
Total	88,417,955
Estimated portion for paupers	52,000,000

Criminal returns for 1884.

Countries.	Committed for trial.			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Disagreement of juries.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
England and Wales	11,952	2,455	14,407	11,184	3,220	61
Scotland	2,178	422	2,600	2,077	566	
Ireland	2,360	565	2,925	1,546	1,300	
Total	16,490	3,442	19,932	14,757	5,086	61

Summary of holdings and rentals.

Countries.	Holders of less than 1 acre each.			Holders of between 1 and 100 acres.		
	Number.	Acres.	Rental.	Number.	Acres.	Rental.
England	671,667	144,928	£28,598,764	205,358	3,668,082	£16,537,105
Wales	31,622	6,243	528,915	15,104	352,283	712,511
Scotland	113,005	28,177	5,800,046	14,153	198,429	2,656,928
Ireland	36,144	9,065	1,366,448	18,110	696,929	1,451,117
Total	852,438	188,413	36,294,173	252,725	4,910,723	21,357,656

Countries.	Holders of between 100 and 1,000 acres.			Holders of 1,000 acres and upward.		
	Number.	Acres.	Rental.	Number.	Acres.	Rental.
England	33,030	9,012,610	£18,717,992	4,736	16,352,606	£27,789,719
Wales	4,066	1,132,413	1,390,319	672	2,342,922	2,215,590
Scotland	3,193	1,139,113	2,938,297	1,758	17,584,828	7,282,798
Ireland	10,781	3,848,921	3,048,674	3,722	15,604,762	7,553,016
Total	51,090	15,133,057	26,095,282	10,888	51,885,118	44,881,052

Summary of holdings and rentals—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	Number of holders.	Acres.	Rental.
England	921, 316	20, 179, 922	£91, 443, 929
Wales	51, 520	3, 833, 968	4, 908, 272
Scotland	122, 131	18, 946, 694	18, 698, 804
Ireland	68, 757	20, 159, 677	13, 419, 255
Total	1, 173, 724	72, 119, 961	131, 470, 360

Agriculture.

Acreage.	1885.	1884.	1885 compared with 1884.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Total cultivated area	47, 895, 770	47, 840, 977	54, 793	
Total of permanent pasture	25, 616, 071	25, 667, 206		51, 135
Total of arable land	22, 279, 699	22, 173, 771	105, 928	
Corn crops	10, 014, 625	10, 113, 264		98, 639
Green crops	4, 765, 195	4, 733, 860	31, 335	
Clover, &c., under rotation	6, 738, 206	6, 392, 402	345, 804	
Flax	110, 639	91, 444	19, 195	
Hops	71, 327	69, 259	2, 068	
Bare fallow	579, 707	773, 542		193, 835

Live stock.

Animals.	1885.	1884.	1885 compared with 1884.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Horses	1, 909, 200	1, 904, 515	4, 685	
Cattle	10, 868, 760	10, 422, 762	445, 998	
Sheep	30, 086, 200	29, 376, 787	709, 413	
Pigs	3, 686, 628	3, 906, 205		219, 577
Turkeys	1, 288, 174	1, 210, 343	77, 831	
Geese	3, 029, 137	2, 783, 237	245, 900	
Ducks	5, 080, 325	5, 006, 711	73, 614	
Fowls	20, 542, 564	19, 943, 958	598, 606	

Acreage under corn crops.

Description.	1885.	1884.	Description.	1885.	1884.
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Wheat	2, 553, 092	2, 750, 588	Beans	441, 267	454, 839
Barley	2, 447, 169	2, 346, 041	Peas	231, 202	230, 696
Oats	4, 282, 594	4, 276, 866			
Rye	59, 301	54, 234	Total	10, 014, 625	10, 113, 264

Estimated produce of cereal crops, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.
	Bushels.
Wheat	74, 040, 000
Barley	85, 650, 000
Oats	165, 000, 000

Apart from the question of the low prices obtained for farm products the year 1885 has been a satisfactory one, viewed from the standpoint of the healthiness of the flocks and herds and the fair abundance of the yield of crops. Unfortunately, the effect of the abnormally small prices, induced by foreign importation and general causes which first undermined profitable cereal cultivation, has spread to wider limits, and one by one the profits of agriculture have been pulled down and the depression has now reached its acutest stage. This last year has witnessed a serious decline in the special agricultural industries of cheese-making and sheep-raising, which under any stress of circumstances had been expected to hold their own. The blow has been a heavy one, as the English farmers, to recoup their losses in cereal cultivation, looked forward as a last resource to pasture lands and flocks as a means of utilizing their holdings

In Table A will be found in detail the statistical changes in the acreage and live stock, as compared with 1884, and a statement of the estimated yield of the principal cereals.

The wheat acreage, as usual, continues to decrease, and now shows a falling off as compared with last year of 7½ per cent. The balance of cereal cultivation has not, however, been seriously disturbed, as losses in wheat have to some extent been counterbalanced by increase in barley, oats, and rye. So unprofitable has wheat become in some parts of the country that, were it not for the imperative requirements of straw, in which farmers still find an inducement to grow wheat, the diminution would have been greater even than it is. It is agreed upon all sides that this cereal in which America and India have now almost a monopoly, should be forced down to an acreage of 2,500,000, in the United Kingdom, a result which will probably be reached in about two years. American competition and bad seasons have borne most heavily upon wheat, although the British yield per acre is the largest in the world. American cheap lands, low taxes, and small transportation rates have touched most heavily upon this point, but now it is necessary for us to seek a new field of competition, and our exporters should, as they have been doing of late, turn their attention to the English and European oat and barley market, where severe rivalry of India will least affect us.

The most notable and gratifying improvement of the year, after the large increase in the number of sheep and cattle, as seen in the tables, is the evident revival of the flax cultivation, which was under such depression last year as to seriously threaten the existence of the linen trade, one of the leading Irish industries. At the time it was thought that, following the course of general agriculture, this staple product was on the road to ruin, but the change has come in time to add substantial support and encouragement to manufacturer, trade, and farmer alike who are interested in flax. On the other hand the changes which are deemed unfavorable are the slight decrease in the number of horses employed in agriculture, due to the diminished need for them owing to the smaller quantity of land under cereal crops and the more general use of steam applied to agricultural cultivation; and the continued decrease in the number of pigs raised, which shows a decline of 181,000, or 7 per cent., due to the prevalence of swine fever and the competition of American pork and bacon.

For its fruit supply Great Britain is largely dependent upon the continent, Algiers, and North America, and in late years there has been a more strongly developed taste for fruits of all sorts. Independent of this, the necessity for a more varied cultivation of the soil has led to an extension of orchards, which have now reached 197,539 acres, a gain of

2,800 acres over last year. In the same way the desire to supply home vegetables, instead of largely depending upon Belgium and France, has increased the area of market gardens from 52,975 acres to 59,473.

Nurseries likewise show an increase to 12,594 acres. On the other hand there has been no change in woodland area, 2,458,300 acres, which for the most part are devoted, not to the commercial purposes of lumber-making, as in the United States, but for pleasure and sporting grounds.

Public schools in the United Kingdom.

Countries.	Number of schools in 1883.	1884.				
		Schools.	Number of children who can be accommodated.	Average number in attendance.	Present at annual inspection.	Expended from parliamentary grants.
England and Wales	18,540	18,761	4,826,738	3,273,124	3,925,045	$17,017,075
Scotland	3,090	3,131	655,672	448,242	518,844	
Ireland	7,752	7,823	Not stated.	492,928	*1 089,079	3,654,865
Total	29,382	29,724		4,214,294		20,671,940

* Number on rolls.

All sources of support of schools, school expenditure, &c., in 1882 as given in the last public statement.

Countries.	Parliamentary grant.	Scholars' fees.	Tax on householders.	Total.	Cost per pupil.
England and Wales	$10,650,000	$7,160,000	$7,430,000	$25,260,000	$9 16
Scotland	1,735,000	1,260,000	1,195,000	4,190,000	10 30
Ireland	3,290,000	705,000		3,995,000	8 50
Total	15,675,000	9,125,000	8,625,000	32,425,000	9 27

Division of religious denominations: Church of England, 42.8 per cent.; Presbyterian, 14.6 per cent.; Roman Catholic, 14.6 per cent.; all others, 28 per cent.

Balance sheet showing receipts and expenditures of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 25, 1885.

Debit.		Credit.	
Permanent charge of debt and interest	$147,741,195	Balance in the exchequer	$28,162,845
Other charges on the consolidated fund:		Customs	101,605,000
Civil list	2,045,360	Excise	133,000,000
Annuities and pensions	1,802,315	Stamps	59,625,000
Salaries and allowances	505,135	Land tax	5,325,000
Courts of justice	2,532,385	House duty	9,425,000
Miscellaneous services	511,865	Property and income tax	60,000,000
Army services	93,276,695	Post-office	39,525,000
Relief of General Gordon	1,500,000	Telegraph service	8,800,000
Grant to India (Afghan war)	1,250,000	Crown lands	1,900,000
Navy services	57,135,320	Interests on advances for public works, &c	5,136,755
Miscellaneous civil services	87,809,180	Miscellaneous	15,873,800
Customs and inland revenue	13,726,845	Repayment of advances	10,564,095
Post-office	23,330,000	Money raised by creation of debt	97,197,500
Telegraph services	8,655,000	Temporary advances received	20,000,000
Post-office packet service	3,643,125		
Purchase of bullion	3,325,000		
Public works and improvements	4,407,010		
Greenwich hospital and school	780,035		
Redemption of debt	97,197,500		
Temporary advances repaid	20,000,000		
Balance in exchequer	24,966,030		
	596,139,995		596,139,995

Net produce of the customs of the United Kingdom for the year 1884.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Beer:		Prunes	$51,285
Mum and spruce	$13,225	Raisins	776,000
Of other sorts	33,145	Spirits, colonial and foreign:	
Chicory	331,580	Rum	7,608,105
Cocoa, cocoa musks, and chocolate	338,785	Brandy	10,421,260
Coffee	1,025,235	Geneva	612,045
Currants	1,706,600	Of other sorts	2,928,780
Figs	176,545	Tea	23,978,930
Plate, gold and silver	32,020	Tobacco and snuff	46,385,290
Plums, dried and preserved	20,970	Wine	6,169,990

Ratable valuation and rating of ten principal cities in England, 1884.

Cities.	Ratable valuation.	Total rates, municipal and parochial.	Rate in the £.
			s. d.
London	£28,415,764	£6,126,278	4 3
Liverpool	2,692,400	730,110	5 5
Manchester	2,266,000	228,680	8 2
Birmingham	1,612,000	558,791	6 11
Leeds	1,146,000	545,207	9 8
Sheffield	1,049,000	383,601	7 8
Bradford	920,000	328,034	7 1
Hull	686,000	157,561	4 7
Newcastle	728,000	135,165	3 9
Southampton	210,000	78,062	7 5

Gross local taxation in ten principal cities in England, 1884.

Cities.	Population.	Municipal rates.	Parochial rates.	Total.	Average per head.
					£ s. d.
London	3,816,483	£72,026	£6,126,278	£6,198,304	1 9 5
Liverpool	552,000	400,158	329,952	730,110	1 6 5
Manchester	549,000	329,959	598,729	928,688	1 13 11
Birmingham	402,000	316,388	242,453	558,791	1 5 4
Leeds	309,000	395,644	195,563	545,207	1 15 3
Sheffield	284,000	213,682	169,919	383,601	1 7 2
Bradford	188,000	191,113	136,921	328,034	1 16 5
Hull	186,000	91,270	66,290	157,560	0 16 11
Newcastle	150,000	81,851	53,312	135,163	0 18 0
Southampton	53,000	40,949	37,114	78,062	1 5 8

Business of the Bank of England in 1884.

Year.	Average deposits.	Average assets.	Average liabilities.	Average amount in bank and other bank-notes in circulation.
1884	$152,363,034	$286,866,290	$275,748,280	$197,126,974

Number of applications for patents at the patent office in 1884.

Residents in—	Number.	Residents in—	Number.
England and Wales	12,356	Sweden	42
United States	1,181	India	40
Scotland	901	Italy	38
Ireland	254	Russia	38
Germany	890	Holland	31
France	788	Denmark	25
Austria	151	Other countries	133
Belgium	114		
Switzerland	67	Total applications	17,110
Canada	61		

Judicial work of all the courts except local in the United Kingdom for the year ended October, 1884.

Courts.	Judgments of courts.	Other proceedings before court.	Proceedings in chambers.	Number of judges.	Salaries.	Fees taken.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Judicial committee of the privy council	47	10	.....	2	$10,000	$1,311
House of Lords	40	.....	.....	4	28,000	1,586
Court of appeal	716	271	.....	6	31,000	(*)
Chancery division	1,449	5,659	13,851	5	25,000	12,423
Chancery lunacy office	638	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*)
Chancery bills taxed, amount of	1,247,017	†10,044	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen's bench division	2,804	2,739	90,379	15	78,000	‡1,876
Queen's bench, crown and revenue	.....	439				
Probate divorce and admiralty division—						
Probate actions	119	391	675			.....
Probate and administration granted—						
London	18,700	.....	.....	2	10,000	67,124
Country	281,518	.....	.....			65,452
Divorce	856	.....	.....			5,927
Admiralty	264	.....	.....			6,976
Bankruptcy division	4,170	.....	.....	(§)	.....	(*)
Lancashire local chancery court	1,016	1,692	88	1	(*)	7,431
Ecclesiastical courts	328	.....	.....	1	5,000	1,466
Trials in circuit	1,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*)
SCOTLAND.						
Court and sessions—						
Outer house	2,198	.....	.....	5	15,000	.....
Inner	994	.....	.....	8	27,300	.....
IRELAND.						
Court of appeal	95	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chancery division	532	.....	1,935	5	23,000	767
Chancery lunacy	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen's bench division	127	387	867	4	16,400	.....
Common pleas	692	412	937	3	12,200	.....
Exchequer division	256	1,270	1,434	3	12,200	.....
Exchequer (revenue)	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of costs taxed	218,572	4,661	.....	.....	.....	.....
Probate divorce—probate and administrations granted—						
Dublin	1,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Country	3,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,035
Probate action	43	399	43	1	8,500	8,140
Matrimonial	6	36	.....	.....	.....	68
Admiralty	67	141	23	1	1,200	.....
Bankruptcy	968	.....	.....	2	4,000	.....
Trials in circuit	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	68	301,800	.....

* Not given.
† Bills.
‡ No fees collected for business done for public department.
§ One of the Queen's bench judges sits as judge.

Postal business of the United Kingdom for 1884.

Items.	Estimated.	Increase per cent. over 1883.	Average number to each person.
Letters	1,360,341,400	2.9	37.8
Post cards	160,340,500	4.4	4.5
Book packets and circulars	320,416,800	8.8	8.9
Newspapers	143,674,500	0.7	4.0
Total	1,984,773,200	3.0	55.2
Parcels	22,904,373	11.3	0.1
Total	2,007,677,573	3.8	55.8
Telegraph messages	33,278,459	1.3	0.92

Form of sixpenny telegram.

A.

Prefix____ Code____

POST-OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

(Inland telegrams.)

No. of message_____

FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

The stamps must be affixed by the sender.

A receipt for the charges on this telegram can be obtained, price two-pence.

Office of origin and service instructions.	Words.	Sent
	Charge.	At ____ M To ____ By ____

The name and address of the sender, or either of them, if to be telegraphed, must be written at the end of the message; if not to be telegraphed, they should be written in the space provided at the back of the Form.

12 words 6 *d.* Every additional word ½ *d.* Every word telegraphed is charged for, whether in addresses or text.

TO

NOTICE.—This telegram will be accepted for transmission subject to the regulations made pursuant to the second section of the telegraph act, 1885, and to the notice printed at the back hereof.

REGULATIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF FORM.

Notice to the sender of this telegram.

(1.) The charge for transmission will cover the cost of delivery:

(*a*) If the address is within one mile from the terminal telegraph office or within the limits of the town postal delivery of that office when it is a head post-office.

(*b*) If the sender desires it to be forwarded by post from the terminal telegraph office and shall write the words "By Post" at the end of the address of the person to whom it is to be delivered.

(2.) The following charges will be made for the delivery of this telegram in case the address be not within the above-described limits and the sender does not write the words "By Post" at the end of such address:

(*a*) For delivery by special foot messenger, at a distance less than three miles from the terminal telegraph office, 6*d.* for each mile or part of a mile, reckoned from the boundary of the district of free delivery to the address of delivery.

(*b*) For delivery by mounted messenger, at a distance more than three miles from the terminal telegraph office, 1*s.* for each mile or part of a mile, reckoned from the terminal telegraph office to the address of delivery (except in some parts of Ireland, where the charge is at the rate of 8*d.* per mile).

(3.) If the sender desires this telegram to be forwarded by train from the terminal telegraph office, he must write the words "By Train" at the end of the address, and must pay the actual cost of the conveyance, if such cost be known, or must deposit 1*s.*

(4.) The sender may prepay a reply not exceeding in length 48 words. In such case a form of pass will be handed to the addressee The pass will, within two months from its date, frank any telegram not exceeding in length the number of words stated on such pass. If the pass be not used the sum will be paid to any person forwarding such pass, within two months from its date, to the Secretary, General Post-office, London.

(5.) A telegram can be repeated if the sender desires to adopt this security against the risk of error. The charge for repetition is one-half the charge for transmission, any fraction of 1*d.* less than ½*d.* being reckoned as ½*d.* If containing mercantile quotations or code words a telegram ought always to be repeated.

(6.) The Postmaster-General will not be liable for any loss or damage which may be incurred or sustained by reason or on account of any mistake or default in the transmission or delivery of a telegram.

(7.) All applications respecting this telegram should be made within three months from the date of its transmission, after which period it will not be kept.

Name and address of sender. (For reference only.) _____

Summary of the mileage, capital, traffic receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of the railways of the United Kingdom in 1884 and 1883 compared.

Items.	1884.	1883.	Increase in 1884.		Decrease in 1884.	
			Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Mileage	18,864	18,681	183	1.0		
Double or more mileage	10,239	10,105	134	1.3		
Capital	£801,464,367	£784,921,312	£16,543,055	2.1		
Capital per mile open	42,486	42,017	469	1.1		
Ordinary capital	298,983,446	293,437,106	5,546,340	1.9		
Receipts:						
Passenger	30,030,450	29,508,733	521,717	1.8		
Goods	37,670,592	38,701,319			£1,030,727	2.7
Miscellaneous	2,821,601	2,852,218			30,617	1.1
Total	70,522,643	71,062,270			539,627	0.8
Working expenditure	37,217,197	37,368,562			151,365	0.4
Net earnings	33,305,446	33,693,708			388,262	
Receipts per train mile from passenger and goods traffic	*d.* 59.56	*d.* 60.88	*d.*		*d.* 1.32	2.2
Expenditure per train mile, exclusive of harbor, &c., expenses	31.59	32.17			0.58	1.8
Net earnings per train mile	27.97	28.71			0.74	2.6
Percentage of net earnings on capital	4.16	*4.29			0.13	3.0
Dividend paid on ordinary capital	*4.34	*4.68			0.34	7.3

* These percentages are calculated on amounts a little in excess of the true totals.

Receipts of the railroads in the United Kingdom for 1884 compared with 1883.

Source.	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passengers	$150,000,000	$147,500,000	$2,500,000	
Freight	188,500,000	193,500,000		$5,000,000
Miscellaneous	14,000,000	14,000,000		
Total	352,500,000	355,000,000		2,500,000

Analysis of passenger receipts for 1884 compared with 1883.

Passengers.	1884.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
First class	$17,405,000	$18,350,000		$945,000
Second class	15,525,000	16,650,000		1,125,000
Third class	88,030,000	85,250,000	$2,780,000	
Season tickets	8,815,000	8,460,000	355,000	
Excess baggage	20,375,000	18,830,000	1,545,000	
Total	150,150,000	147,540,000	2,610,000	

Summary of working expenditures on railways of the United Kingdom.

Items.	Cost per train mile.			Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883.		Increase and decrease in 1884 as compared with 1874.	
	1884.	1883.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*
Maintenance of way	5.82	6.01	7.85		0.19		2.03
Locomotive power	8.85	8.32	10.80	0.03			2.45
Rolling stock	3.00	2.95	3.06	0.05			0.06
Traffic expenses	9.91	9.99	10.83		0.08		0.92
General charges	1.44	1.45	1.41		0.01	0.03	
Rates and taxes	1.70	1.66	1.42	0.04		0.28	
Government duty *	0.36	0.69	0.75		0.33		0.39
Compensation:							
Personal injuries	0.16	0.22	0.43		0.06		0.27
Damage to goods	0.18	0.18	0.30				0.12
Legal and parliamentary expenses	0.29	0.33	0.38		0.04		0.09
Miscellaneous	0.41	0.41	0.69				0.28
Total	31.60	32.17	37.89		0.57		6.29

* For Great Britain only. The railway passenger duty is not levied in Ireland.

Vessels entered.

Nationalities.	1884.	1883.	Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
British	23,037,215	23,239,544		202,329
Norwegian	1,922,228	2,028,493		106,265
German	1,826,892	1,876,898		50,006
French	968,528	993,114		24,586
Danish	769,676	742,470	27,206	
Dutch	674,138	660,213	3,925	
Swedish	650,134	671,646		21,512
Spanish	464,571	440,423	24,048	
Italian	414,746	434,221		19,475
Belgian	255,652	290,307		34,655
Russian	241,435	226,874	14,561	
United States	222,988	293,847		70,859
Other foreign countries	135,636	82,692	52,944	

Tonnage of British and foreign vessels that entered with cargoes and in ballast from foreign countries and British possessions at the undermentioned principal ports of the United Kingdom in the years 1880, 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

Ports.	1880.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
London	5,970,341	6,130,027	6,589,594	6,769,767	180,173	
Liverpool	4,913,324	5,165,211	5,467,274	5,209,357		257,917
Cardiff	2,056,601	2,151,761	2,352,143	2,667,422	315,279	
Newcastle	1,879,100	2,000,318	2,034,583	2,095,039	60,456	
Hull	1,579,575	1,623,435	1,746,119	1,591,251		154,868
Southampton	856,216	985,713	1,069,616	900,458		169,158
Glasgow	755,350	828,290	944,076	879,071		65,005
Sunderland	702,597	703,288	756,980	812,905	55,925	

Tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of different nationalities (engaged in foreign trade) entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes and in ballast, showing preponderance of British tonnage.

Year.	Total entered and cleared.	British vessels.	Foreign vessels.
1840	9, 439, 667	6, 490, 485	2, 949, 182
1850	14, 505, 064	9, 442, 544	5, 062, 520
1860	24, 689, 292	13, 914, 923	10, 774, 369
1870	36, 640, 182	15, 072, 180	11, 568, 002
1875	46, 276, 838	30, 944, 741	15, 332, 094
1878	51, 595, 079	35, 291, 483	16, 303, 596
1880	58, 736, 063	41, 348, 984	17, 387, 079
1881	57, 949, 545	41, 543, 259	16, 406, 286
1882	61, 491, 255	43, 670, 361	17, 820, 894
1883	64, 961, 753	47, 039, 079	17, 922, 674
1884	64, 272, 522	46, 671, 701	17, 600, 821

Registered vessels owned in the British Empire.

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.	Increase in tons.
1880	38, 939	8, 447, 171	.....
1881	38, 752	8, 575, 560	128, 389
1882	38, 796	8, 796, 517	220, 957
1883	38, 961	9, 131, 418	354, 901
1884	39, 235	9, 314, 496	183, 078

Vessels built in the United Kingdom (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners).

Years.	Steam vessels.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1882	610	521, 575	362	145, 700
1883	806	621, 758	368	146, 818
1884	570	335, 208	431	162, 234

Tonnage of British and foreign vessels that cleared with cargoes and in ballast to foreign countries and British Possessions at each of the undermentioned principal ports of the United Kingdom in the years 1880, 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

Ports.	1880.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
London	4, 606, 641	4, 645, 651	4, 810, 680	4, 996, 833	186, 153	.....
Liverpool	4, 746, 489	4, 882, 878	5, 167, 568	4, 966, 936	.....	200, 632
Cardiff	3, 473, 005	3, 900, 070	4, 322, 849	4, 513, 117	190, 268	.....
Newcastle	3, 274, 499	3, 290, 094	3, 460, 406	3, 489, 901	29, 495	.....
Hull	1, 312, 136	1, 380, 652	1, 362, 573	1, 340, 675	.....	21, 898
Southampton	768, 989	908, 834	972, 744	796, 835	.....	175, 909
Glasgow	1, 086, 794	1, 306, 839	1, 443, 645	1, 414, 039	.....	29, 606
Sunderland	842, 954	873, 284	996, 284	940, 864	.....	55, 420

Quantities and values of coal and metals produced in the United Kingdom in 1884 *compared with* 1883.

Description.	1883.		1884.	
	Tons.	Value at place of production.	Tons.	Value at place of production.
Coal	163, 737, 327	$230, 270, 715	160, 757, 779	$217, 230, 915
Pig-iron	8, 529, 300	110, 880, 900	7, 811, 727	94, 717, 185
Fine copper	2, 620	905, 335	3, 350	1, 012, 955
Metallic lead	43, 419	2, 800, 515	40, 075	2, 264, 235
White tin	9, 307	4, 517, 380	9, 574	4, 048, 700
Zinc	13, 603	1, 091, 640	9, 919	764, 175
Silver, from lead	*844, 053	362, 420	*325, 718	343, 955
Total values	172, 335, 576	350, 830, 165	168, 722, 424	320, 382, 120

*Ounces, not included in total.

Coinage at the royal mint in 1884.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
1884	£2, 324, 015	£658, 548	£69, 290	*£3, 051, 853

*In United States currency ($4.86 to the £ sterling), $14,832,005.58.

Fisheries in Scotland, 1884.

Number of vessels engaged	15, 445
Number of persons employed on vessels	49, 860
Number of persons on shore, fish-curers, &c	102, 563

The number of persons directly and indirectly interested are one-seventh of the population.

Value of cured fish:	
Herrings, 1,697,077 barrels	$10, 606, 735
Cod, ling, and hake, 124,506 barrels	747, 040
Cod, ling, and hake, 5,907 barrels, in pickle	44, 305
Value of fresh fish, 1,494,042 cwts	3, 581, 475
Value of shell-fish	404, 695
Value of salmon	1, 875, 000
Total value	16,759, 250

Fisheries in Ireland.

Items.	1884.	1883.
Number of registered vessels engaged	5, 785	5, 866
Number of men and boys employed	21, 825	21, 874
Value of mackerel caught	$980, 900	$835, 270
Value of herring caught	$555, 620	$528, 690

Value of fish of all sorts exported to England $3, 112

Fisheries in England and Wales.

Salmon.	1884.	1883.
Number caught	95, 000	130, 000

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Declared values.	Articles.	Quantity.	Declared values.
Animals:					
Cattle.....No.	425, 507	$41, 355, 100	Bristles.....lbs.	2, 926, 492	$2, 352, 480
Sheep and lambs .No	945, 042	10, 748, 520	Butter and butterine,		
Bacon and hams...cwt.	3, 418, 431	43, 704, 405	cwt.....	2, 475, 436	62, 717, 275
Beef.....cwt.	1, 090, 739	13, 992, 375	Candles.....cwt.	90, 979	1, 284, 325
Bones..... tons.	82, 291	2, 659, 640	Caoutchouc.....cwt.	198, 844	11, 362, 495
Brimstone.....cwt.	747, 398	965, 470	Cheese.....cwt	1, 927, 139	25, 008, 175

Aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1884—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Declared values.
Chemical manufactures		$7, 520, 105
China, porcelain, and earthen ware ... cwt	143, 556	2, 753, 000
Clocks ..... No	697, 230	2, 185, 345
Cocoa ..... lbs.	22, 713, 774	3, 965, 765
Coffee ..... lbs.	1, 137, 655	18, 752, 068
Confectionery ..... lbs	327, 586	4, 532, 825
Corn:		
Wheat ... . cwt.	47, 306, 156	99, 505, 970
Barley ..... cwt.	12, 953, 015	21, 102, 055
Oats ..... cwt.	12, 921, 866	20, 958, 955
Maize ..... cwt.	24, 780, 464	36, 489, 115
Other kinds ..... cwt	5, 744, 978	9, 595, 095
Wheat-flour ..... cwt.	15, 095, 301	50, 818, 915
Other flour ..... cwt.	798, 276	1, 835, 000
Cotton ..... cwt.	15, 617, 582	231, 178, 745
Drugs:		
Peruvian bark .. cwt.	105, 791	4, 527, 495
Opium ..... lbs.	490, 675	1, 706, 855
Cochineal, &c ... lbs.	14, 766	420, 405
Cutch and gambier tons	32, 219	4, 105, 090
Indigo ..... cwt.	104, 423	12, 419, 655
Madder, &c ..... cwt.	23, 208	155, 350
Sumac ..... tons.	11, 704	828, 155
Valonia ..... tons.	34, 447	2, 608, 105
Dye-stuffs, entered by quantities ..... cwt.	1, 109, 182	12, 689, 590
Dye-woods ..... tons	91, 555	2, 660, 765
Eggs ..... No	993, 608, 760	14, 552, 465
Feathers, ornamental, lbs	869, 106	10, 506, 665
Fish ..... cwt	1, 336, 422	10, 244, 000
Flax, hemp, &c ... cwt	8, 122, 407	42, 016, 375
Flowers, artificial		1, 661, 280
Fruits:		
Currants ..... cwt.	1, 202, 844	8, 018, 930
Raisins ..... cwt.	511, 870	4, 371, 825
Oranges and lemons, bushels	4, 941, 535	8, 880, 285
Raw fruits, exclusive of nuts .... bushels.	5, 061, 760	10, 659, 860
Glass ..... cwt.	1, 444, 523	8, 078, 580
Guano ..... tons	48, 347	2, 200, 125
Gum of all sorts. cwt.	330, 618	5, 703, 875
Gutta-percha ..... cwt.	62, 713	2, 313, 730
Goats hair or wool. lbs..	16, 906, 026	7, 022, 655
Hides, all sorts .... cwt.	1, 217, 747	19, 406, 745
Hops ..... cwt.	256, 777	8, 076, 545
Lace, articles of		4, 654, 450
Lard ..... cwt	699, 827	7, 675, 615
Leather ..... lbs	76, 875, 971	27, 089, 985
Leather gloves ... pairs	17, 947, 188	8, 364, 460
Meat:		
Salted or fresh ... cwt.	521, 666	7, 359, 370
Preserved, other than salted ..... cwt.	450, 990	6, 983, 325
Metals:		
Copper—		
Ore and regulus, tons	186, 679	15, 875, 330
Unwrought and part wrought, and old copper ... cwt.	844, 700	11, 645, 875
Iron—		
Ore ..... tons.	2, 730, 829	10, 573, 000
In bars ..... tons.	115, 486	5, 869, 710
Iron and steel, wrought or manufactured ..... cwt	3, 702, 440	13, 467, 110
Lead, pig and sheet, tons	109, 016	6, 111, 625
Tin ..... cwt.	521, 491	10, 618, 995
Zinc—		
Crude ..... tons	47, 658	3, 500, 770
Manufactures . cwt.	401, 603	1, 950, 785
Musical instruments ...		4, 075, 940
Nuts and kernels, used for expressing oil therefrom ..... tons.	69, 331	5, 133, 225
Oil:		
Fish ..... tons.	17, 489	$2, 654, 025
Palm ..... cwt.	841, 012	7, 043, 765
Cocoanut ..... cwt.	244, 399	1, 981, 440
Olive ..... cwt.	17, 213	3, 579, 820
Seed ..... cwt.	12, 528	1, 940, 740
Turpentine ..... cwt.	462, 639	2, 802, 665
Seed-cake ..... tons.	269, 840	10, 201, 085
Onions ..... bush.	3, 037, 406	2, 660, 035
Painters' colors		980, 685
Paper—		
Printing and writing, cwt	208, 411	1, 588, 565
Other kinds, except hanging ..... cwt	1, 238, 925	5, 428, 665
Petroleum, refined and unrefined ..... galls.	52, 975, 789	8, 556, 565
Pork ..... cwt.	337, 525	3, 100, 355
Potatoes ..... cwt	2, 444, 160	4, 121, 025
Poultry, game, and rabbits		3, 353, 045
Pyrites of iron or copper ..... tons	563, 073	6, 224, 355
Rags and paper-making materials ..... tons	296, 777	10, 632, 150
Rice ..... cwt.	6, 579, 458	13, 395, 505
Rosin ..... cwt	1, 475, 955	1, 892, 760
Saltpeter ..... cwt	333, 708	1, 530, 565
Saltpeter, cubic niter, cwt	2, 030, 948	4, 896, 305
Seeds:		
Clover and grass. cwt.	290, 259	3, 285, 135
Cotton ..... tons	212, 928	7, 441, 550
Flax or linseed .. qrs.	1, 795, 883	19, 046, 155
Rape ..... qrs	755, 395	7, 389, 225
Silk:		
Knubs, or husks and waste ..... cwt	67, 239	4, 471, 410
Raw ..... lbs.	4, 522, 702	16, 719, 810
Thrown ..... lbs.	323, 947	1, 747, 395
Manufactured, all kinds		54, 920, 365
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed .. No.	4, 570, 325	2, 306, 510
Seal ..... No.	713, 632	2, 989, 150
Sheep and lamb .. No	8, 001, 312	5, 139, 565
Furs of all sorts ... No	26, 616, 364	5, 836, 255
Spices:		
Cinnamon ..... lbs	1, 967, 744	430, 015
Pepper ..... lbs.	27, 876, 761	4, 121, 870
Other spices .... lbs.	21, 636, 526	2, 322, 640
Spirits ..... pf. gals	11, 872, 164	10, 366, 045
Sugar:		
Refined ..... cwt.	4, 262, 873	22, 264, 255
Raw .. .. cwt	19, 622, 679	76, 099, 250
Molasses ..... cwt.	412, 094	736, 340
Tallow and stearine. cwt.	1, 114, 888	10, 530, 100
Tea ..... lbs.	213, 877, 759	52, 474, 765
Teeth, ivory ..... cwt.	10, 100	2, 416, 835
Tobacco:		
Manufactured .... lbs.	3, 165, 836	4, 797, 775
Unmanufactured . lbs.	53, 530, 407	8, 781, 255
Toys		3, 131, 850
Watches		3, 030, 970
Wine .... .. galls.	15, 106, 271	26, 705, 585
Wood and timber . loads.	6, 138, 342	72, 320, 705
Wood, mahogany . tons.	62, 836	2, 337, 440
Wool		132, 589, 600
Woolen rags ..... tons.	31, 022	3, 392, 625
Woolen manufactures..		84, 158, 685
Woolen yarn. tons.	14, 436, 305	1, 002, 200
Woolen do. for weaving		8, 375, 095
Yeast, dried	282, 576	3, 896, 710
All other articles		135, 941, 550
Total imports		1, 950, 092, 845
Total exports of United Kingdom in 1884		1, 479, 837, 915

Principal articles of imports into the United Kingdom in 1884 *compared with* 1883.

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals, living:		
Cattle ..... No.		49,243
Sheep ..... No.		171,163
Swine ..... No		12,426
Horses ..... No.	2,520	
Bacon and hams.. cwt.		277,561
Beef salted and fresh, cwt		3,269
Butter and butterine, cwt	140,963	
Cheese ..... cwt.	127,435	
Chemicals ..... dollars.		229,540
Chicory ..... cwt.		9,005
Coffee ..... cwt.		269,479
Cocoa ..... lbs	15,613	
Cork manufactures. lbs.	37,301	
Corn:		
Wheat ..... cwt.		16,832,475
Other grain .... cwt.		12,683,458
Wheat-meal and flour, cwt		1,234,011
Other meal-flour. cwt		413,140
Eggs ..... gt. hun.	443,105	
Esparto, &c .. tons.		28,005
Farinaceous substances, dollars		12,955
Fish ..... cwt	40,668	
Flax ..... cwt.	49,069	
Glass ..... cwt.	66,591	
Guano ..... tons		25,874
Hemp ..... cwt.		110,887
Hides, raw..... cwt	20,898	
Hops ..... cwt.	126,872	
Jute ..... cwt.		2,303,670
Yarn ..... cwt.	964,525	
Leather ..... lbs.	2,157,705	
Meat:		
Unenumerated .. cwt		17,881
Preserved ..... cwt		159,410
Metals:		
Copper—		
Ore ..... tons.	22,898	
Unwrought ... tons.	4,138	
Manufactures, dollars		76,470
Iron—		
Ore ..... tons.		460,244
In bars .. tons.		7,409
Iron and steel unenumerated ..... cwt		177,636
Lead, pig and sheet, tons	7,301	
Silver ore ..... dollars.	296,130	
Steel unwrought. tons.	2,206	
Tin ..... cwt.	448	
Zinc—		
Crude ..... tons	6,956	
Manufacture .cwt		5,788
Mutton, fresh .... cwt.	266,698	
Petroleum ..... galls.		17,551,207
Pork, salted and fresh, cwt		39,374
Potatoes ..... cwt.		2,705,349
Pyrites, iron and copper, tons		38,215
Rags, linen and cotton, tons	7,690	

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rice ..... cwt.		1,165,267
Rosin ..... cwt.	98,587	
Sago ..... cwt.	12,853	
Seeds:		
Clover and grain. cwt.		26,116
Cotton ..... tons.		35,613
Flax ..... qrs		527,514
Rape ..... qrs.		11,732
Silk:		
Raw ..... lbs.	1,344,109	
Knubs ..... cwt.	5,175	
Thrown ..... lbs.	31,514	
Manufacture .dollars.		2,851,945
Skins and furs:		
Sheep and lamb, undressed ..... No.		144,119
Goat, undressed .. No.		179,470
Seal ..... No	142,848	
Other sorts .. dollars	6,400	
Furs, all sorts dollars.	1,143,825	
Spices:		
Cinnamon ..... lbs.	267,974	
Ginger ..... cwt.	17,246	
Pepper ..... lbs.		3,498,828
Unenumerated ... lbs.		3,942,151
Spirits:		
Brandy ..... pf. gals.	176,632	
Geneva ..... pf. gals.		6,519
Rum ..... pf. gals.	1,396,974	
Unenumerated, not sweetened pf. gals.	469,079	
Sweetened and perfumed, all kinds, gals		939
Sugar:		
Refined and candy, cwt	979,953	
Unrefined ..... cwt.		743,948
Molasses .... cwt.	39,411	
Glucose ..... cwt	34,015	
Tallow and stearine, cwt	76,611	
Tea ..... lbs.		8,384,672
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured. lbs.		2,944,792
Cigars and snuff. lbs	44,162	
Toys ..... dollars.	356,790	
Vegetables, raw. dollars.	130,920	
Watches ..... No	487,240	
Wax ..... cwt	66	
Whalebone ..... cwt	1,680	
Wine ..... gals		453,524
Wood and timber:		
Hewn ..... loads.		198,938
Sawn or split .. loads		266,158
Staves ..... loads.		6,504
Furniture:		
Mahogany ..... tons.	12,678	
Unenumerated .. tons.		8,660
Wool:		
Sheep and lambs. lbs.	24,208,998	
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama. ..... lbs.	6,370,884	
Woolen yarn .... lbs.		1,010,965
Manufactures. dollars.	2,902,280	
Yeast, dried ..... cwt.	21,612	

Exports from the United Kingdom to the United States in 1884 *compared with* 1883.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.	Value.	Increase over 1883.	Decrease from 1883.
Alkali	$5,062,670		$306,850
Animals	551,105		322,300
Apparel, &c	1,899,985		696,825
Arms and ammunition	842,355	$175,640	
Beer and ale	820,960	38,045	
Bleaching materials	1,701,175	345,330	
Books	1,351,810		232,700
Cement	543,095		384,800
Chemicals and dye-stuffs	1,773,680		557,170
Coal and fuel	874,995		49,680
Cottons, all kinds	13,453,275		3,914,980
Earthen and china ware	3,441,345		1,288,625
Glass manufactures	1,049,690		28,205
Hardware and cutlery	1,611,270		473,510
Jute yarn	544,470	108,455	
Jute manufactures	5,542,675	1,755	
Leather	914,815	34,330	
Linens	11,384,100		1,519,280
Machinery	1,748,155		768,785
Metal, unwrought and wrought	24,746,910		8,582,950
Painters' materials	550,165		38,990
Paper, all sorts	324,945		71,045
Pickles, vinegar, &c	918,915	43,215	
Rags for paper	2,756,470	331,195	
Salt	1,127,190	34,330	
Silk manufactures	3,183,655	1,556,620	
Skins and furs	3,220,270		467,865
Stationery	362,860		4,730
Telegraphic apparatus	1,235,640	1,201,555	
Wool, raw, and manufactured	18,574,915	574,430	
All other articles	10,024,630		407,650
Total	122,133,180		11,731,660

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Caoutchouc	$1,605,550		$1,091,125
Chemicals	430,500		496,510
Coffee	343,075		425,510
Cotton, raw	1,092,995	$435,750	
Drugs	1,551,095	313,065	
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,575,490		330,500
Feathers	2,223,310		288,655
Flax	311,530	33,655	
Fruit	1,282,620		71,140
Gums	903,910		397,860
Hair	447,490		236,350
Hemp	636,810	226,795	
Hides, raw	1,353,765	98,015	
Leather	435,270		11,015
Metals and tin, iron, steel	5,391,490		3,376,110
Precious stones, unset	1,230,465	111,350	
Rags	2,073,660	814,520	
Rice	727,780	51,545	
Seeds	573,415	80,060	
Skins and furs	1,876,935		523,420
Spices	1,190,810		303,815
Sugar	758,640		987,800
Tea	890,600	411,330	
Wool	5,707,790		1,409,880
All other articles	6,934,490	125,300	
Total	41,559,485		5,238,205
Total of British and foreign exports	163,692,665		19,969,865

Imports into the United Kingdom from the United States in 1884 *compared with* 1883.

Articles.	Value.	Increase over 1883.	Decrease from 1883.
Animals, live	$17,034,050		$1,741,240
Bacon and hams	30,389,610		9,112,995
Beef, fresh and salt	13,065,615		305,875
Butter and butterine	2,242,780		568,210
Caoutchouc	281,810		712,470
Cheese	12,399,540		1,078,980
Clocks	533,520		27,355
Coffee	382,505		529,950
Copper	4,790,150	$2,163,845	
Corn, grain all sorts	98,583,190		45,572,900
Cotton, raw, and manufactured	155,476,920		6,249,840
Fish	2,739,760		86,780
Fruit	1,765,720	1,125,345	
Hides, raw	460,565	19,825	
Hops	3,637,270	1,169,420	
Iron and steel	990,560	111,370	
Lard	6,912,645		3,057,300
Leather	7,193,460	537,520	
Manures	1,524,775		312,640
Meat, unenumerated	4,097,895		675,985
Naphtha	2,075	2,050	
Oil and seed cake	10,853,815		440,630
Petroleum	8,003,835		2,385,840
Pork, salt	1,538,585		919,525
Rosin	1,867,940		61,925
Seeds, clover and grass	927,755		204,275
Silver ore	865,520	155,830	
Skins and furs, all sorts	2,136,800		525,430
Sugar	5,362,455	4,383,825	
Molasses	623,440	31,145	
Tallow and stearine	3,166,440		190,185
Tar	46,785		33,180
Tobacco, unmanufactured	5,915,510		445,075
Tobacco, manufactured	891,645	309,240	
Wax	105,205	45,405	
Wood and timber	1,935,310	192,274	
Wool, sheep and lambs	105,565	87,485	
All other articles	14,838,445		596,600
Total	431,392,705		34,702,095

Trade between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland for ten years.

Years.	Imports from the United States.	Exports to the United States.	Years.	Imports from the United States.	Exports to the United States.
1875	$347,950,270	$125,311,130	1880	$535,406,300	$199,770,960
1876	379,495,040	101,133,135	1881	516,039,145	183,915,285
1877	389,129,865	99,429,465	1882	441,763,065	193,543,215
1878	445,730,850	87,659,520	1883	496,194,800	183,662,530
1879	459,091,475	127,593,945	1884	431,392,705	163,692,665

Mean relative humidity for each month of the year ending September, 1885.

[Royal Observatory, Greenwich.]

Month.	Mean relative humidity (saturation=100).	Month.	Mean relative humidity (saturation=100).
1884.		1885.	
October	83	March	78
November	85	April	77
December	87	May	76
		June	73
1885.		July	69
January	88	August	76
February	86	September	83

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The aggregate exports from the various consular districts within the jurisdiction of this consulate-general for the year ending September 30, 1885, amounts to $132,713,595.89, a decrease of $24,601,100.76 from the preceding and $46,726,250.52 from the year 1882. Every consulate except those at Belfast and Bristol participates in the decrease for this fiscal year, and there are reasons for these exceptions that make them more apparent than real. In the report of Belfast for 1883, the commerce of the agencies connected therewith were not, as now, reported, while the increase at Bristol is almost wholly accounted for by the result of a change in the system of the authentication of invoices. An analysis of these returns shows that the principal decrease in exportations has been in metals, cottons, machinery, and other articles heretofore specified, and that since the beginning of this calendar year business has slowly but steadily improved throughout the Kingdom, nearly one-half of the decrease of the fiscal year having occurred in the December quarter. The ratio of exports between the principal consulates has been generally maintained, the largest variations from the preceding year appearing in the returns of offices where the least business has been done. Tables following, exhibiting the course of trade in the various consular districts for each of the last ten years, show a continual decline in the aggregate value of exports from 1882 to the present time, and a decline of nearly 32 per cent. since the year 1880. In considering these statements, it should be remembered, however, that the falling off in prices accounts for nearly one-half of the reported reductions in exports.

Statement showing value of exports from the United Kingdom to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1885, together with value for preceding year, also column exhibiting decrease or increase for period named.

No.	District.	Staple (if any).	1885.	1884.	Percentage of decrease.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Increase.
1	Belfast	Linens	$7,800,096 65	$6,842,100 73			14	$957,995 92
2	Birmingham	Hardware, cutlery, &c.	2,875,388 26	3,977,812 16	28 −	$1,102,423 90		
3	Bradford	Stuffs	11,565,989 95	13,601,042 51	15 −	2,035,052 56		
4	Bristol	Tin-plates, chemicals, &c	399,655 00	202,126 51			98	197,528 49
5	Cardiff	Tin and terne-plates	3,785,602 65	4,373,767 29	13½ −	588,164 64		
6	Cork	Hides and feathers	65,254 28	71,631 23	9 −	6,376 95		
7	Dublin	Ale and porter	781,782 04	937,414 91	16½ +	155,632 87		
8	Dundee	Burlaps and linens	6,835,496 71	7,666,359 66	17 +	1,330,863 95		
9	Dunfermline	Linens and cottons	1,598,759 89	1,846,596 28	13½ −	247,836 39		
10	Falmouth	China clay	98,655 54	104,732 18	6 −	6,076 64		
11	Glasgow	Thread, cottons, &c	5,285,319 35	7,381,874 93	28 +	2,096,555 58		
12	Gloucester	Tin-plates and woolens	154,930 79	212,375 36	27 −	57,444 57		
13	Hull	Beer colors, &c	433,112 51	459,468 67	5½ −	26,356 16		
14	Leeds	Woolens and cottons	3,884,045 99	5,377,193 16	28 −	1,493,147 17		
15	Leith	Books	895,903 50	993,368 76	10 −	97,465 26		
16	Liverpool	Tin-plates, chemicals, &c	26,677,507 59	28,728,569 10	7 +	2,051,061 51		
17	London	Metals, &c	27,323,547 79	46,003,504 86	18½ +	8,679,957 07		
18	Londonderry	Whisky	1,401 35	2,016 97	30 +	615 62		
19	Manchester	Cottons	10,583,050 34	13,479,474 91	21½ −	2,896,424 57		
20	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Chemicals, sodas, &c	1,786,211 85	2,202,483 25	19 −	416,271 40		
21	Nottingham	Lace goods, &c	5,288,572 34	6,536,813 48	19 +	1,248,241 14		
22	Plymouth	Live stock	90,727 70	245,087 15	63 −	154,359 45		
23	Sheffield	Hardware and cutlery	2,186,745 21	3,069,771 88	28½ −	883,026 67		
24	Southampton	Live stock	5,974 05	148,558 88	96 +	142,584 83		
25	Tuntstall	Earthenware	2,809,865 56	2,850,551 83	1½ −	40,686 27		
	Total		132,713,595 89	157,314,696 65		25,756,625 17		1,155,524 41

SUMMARY.

Total for year ending September 30, 1885	$132,713,595 89	Decrease in 23 consulates	$25,756,625 17
Total for year ending September 30, 1884	157,314,696 65	Increase in 2 consulates	1,155,524 41
Net total decrease	24,601,100 76	Net total decrease (or more than 15½ per cent.)	24,601,100 76

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1884.

City.	Quarters ending— December 31, 1883.	March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	Total for the year.
Belfast	$1,735,584 62	$2,148,614 10	$1,242,761 49	$1,715,190 52	$6,842,100 73
Birmingham	999,580 02	915,275 84	952,966 09	1,109,990 21	3,977,812 16
Bradford	3,145,330 55	3,458,258 20	3,253,647 06	3,743,806 70	13,601,042 51
Bristol	52,364 00	40,964 51	32,507 00	76,291 00	202,126 51
Cardiff	411,288 15	825,666 78	1,339,473 62	1,797,338 74	4,373,767 29
Cork	20,045 75	12,759 35	24,178 59	14,647 54	71,631 23
Dublin	209,500 28	226,765 58	220,751 86	280,397 19	937,414 91
Dundee	1,986,285 79	1,809,062 56	1,777,709 82	2,093,301 49	7,666,359 66
Dunfermline	507,698 47	524,259 87	256,310 49	558,327 45	1,846,596 28
Falmouth	24,649 50	30,312 90	24,684 56	25,085 22	104,732 18
Glasgow	1,985,875 74	1,884,768 11	1,523,718 99	1,987,512 09	7,381,874 93
Gloucester	84,305 20	63,494 82	29,349 04	35,226 30	212,375 36
Hull	117,996 80	111,740 66	145,956 54	83,774 67	459,468 67
Leeds	1,195,123 78	1,386,623 03	1,252,798 04	1,542,648 31	5,377,193 16
Leith	239,680 77	226,948 25	242,639 22	284,100 52	993,368 76
Liverpool	8,566,272 68	7,193,222 35	6,732,341 65	6,236,732 42	28,728,569 10
London	12,606,589 95	11,106,909 81	11,471,148 86	10,818,856 24	46,003,504 86
Londonderry	1,163 08	757 30	10 21	86 38	2,016 97
Manchester	3,618,822 57	3,559,721 10	2,725,761 75	3,575,169 49	13,479,474 91
Newcastle	624,125 57	495,872 75	469,657 84	612,827 09	2,202,483 25
Nottingham	1,605,245 48	2,059,395 89	1,069,479 11	1,802,693 00	6,536,813 48
Plymouth	79,352 74	75,342 61	48,640 13	41,751 67	245,087 15
Sheffield	896,966 92	700,280 66	747,846 43	724,677 87	3,069,771 88
Southampton	44,116 48	72,042 44	1,832 22	30,567 74	148,558 88
Tunstall	726,029 58	673,970 26	706,374 64	744,177 35	2,850,551 83
Total	41,483,944 47	39,603,029 73	36,292,545 25	39,935,177 20	157,314,696 65

Statement showing the value of declared exports at the various consular districts of the United States in the United Kingdom for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885, and compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year (see foregoing tabular statement).

City.	Quarters ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Belfast	$1,719,705 73	$2,300,654 71	$1,589,410 05	$2,240,326 16	$7,800,096 65
Birmingham	713,908 51	627,063 60	660,581 19	873,834 96	2,875,388 26
Bradford	2,562,859 32	2,876,021 34	2,817,004 74	3,810,104 55	11,565,989 95
Bristol	48,139 00	84,808 00	124,269 00	142,439 00	399,655 00
Cardiff	1,214,225 59	846,428 32	771,134 25	953,814 49	3,785,602 65
Cork	21,681 10	12,664 75	9,324 96	21,583 47	65,254 28
Dublin	194,059 91	132,652 78	196,606 91	258,462 44	781,782 04
Dundee	1,784,380 79	1,570,416 29	1,435,445 01	1,545,253 62	6,335,495 71
Dunfermline	337,124 29	447,789 11	267,772 44	546,074 05	1,598,759 89
Falmouth	18,261 58	39,163 38	15,998 71	25,231 87	98,655 54
Glasgow	1,514,801 61	1,331,897 79	1,046,310 88	1,392,309 07	5,285,319 35
Gloucester	39,073 34	44,522 36	26,461 23	44,873 86	154,930 79
Hull	109,642 79	121,051 10	126,219 99	76,198 63	433,112 51
Leeds	873,578 70	929,380 53	846,536 83	1,234,549 93	3,884,045 99
Leith	221,704 38	209,310 89	176,594 90	288,293 33	895,903 50
Liverpool	6,663,424 07	6,653,770 62	6,306,475 76	7,053,837 14	26,677,507 59
London	8,082,851 20	9,047,644 66	8,747,533 16	11,445,518 77	37,323,547 79
Londonderry	405 15	229,83	221 78	544 59	1,401 35
Manchester	2,316,881 53	2,841,851 45	2,430,238 15	2,994,079 21	10,583,050 34
Newcastle	435,266 66	451,397 50	487,700 13	411,847 56	1,786,211 85
Nottingham	1,108,875 76	1,589,472 33	953,385 49	1,636,838 76	5,288,572 34
Plymouth	37,146 13	24,870 77	11,959 47	16,751 33	90,727 70
Sheffield	623,887 77	477,725 04	503,495 38	581,637 02	2,186,745 21
Southampton	1,542 54	295 76	1,862 76	2,272 99	5,974 05
Tunstall	610,048 70	520,538 05	728,638 35	850,640 46	2,809,865 56
Total	31,253,476 15	32,781,620 96	30,231,181 52	38,447,317 26	132,713,595 89

December 31, 1883	$41,483,944 47	June 30, 1884	$36,292,545 25
December 31, 1884	31,253,476 15	June 30, 1885	30,231,181 52
Decrease	10,230,468 32	Decrease	6,061,363 73
March 31, 1884	39,603,029 73	September 30, 1884	39,935,177 20
March 31, 1885	32,781,620 96	September 30, 1885	38,447,317 26
Decrease	6,821,408 77	Decrease	1,487,859 94

Decrease December quarter	$10,230,468 32	or more than 32½ per cent.
Decrease March quarter	6,821,408 77	or more than 20½ per cent.
Decrease June quarter	6,061,363 73	or more than 20 per cent.
Decrease September quarter	1,487,859 94	or more than 3¾ per cent.
Total decrease for year ending September 30, 1885	24,601,100 76	or more than 15½ per cent.

Table showing the increase and decrease at the several consulates for the year ending September 30, 1885:

Consulates.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Year ending September 30, 1885.	Preceding year.	Year ending September 30, 1885.	Preceding year.
Bristol	$197,529	$27,559		
Belfast	957,995	1,294,704		
Birmingham			$1,102,423	$742,015
Bradford			2,035,052	4,137,597
Cardiff			588,164	2,700,936
Cork			6,376	14,764
Dublin			155,632	33,936
Dundee			1,330,863	250,998
Dunfermline			247,836	292,893
Falmouth			6,076	51,047
Glasgow			2,096,555	2,280,847
Gloucester			57,444	14,203
Hull			26,356	88,144
Leeds			1,493,147	868,458
Leith			97,465	86,657
Liverpool			2,051,060	3,865,948
London			8,679,957	2,011,683
Londonderry			615	799
Manchester			2,896,424	1,084,950
Newcastle			416,271	256,769
Nottingham			1,248,241	1,844,756
Plymouth			154,359	93,072
Sheffield			883,026	877,995
Southampton			142,584	49,162
Tunstall			40,686	1,224,939

Statement showing value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States, from October 1, 1875, to September 30, 1885, compiled at the consulate-general, London.

[Years ending September 30.]

Year.	Belfast.	Birmingham.	Bradford.	Bristol.	Cardiff.
1876	$6,244,088 77	$3,185,234 92	$7,197,347 88	$217,427 57	$155,294 69
1877	6,640,559 13	2,842,871 05	7,311,101 75	218,222 00	102,271 70
1878	6,243,226 62	2,309,513 42	5,693,799 37	166,648 20	296,903 74
1879	7,328,156 19	2,435,271 89	5,955,287 85	164,552 24	607,331 57
1880	9,415,832 81	4,920,433 58	10,731,646 49	157,177 01	1,824,812 07
1881	7,856,100 68	4,376,611 92	7,091,394 18	137,978 33	2,148,560 56
1882	9,412,627 07	5,178,118 16	8,385,638 20	166,304 00	2,368,766 84
1883	8,136,805 43	4,719,827 19	9,463,444 93	174,567 33	1,672,831 14
1884	6,842,100 73	3,977,812 16	13,601,042 51	202,126 51	4,373,767 29
1885	7,800,096 65	2,875,388 26	11,565,989 95	399,655 00	3,785,602 65
	75,919,594 08	36,771,082 55	86,996,693 11	2,004,658 19	17,336,142 25

Year.	Cork.	Dublin.	Dundee.	Dunfermline.	Falmouth.
1876	$37,455 01	$639,550 65	$5,473,143 70	(*)	$44,636 44
1877	40,845 71	550,311 80	4,825,588 12	(*)	53,451 77
1878	53,203 07	583,162 66	4,641,560 47	$1,099,002 88	55,036 64
1879	83,016 01	702,218 46	5,112,470 82	1,443,045 32	67,253 47
1880	308,024 93	1,029,415 77	8,224,285 20	2,160,227 76	132,469 40
1881	179,255 02	1,172,754 17	7,381,189 83	1,889,286 45	76,517 79
1882	124,517 28	976,981 35	7,892,926 82	2,404,535 63	108,013 53
1883	86,395 52	903,478 07	7,917,358 37	2,139,489 62	53,684 43
1884	71,631 23	937,414 91	7,666,359 66	1,846,596 28	104,732 18
1885	65,254 28	781,782 04	6,335,495 71	1,598,759 89	98,655 54
	1,049,598 06	8,277,069 88	65,470,378 70	14,580,943 83	794,451 19

Year.	Glasgow.	Gloucester.	Hull.	Leeds.	Leith.
1876	$5,101,128 94	(†)	(‡)	$2,135,376 68	$1,779,976 39
1877	4,589,156 85	(†)	(‡)	1,704,327 58	1,671,257 79
1878	4,249,000 00	(†)	(‡)	1,411,370 59	1,111,819 09
1879	5,298,345 00	(†)	$131,683 09	1,556,965 96	868,939 12
1880	9,219,927 88	$195,880 38	547,247 23	3,615,338 09	548,321 12
1881	9,723,231 70	256,572 62	272,353 48	2,839,801 07	587,578 90
1882	10,219,715 60	143,991 74	384,164 81	4,776,336 87	735,938 67
1883	9,662,722 89	198,171 52	371,324 57	4,508,734 53	906,710 92
1884	7,351,874 93	212,375 36	459,468 67	5,377,193 16	993,368 76
1885	5,285,319 35	154,930 79	433,112 51	3,884,045 99	895,903 50
	70,730,423 14	1,161,922 41	2,599,354 36	31,809,490 52	9,099,805 26

Year.	Liverpool.	London.	Londonderry.	Manchester.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1876	$22,947,802 20	$20,509,669 26	$6,248 07	$10,141,092 94	$839,007 29
1877	22,585,056 66	22,728,837 83	782 16	9,876,768 09	§640,836 16 §107,863 09
1878	19,084,235 15	19,416,581 34	1,797 60	8,176,886 53	793,289 86
1879	23,062,247 11	24,420,872 05	2,133 92	8,814,443 92	1,018,306 44
1880	42,589,566 16	62,681,120 18	2,610 03	15,236,381 28	2,328,551 69
1881	29,119,805 55	50,549,973 44	1,552 93	12,148,327 29	2,635,311 35
1882	34,781,520 69	54,240,152 97	169,918 81	14,383,407 28	2,994,655 69
1883	32,594,517 92	48,015,188 59	2,816 81	14,564,425 85	2,459,253 23
1884	28,728,569 10	46,003,504 86	2,016 97	13,479,474 91	2,202,483 25
1885	26,677,507 59	37,323,547 79	1,401 35	10,583,050 34	1,786,211 85
	282,170,828 13	385,889,448 31	191,278 71	117,404,258 43	17,805,769 90

* Hitherto an agency of the Leith consulate.
† Hitherto an agency of the Bristol consulate.
‡ Hitherto an agency of the Leeds consulate.
§ These figures represent the amount of exports from the Newcastle agencies not embodied in the Consular Report of 1877.

Statement showing value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States, &c.—Continu .

Year.	Nottingham.	Plymouth.	Sheffield.	Southampton.	Tunstall.
1876	(*)	$1,620 26	$5,698,197 78	$20,653 69	$2,568,707 12
1877	(*)	21,071 69	5,720,331 20	.....	2,428,483 17
1878	$3,062,216 71	21,473 92	2,140,443 49	†44,536 28	2,604,681 77
1879	4,421,233 42	10,611 34	2,723,943 18	64,189 22	2,687,476 73
1880	7,137,796 16	38,154 94	5,189,692 84	34,532 49	3,703,844 73
1881	8,467,304 18	59,130 95	5,955,769 89	43,938 87	3,815,760 65
1882	9,774,548 65	89,117 46	6,217,748 54	90,365 87	3,419,833 88
1883	8,381,569 89	152,014 43	3,947,766 91	99,396 63	4,075,490 89
1884	6,536,813 48	245,087 15	3,069,771 88	148,558 88	2,850,551 83
1885	5,288,572 34	90,727 70	2,186,745 21	5,974 05	2,809,865 56
	53,070,054 83	729,009 84	42,850,410 92	552,145 98	30,964,696 33

* Hitherto an agency of the Sheffield consulate.

† This amount represents the exports for September quarter of 1878. Southampton having only at the commencement of that quarter been erected into a consulate, the four quarters of the year 1877 and the first three quarters of 1878 were embodied in the returns of the consulate-general at London, of which Southampton was during that period an agency.

SUMMARY.

Gross total for the year ending September 30, 1876		$94,893,660 25
1877	$94,552,132 21 §107,863 09	
		94,659,995 30
1878		82,760,380 46
1879		98,479,994 32
1880		191,978,290 22
1881		158,786,061 80
1882		179,439,846 41
1883		165,207,987 61
1884		157,314,696 65
1885		132,713,595 89
Gross total for the ten years ending September 30, 1885		1,356,229,508 91

§ These figures represent the amount of exports from the Newcastle agencies not embodied in the Consular Report of 1877.

Recapitulation for the ten years ending September 30, 1885.

Consulates.	Amount.	Consulates.	Amount.
London	$385,889,448 31	Dunfermline*	$14,580,943 88
Liverpool	282,170,928 13	Leith	9,099,805 26
Manchester	117,404,258 43	Dublin	8,277,069 88
Bradford	86,996,693 11	Hull†	2,599,354 36
Belfast	75,919,594 08	Bristol	2,004,658 19
Glasgow	70,730,423 14	Gloucester‡	1,161,922 41
Dundee	65,470,378 70	Cork	1,049,598 06
Nottingham*	53,070,054 83	Falmouth	794,451 19
Sheffield	42,850,410 92	Plymouth	729,009 84
Birmingham	36,771,082 55	Southampton	552,145 98
Leeds	31,809,490 52	Londonderry	191,278 71
Tunstall	30,964,696 33		
Newcastle	17,805,769 90	Total	1,356,229,508 91
Cardiff	17,336,142 25		

* These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the eight years ending September 30, 1885, those for the previous years being embodied in the reports from Sheffield and Leith, of which consulates Nottingham and Dunfermline had been agencies.

† These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the seven years ending September 30, 1885, those for the previous years being embodied in the reports from Leeds, of which consulate Hull has been an agency.

‡ These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the six years ending September 30, 1885, those for the previous years being embodied in the reports from Bristol, of which consulate Gloucester had been an agency.

Recapitulation for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Consulates.	Amount.	Consulates.	Amount.
London	$37,323,547 79	Dunfermline	$1,598,759 89
Liverpool	26,677,507 59	Leith	895,903 50
Bradford	11,565,989 95	Dublin	781,782,04
Manchester	10,583,050 34	Hull	433,112 51
Belfast	7,800,096 65	Bristol	399,655 00
Dundee	6,335,495 71	Gloucester	154,930 79
Nottingham	5,288,572 34	Falmouth	98,655 54
Glasgow	5,285,319 35	Plymouth	90,727 70
Leeds	3,884,045 99	Cork	65,254 28
Cardiff	3,785,602 65	Southampton	5,974 05
Birmingham	2,875,388 26	Londonderry	1,401 35
Tunstall	2,809,865 56		
Sheffield	2,186,745 21	Total	132,713,595 89
Newcastle	1,786,211 85		

In submitting this, my first annual report, I desire to acknowledge the courtesies, official and social, habitually extended to me and my associates in the consular service by the people of this country in whose midst we are placed.

THOMAS M. WALLER,
Consul-General.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, November 24, 1885.

ANNUAL TRADE REVIEW OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul F. H. Wigfall, Leeds, transmits under date December 31, 1885, the following annual trade review from the Standard (London):

TRADE AND FINANCE IN 1885.

Those who a year ago looked forward to an improvement in business in 1885 have had need to possess their souls in patience. A more uneventful and, to outward appearances at least, unprogressive year than the one now closing has not been seen for the best part of a decade. Trade, instead of reviving, has crept along the ground, and in several important departments has become increasingly lifeless as the months went by. In no great branch of business has the deficiency of 1883 and 1884 given way to renewed expansiveness, and if towards the year's end a little stirring among the dry bones has disclosed itself, it has rarely sufficed to raise business to the point of activity or profit at which it stood twelve months ago. In the early months of the year there was a promise of better things. Iron and steel improved a little in price, cotton showed signs of revival, the linen trade looked up a little, and wheat and barley promised to give better returns to the grower. But all this passed away by midsummer, and the old depression settled down upon business again, to be hardly lifted at all by the fussy-looking efforts at revival which have characterized the last few weeks. Both the export and import trades of the Kingdom have fallen off, and the decrease has been larger, as a rule, in the later months of the year than in the earlier, in the imports at all events. Part of this reduction is, doubtless, the result of lower prices; but that is only another mode of saying "trade is bad." A year ago it was thought that prices could hardly go lower, and the principal argument for a revival of trade consisted in the assertion that business had reached a point of stagnation which made it impossible for prices to grow worse. Any change, therefore, must be a change for the better. But when we compare the prices of December, 1884, with those now current, we find that this theory was founded on a baseless assumption. Prices did, indeed, rally for a short time, only, however, to sink again as low as, or lower than, the utmost limit of depression last year.

In some commodities the fall has been altogether extraordinary. Copper, for example, was considered extremely cheap at £51 per ton for "Chili bars" twelve months ago. That price had seldom, if ever, been touched before. Traders declared

that it could hardly further recede; nevertheless, it fell in the course of the expiring year below £39 per ton, and is about 18 per cent. lower now than it was twelve months ago. Bar iron has been the whole year through at a lower average price than in 1884, although that was deemed a phenomenally cheap year, and is now from 5 to 7 per cent. under the price of December last; and if pig iron has recovered a little, or if steel rails stand just where they did in the later months of 1884, that is merely because a ripple of the renewed speculation in the United States has reached the English market. But for this, and for the extensive borrowings of our colonies and India, a portion of the proceeds of whose railway and other loans goes into the pockets of the workers and dealers in iron, the prices, and the demand, too, for iron and steel must have been far lower than they now are. Two metals have risen, however, in a remarkable way. One is tin, which is 29 per cent. dearer now than it was at the end of last year, and the other is lead, which has advanced 9 per cent.; but these changes appear both to be the result of speculation rather than of enlarged business, for neither the supply nor the consumption of the metals has materially altered within the twelve months.

Amongst textile fabrics the record has likewise been, on the whole, one of further depression. Our exports of cotton tissues have decreased materially in quantity, and still more in price, this year, and the depression in linen, jute, silk, woolen, and worsted manufactures has ranged from 1 to 15 per cent., measured by quantities, and from 6 to 22 per cent. in values. It has been greatest in jute and linen cloths, and lightest, on the average, in cotton and woolen manufactures; but when the previous year's depression is taken into account it becomes severe, and most disappointing in all. And, of course, this lack of demand for manufactured goods has told correspondingly on the prices of raw material. Raw cotton (middling upland) has shrunk upwards of 6 per cent. compared with the price of a year ago, which was itself considerably lower than the average for 1884. Flax has risen in price, and has all the year been dearer than it was last year; but it forms the solitary exception to the rule; for silk, although now rather above the price of December last, has been excessively depressed the whole year. Raw Manila hemp has declined 22½ per cent. in price in the last twelve months, and the fall in jute has been 8 per cent. Thus, in one sense, manufacturers have had compensation. If the buyer has had the advantage of them in the markets for their manufactures, they have not suffered in the purchase of the raw materials—in no instance, at least, except that of flax. This, however, is a small matter, implying little more than a sort of mutual flaccidity of markets. The holders of raw materials and the producers of manufactured goods have alike been under the necessity of selling at any price. It is difficult to see exactly when or how this condition of mutual helplessness is to give way to something better. Always, of course, when trade is dull, complaint arises about overproduction. Markets become overcharged with goods, it is alleged, and until surplus stocks are reduced, or until production becomes smaller, depression will continue. That is barely a half truth. Restriction of production means reduced buying power in the producer, and a reciprocal process of this sort leaves matters just where they were—*plus* masses of hungry human beings. Production is lessened, and has steadily been lessening for some time, to the increased misery of workers everywhere, and manufacturers and merchants are just as badly off as before, so that something else or something more is required to put affairs on a happier footing. That something, the whole course of trade, not for the past year but for the past dozen years, has indicated, is not restricted production, but a wider distribution of wealth. The policy of heaping up debt on the backs of young, half-civilized, weak or struggling nations is now bearing its inevitable fruits, impoverishing the multitude everywhere, and reducing their power to buy and consume what the gathered and applied wealth in the hands of the few has given impetus to the production of. Every debtor country is crippled to the extent of its foreign obligations in the long run, and the more its surplus wealth goes to enrich the investing classes of the creditor nation, the weaker becomes the purchasing power of the people whose means are thus drained away. This is an influence which checks trade expansion more persistently, more banefully, and far more extensively than all the prohibitory tariff checks and jealous fiscal laws the ingenuity of man ever invented. These tariffs are, in fact, to a large extent, an expression of the powerlessness of nations to face the world without stimulants and crutches.

Happily for the workers of the world, the price of bread has everywhere remained cheap. Great efforts have for some time been made by grain speculators in the United States to force up the price of wheat, but hitherto the only result has been loss to themselves. Home-grown English wheat was at the beginning of this month within 2*d.* per quarter of the price it stood at a year before, and American wheat was very little dearer. Barley and oats have fallen in price, and as for beef and mutton, the one has declined over 20 per cent., or nearly 2*d.* per pound, and the other 22 per cent., or exactly 2*d.* per pound, for prime qualities in Smithfield, compared with December, 1884. Potatoes alone are about 14 per cent. dearer than they were twelve months ago, and have been much dearer earlier in the year than now, but their cheapness was excessive

last year, so that, taken altogether, food is very cheap, and, so far as appearances now go, promises to continue cheap. There may be a rise in the price of wheat, as customary, in the spring months of the new year, but it should not be a rise appreciably affecting the price of bread, which is now a most profitable one for the baker. The attempt on the part of American speculators to push European markets into a corner, and force them to buy the portentous stock of wheat they hold at excessive prices, will certainly fail, and in failing may not improbably give an impetus to free-trade views within the Union.

Passing from trade to finance, we go from a field where in the dullest of times there are always numberless interesting questions, to discuss, to one of utter dreariness. The financial world has been a mere sleepy hollow throughout the greater part of the year 1885, and it is not yet certain that the waking up it appears to have experienced in recent weeks will prove more than a fit of somnambulism. We have had no great financial crimes this year, no tremendous crashes, no banking scandals, no convulsions in the money market, few rushes of speculation, and comparatively little serious company-mongering. On the stock exchange itself there have been times of effervescence, of course, because it is of a highly nervous organization and subject to spasms, but even there life has been rather humdrum. Throughout the spring of the year markets were weighed down by the Afghan difficulty, which more than once threatened to end in war. So dark did the prospect become early in April that the stock exchange was seized with panic, and prices fell severely. They had been dragging more or less all through the earlier months of the year, owing to the paralysis induced by the panic last year in the United States, and because of the Soudan disasters. The horizon, in short, was stormy at most points of the compass, and even when the Afghan dispute finally died away, the stock markets did no more than recover the fall produced by the alarms of April. Business of all descriptions had received a shock, from which it cannot be said to have yet altogether shaken itself free. No sooner, in fact, had one alarm subsided than another arose. The dispute with Russia was barely adjusted when a change of ministry took place at home through the defeat of Mr. Childers' budget proposals for a revision of the death duties and an increase in the beer and spirit duties. Occasionally a small display of buying energy had been visible in the market for United States railroad securities, which have been the chief point of attraction these last six months; but it was not until August that this took shape as a serious and determined effort to reproduce the inflated markets and reckless speculation of 1883–'84. In that month New York began to buy, and prices rose with a swiftness all the more remarkable that no one here could discover a good reason for the change.

Trade was reported to be better in the States, and dealings were certainly much more extensive in all descriptions of produce throughout the autumn months. The sudden outbreak in the Balkan Peninsula helped rather than hindered the speculation for the rise in United States railway securities, because war there, or anywhere in Europe, was considered good for trade in America, and the more gloomy affairs looked in Southeastern Europe, the more boldly did New York buy.

The money market itself has been extremely uninteresting. From 5 per cent., with which the year began, the Bank of England rapidly lowered its official minimum to 2 per cent., at which it stood from the 27th of May till the 12th of November, when it was raised to 3 per cent. Then, on the 17th instant, because of a continued German demand for gold, it was raised to 4 per cent. That is all the history of the year; but neither the 3 per cent. rate of November nor the 4 per cent. rate now current could have been established when it was had the bank not withdrawn floating capital from the market by borrowing on stock. Shrinking trade and Government poverty were the two chief causes of this lifelessness—these and a succession of political frights; and what interest the money market has attracted has been directed principally to the question of silver. Both the price of the metal and the Eastern rates of exchange have fallen very low, and much anxiety has been experienced regarding the attitude of the United States Congress towards its pernicious automatic coinage of silver dollars act. Currency quacks of all sorts have also been diligent in trying to disturb the public mind, and the probability is that, what between fear and nostrums, the price of silver, which is now only 46¼*d.* per ounce, has been unduly depressed. The stock of unusable dollars in the United States has the same effect upon the market for this metal as an excessive "visible supply" of wheat on the corn market, and were that dispersed and the silver miners no longer able to dispose of about £5,000,000 of silver per annum at an artificial profit, it is probable the market would recover itself. That it can be strong while Oriental consumers of the metal continue to augment their foreign debt, and while European countries, like Russia and Austria, travel with ever increasing swiftness towards bankruptcy or unlimited paper, is improbable; but the state of semi-panic now existing would disappear.

Comparatively few foreign loans have been issued this year. Egypt raised a guar-

anteed loan of £9,000,000 for indemnity and deficiency purposes, and is thus, let us hope, out of the market for a time. One-third only of that loan was offered here originally, but much of the rest has since come over at a handsome profit to foreign subscribers. Other foreign Governments have abstained from appeals to the London market as a rule, contenting themselves with temporary expedients at home to cover deficits. China alone has raised absolutely new public loans here, and the amount of these, £3,750,000, is comparatively small. It is a significant fact, however, that there is not a country in Europe at the present time, except, perhaps, Switzerland or Sweden, and hardly a country in the whole world outside of the United States, whose budget does not display a more or less uncontrollable and yawning deficit. This fact is significant of many things, and one of the most remarkable now visible in the domain of finance. How long can this go on; to what does it all tend? are questions easier asked than answered; but it becomes every year more obvious that the limit of taxation has been reached in countries like France, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Prussia, and Russia. Deficits have, therefore, to be covered up by loans in some guise—often by demoralizing lotteries—and the great study of financiers is how to stave off the evil day. This year the hard-up European nations will probably be at least twenty, and may be thirty, million pounds behindhand.

But if foreign states and potentates have mostly abstained from soliciting the assistance of English money-lenders, English colonies have not been backward. They and India together have raised £24,000,000 this year on state and corporation account, and besides that £6,000,000 has been obtained for Indian and Canadian railways; while, in one form or other, either by public subscription or private sale, it is calculated that from ten to fifteen millions has passed into purely foreign or United States undertakings. The lending, however, has been, on the whole, less this year than in 1884, and the floating of new companies has also been on a smaller scale. Ranch buying and American mine buying have both subsided under agonies and losses; so has the promotion of foreign railways, and the consequence is that the greater part of the new capital raised has been absorbed by home undertakings, or in colonies of the English race. Quite late in the year a kind of limited liability company has come into fashion, which looked at first like a new mode of eluding Mr. Chamberlain's bankruptcy act, but the speculative success which has attended the conversion of several private firms into joint-stock companies points to another conclusion. We hope it will be justified in dividends.

To sum up: The year 1885 has been less prosperous in several respects than its predecessor, but it has, for all that, been by no means a year of ruin to any section of the English people. We have merely passed through one more stage of the prolonged financial crisis, which is itself the product of the over-reckless go-aheadness of the generation now passing away. To this permanent, or at least as yet by no means exhausted, cause of depression, political complications, wars and rumors of wars, excessive national expenditure, and the turmoil of a general election have to be added as temporary hindrances. Most of these latter have at the moment passed by, and leave room for hope that the revival of trade, so long predicted and hoped for, will at last begin. That it will be a great revival is more than can be expected, because European countries are too much exhausted by their armed peace and intolerable debts to admit of it; but a modest mending of bad times is as probable now as it would be welcome. Excluding new political broils, there is little to hinder a trade improvement next year, with the New World at least, and possibly with India, Australia, and the far East. People may hope, at all events, for that can do them no harm.

IMPORTATIONS OF CATTLE.

REPORT OF CONSUL RUSSELL, OF LIVERPOOL, ON THE IMPORTATIONS OF CATTLE INTO AND CATTLE DISEASES IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1884.

CATTLE IMPORTATIONS.

From the report of the veterinary department of the privy council of Great Britian I have culled the following statements respecting the import of cattle into this country during the year 1884:

The total import from foreign countries was 424,664 cattle, 942,688 sheep, and 26,561 swine; and exhibited a decrease of 48,175 cattle, 170,629 sheep, and 12,162 swine, compared with 1883.

The following table shows the countries from whence these animals were imported:

Countries from whence imported.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Belgium	.....	40,077	690	40,767
Channel Islands	2,643	.....	.....	2,643
Denmark	96,932	88,603	.....	185,535
Germany, exclusive of Schleswig-Holstein	.....	450,046	8,741	458,787
Germany, Schleswig-Holstein	24,504	50,432	.....	74,936
Iceland	3	6,703	.....	6,706
Netherlands	44,755	203,628	17,038	265,421
Norway	972	3,552	.....	4,524
Portugal	17,576	3	.....	17,579
Spain	17,562	.....	.....	17,562
Sweden	19,959	7,735	.....	27,694
Canada	61,092	61,382	75	122,549
United States of America	138,661	30,317	17	168,995
Other countries	5	210	.....	215
Total	424,664	942,688	26,561	1,393,913

No animals of any kind were allowed to land from France during the year, nor has there been any landed since April, 1883, when the importation was prohibited.

The countries from whence animals were allowed to land, for slaughter only, were Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United States. From Belgium cattle were prohibited, but sheep and swine allowed to land for slaughter only. From Denmark and Sweden cattle and sheep are allowed to land, and not subject to slaughter, but swine to land for slaughter only. From Germany cattle are now prohibited, but sheep and swine are allowed to land for slaughter only. All animals from Iceland, Norway, Canada, and Channel Islands are allowed to enter free from any restrictions whatever; also animals from any country which are for exhibition, or other exceptional purposes, at a quarantine station.

The following table shows the number of cattle, sheep, and swine which on landing were found affected with contagious or infectious disease, together with the number of healthy animals which were brought in the same vessels with the diseased animals:

Ports from whence brought.	Ports at which landed.	Disease.	Diseased animals.				Healthy animals brought in the same vessels as diseased animals.			
			Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
Rotterdam	London	Swine fever	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	176	176
Swedish ports	Newcastle	Sheep scab	.....	4	....	4	181	105	....	286
Montreal	Liverpool	....do	.....	24	....	24	.....	3,067	....	3,067
Boston	....do	....do	.....	139	....	139	.....	3,870	....	3,870
Do	London	Pleuro-pneumonia	1	.....	....	1	606	160	....	766
Do	....do	Sheep scab	.....	70	....	70				
New York	....do	Pleuro-pneumonia	5	.....	....	5	1,915	703	....	2,618
Do	....do	Sheep scab	.....	30	....	30				
Portland	Liverpool	Foot and mouth	131	7	....	138	144	1,197	....	1,341
Do	....do	Sheep scab	.....	4	....	4				
Total	.....	Pleuro-pneumonia	6	.....	....	6				
		Foot and mouth	131	7	....	138				
		Sheep scab	.....	271	....	271				
		Swine fever	.....	.....	6	6				
Total	.....	.....	137	278	6	421				

The following record of casualties is taken from the returns furnished by inspectors at the ports where American and Canadian animals are landed:

From Canada there were imported during 1884 at the ports of Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and Southampton 185 cargoes of animals, consisting of 61,092 cattle, 61,382 sheep, and 75 swine; of these cargoes, 658 cattle, 1,770 sheep, and 1 pig were thrown overboard during the voyage; 59 cattle and 116 sheep were landed dead, and 22 cattle and 211 sheep had to be slaughtered at the place of landing owing to injuries received during transit.

From the United States there were imported during 1884 at the ports of Bristol, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, London, Southampton, and South Shields 432 cargoes of

animals, consisting of 138,661 cattle, 30,317 sheep, and 17 swine; of these cargoes, 1,570 cattle and 857 sheep were thrown overboard during the voyage; 57 cattle and 49 sheep were landed dead, and 35 cattle and 49 sheep were so much injured that it was necessary to slaughter them at the place of landing.

Thus it appears that 4,856 animals were thrown overboard, 281 landed dead, and 317 were so much injured or exhausted that they were killed at the place of landing, making a total of 5,454 animals which were either lost on the passage or so much injured that it was necessary to slaughter them at the place of landing.

CATTLE DISEASE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Cattle plague.—No outbreak of this disease was reported during the year, and no case was detected among the animals landed from abroad.

Foot-and-mouth.—This disease was, as it has been for the last four years, the principal topic of consideration in the sanitary proceedings of the year; indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the disease is now estimated by many in this country very much as rinderpest is estimated by other nations in Europe, as a malady to be expected with dread and stamped out at any cost. At the commencement of the year 1884 the outlook was not reassuring, the disease being prevalent in many districts, and, as a necessary consequence, restrictions on the movement and sale of animals were in force over a large extent of country. In the first week of the year the disease was reported to exist in forty-one counties in England, five in Wales, and eight in Scotland. The orders issued by the privy council, which are very strict in their nature, were vigorously enforced, the result being that although the disease appeared during the three months ending September 30 in fifteen counties in England, in only two of these counties did it extend, the system enforced being so successful in its operation that by the end of September there remained only one known center in the whole of Great Britain. From the third week in September to the second week in November no further outbreaks were reported.

The total number of fresh outbreaks of foot and mouth disease reported during the year 1884 was 949, the number of animals attacked being 12,186 cattle, 14,174 sheep, and 1,860 swine.

Pleuro-pneumonia.—This disease was reported to exist in thirty-three counties in Great Britain; the number of fresh outbreaks was 312, a decrease of 37 compared with the previous year. The number of cattle attacked was 1,096, of which 1,074 were slaughtered and 20 died.

Swine fever.—For a period of more than twenty years this disease has caused serious losses among swine in different parts of the Kingdom, and is now, in spite of the means which have been adopted to exterminate it, nearly as rife as it was when it first attracted the attention of veterinarians and stock owners. Altogether the result of the attempt to arrest the spreading of the disease by legislation is extremely unsatisfactory, and some local authorities have complained of the inutility of the measures which they were called upon to enforce at considerable cost, and asked that they should be modified, while others have urged the addition of more severe restrictions.

The returns of this disease received during 1884 show a decrease in the total number of outbreaks and also of swine attacked in Great Britain, as compared with the previous year. The existence of the disease was reported from fifty-four counties during the year. Fresh outbreaks to the number of 1,877 were reported, and returns were received from thirty-nine centers in which disease existed at the end of the previous year, making a total of 1,916 infected places reported on. The number of swine attacked was 8,939, of which 2,372 died. Of the healthy pigs that were on infected premises 2,247 were slaughtered either by the owners or by order of the local authority, and 215 recovered.

Sheep scab.—This disease was more widely distributed in Great Britain during the year than any of the other diseases. Returns were received from seventy-three counties, showing that 1,509 fresh outbreaks occurred, and 28,447 sheep were attacked.

Glanders and farcy.—During the year glanders was reported from thirty-four counties in Great Britain. The total number of fresh outbreaks reported was 425, a decrease of 18 from that of 1883; the number of animals attacked was 643, a decrease of 62 from the number of the previous year. Farcy was reported from fourteen counties in England during the year, and no cases of this disease were reported from Scotland or Wales. There were 288 fresh outbreaks; 480 horses were attacked, of which 470 were killed.

From the intimate relation existing between glanders and farcy, it usually happens that they increase or decrease in certain districts in nearly the same proportion. This disease was more prevalent in and around London than any other part of the country, for of the 288 fresh outbreaks 273 occurred there and the counties adjoining.

CHAS. T. RUSSELL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liverpool, November 20, 1885.

BIRMINGHAM.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CONSUL HUGHES ON AGRICULTURE AND TRADE IN 1885.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

There is so wide a discrepancy in the statements I have received that at the best it can only be an estimate, and especially is this true because of the thrashing and measuring being yet incomplete, and no one can say absolutely how much will be the yield per acre. All reports, however, concur in stating that there is a high percentage of yield beyond the average, so far as it relates to wheat, hay, and barley, average estimates fixing it at about 15 per cent. above the average crops of the last ten years. All estimates regarding this year's product of oats, beans, peas, turnips, and potatoes, fix the average at about 15 per cent. below the average yield for the last ten years. In point of yield, then, taking the whole of the farmer's growth, it is fairly good, being neither much above nor much below the ordinary experience.

In every year since 1881 the price of wheat has declined. In that year the average price was $1.53 per bushel, in 1882 it was $1.41, in 1883 $1.29, in 1884 $1.07, and it is now 98 cents per bushel. Barley has in the same period fallen from 90 cents to 78 cents per bushel, and oats in like proportion. Meat is 25 per cent. lower. Butter has fallen in this period from 25 to 18 cents per pound, and cheese a corresponding decline. While this may practically benefit consumers, reasons are sufficiently numerous to show that agricultural pursuits have ceased to be lucrative in this country.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE AND CAUSES THEREOF.

There is no question that manufacturing interests are in a seriously depressed state, and the volume of trade materially lessened, coupled with smaller profit on most goods made, and my judgment is not wholly based on the very appreciable diminution in volume and amount that passes through this consulate to the United States, but by conversation with and through inquiry of the many prominent manufacturers I have met. No further testimony need be adduced as proof of the depression here when I state that there are in this city to-day 25,000 unemployed workmen. And I am convinced that so far as this demoralization of trade and manufacture relates to this immediate district and its industries, it is going to stay and become permanent, subject, perhaps, to spasmodic periods of prosperity arising from wars or foreign complications rendering other countries incapable of entering into active competition.

There are many reasons why England should have so long maintained a supremacy in many of her manufacturing and industrial interests, and equally good reasons why it cannot be maintained, and why so many factories are idle and trades languishing.

I shall briefly summarize my reasons for both, confining myself to the industries which are supposed to be under my inspection, and within the limits of my consular jurisdiction.

The productions for export and home consumption are mainly in metals, jewelry, fire-arms, leather goods, and glass.

In all the tools, arms, machinery, and in every conceivable production for peace or war, for ornament or utility, what could be forged, cast, or worked from metal, in iron, steel, brass, bronze, or copper, Birmingham was unquestionably the foremost city of the world, reckoning back for a period of two hundred years.

Nature supplied every requirement, except the literal building of the furnaces; the iron ore, coal, lime, and sand are packed side by side, all in unlimited quantities.

The manufacture of fire-arms may be considered to have been the great distinctive industry of the town for two hundred years; it is but natural then that, being first to supply the world's markets with immense and costly plants, concentrating here the skilled mechanics, studying the wants, investigating the character of arms for the different nations, patenting and improving, passing effective laws regulating the standard and excellence of her fire-arms, she for a time should control the markets of the world in this particular branch.

Why this industry is languishing and without hope of resuscitation is to my mind clear. The United States for a long time was a great market. This is gradually and surely diminishing, owing to the enterprise and energy of American gun-makers. There is no hope for revival in this quarter; especially will this prove true if American makers are sagacious enough to exact laws similar to English ones, that will guarantee the durability and effectiveness of their arms, and in addition to the protection of her home trade, will materially assist in the extension of her foreign exportations.

It is not a debatable question, for it is not true, that to-day England is successfully competing in price and quality of arms with France, Belgium, and Germany, with their labor at about one-half what is paid here; these countries have been gradually improving, persistently and surely bidding for and securing trade from England in almost every country of the globe.

For reasons I have stated I cannot but reasonably conclude that the depression of trade, as far as it relates to this industry, is no more than finding a natural level with other countries whose zeal and advantages have placed them on an equal footing in successfully contending for the trade.

Cutlery, pocket and table, scissors, razors, and classing edge tools in this schedule, rank perhaps second in importance in Birmingham industry. Fifteen years ago the United States furnished a market for a very large percentage of this character of goods made in Birmingham; there has been a gradual shrinkage in the volume of business until to-day, when the United States does not take 10 per cent. of the annual production of this consular district. That our country will continue to supply home requirements, and shortly virtually exclude all foreign goods, is beyond question. European manufacturers are supplying home trade and shutting out English cutlery, and successfully underbidding English goods in most of the home markets and proving dangerous competitors for the foreign trade. So, as regards this industry, it is but reasonable to decide that the prospect for any improvement in trade is all but disheartening.

The manufacture of brass goods, especially those of an ornamental character, has long been one of the most prominent industries here, and the output found ready sale principally in the continental countries. That Europe, through her Belgian, Austrian, and German producers, is successfully resisting this encroachment, is beyond doubt. This fact becomes manifest where you see continental brass goods exposed for sale in the show windows of all English cities. The question of an increased trade with the United States is being canvassed, especially as regards ornamental goods and brass bedsteads, which trade is yet considered in its infancy. That it will progress beyond this stage will be largely owing to the intelligence and watchfulness of American manufacturers. A healthy reaction cannot be certainly looked for in this branch of trade.

The manufacture of watches, clocks, and jewelry takes the next place in point of magnitude, and from no quarter comes a more distressing complaint of hard times. The United States was, until recent years, the great market. How thoroughly this trade is lost without possible reclamation is best explained when I state that in every prominent house in Birmingham handling this class of goods, American clocks and watches are on sale, and the same statement will apply to most cities of the United Kingdom. Continental European makers of jewelry have awakened to a keener appreciation of the styles, wants, and demands of the trade, and with the facilities of cheaper labor are now not only successful in the world's markets, but have entered upon English soil and their productions found in almost every shop. All this, coupled with the well known fact that the craze and demand for ornamental jewelry is gradually declining leads me to believe that there is little hope for increased prosperity in this industry.

In solid goods, in both gold and silver, England will always command a fair share of the trade, so long as other countries are blind to the necessities of needed legislation regulating the quality of goods made and giving sufficient guarantee of their worth and reliability similar in application and effect to the laws regulating the durability and standard of fire-arms. All English solid silver jewelry and a part of the gold, before being offered to the trade, have to be first submitted to a commission constituted by parliamentary enactment who shall pass upon its merits as to standard, and if of a lower grading as to quality than its mark or stamp implies, it is destroyed. Thus, of necessity, English goods of this character have a deserved reputation for substantial merit.

The glass manufacture may be called a specialty among the many productions of Birmingham; fancy colored and decorative for table, for door and window embellishment, plate, and window glass, lenses and optical glasses have taken prominent rank, constituting the volume of trade. General complaint is heard from this quarter. Artistic mechanism, skilled labor, catering to the tastes and desires of the consumer, and in placing it properly before the public by liberal contributions to the display in international exhibitions, have given Birmingham producers a full share of the trade. That these opportunities and advantages have been seized by rival countries, the shrinkage in trade of this commodity sufficiently proves.

Steel pens, buttons, hair-pins, hooks and eyes, thimbles, eyelets, and a variety of other articles of brass and steel wire, play a not unimportant part in the manufactures of Birmingham, and constitute a respectable proportion of the invoices to the United States passing through this consulate. This class of goods share their proportion in the general depression. Gillott's steel pens have a world-wide reputation and command a price in excess of all competitors, from a seemingly confessed superiority. That there is an awakening to a different state of facts is becoming evident, as is best proven by the advanced position of other makers, taking into consideration the years it takes to favorably impress trade in regard to any article possessing actual and real merit, and that corresponding time must elapse before rival goods occupy an equal position. The same argument will apply, with the final ending, to the trade in anvils,

that has been almost a monopoly here, and, in exportations to America, can claim a fair share as to values and numbers. Possibly three-fourths of the foundries and smith-shops of the United States can show Birmingham anvils. Wrights' anvils have become deservedly popular, and there have been more of them shipped to the United States than all of other English makers combined. Their excellence is traceable to a peculiar process of manufacture which mainly consists in making the anvil in one solid piece. To give a comprehensive idea as to the process, an immense ball of wire is melted into a solid mass, then redrawn and welded into a block forming a body of the utmost tenacity.

The trade in cambric needles and fish-hooks will be found to be one of some magnitude when I state that the average amount annually sold to the United States and passing through this consulate alone during the last eleven years was $439,787.93. That there has been an appreciable decrease in the amount and values, as far as our own country is concerned, is shown by the following figures: Exports to the United States in 1875, $680,426.40; in 1885, $292,632.20. Even the present large amount going through one agency should tend to awaken American enterprise in this particular industry.

The leather goods and boot and shoe trade of this district shall be the subject of a special dispatch to the Department in the near future.

For the remarkable prosperity of the past, in addition to the reasons I have already given, England possesses some peculiar advantages over many other countries, and especially over the United States. First, her close proximity to seaboard and shipping ports, lessening the cost of transportation; secondly, the carrying capacity of her merchant marine, having vessels sailing every sea, conveying her own goods abroad, returning with her own importations; third, no country has sent so many agents abroad to study the requirements and necessities of nations and peoples, their peculiar styles and tastes and conforming thereto, manufacturing goods to suit each particular place. To this alone do I ascribe the advanced position she has taken in the African, South American, and Australian trade.

AMERICAN MEATS IN MIDLAND ENGLAND.

No other article of import from the United States into the midland counties of England approaches in magnitude and value that of beef and mutton. Enormous as this trade has grown, when the reasonable probabilities are rationally considered, it is yet in its infancy. English beef and mutton are to-day as low in price as they can ever be, if figured on a basis of profit to the stock-raiser and producer. There can be no extension of grazing lands, and a diminution of the pasturage area is more probable, when already the lower prices of the American product have forced prices of English meats below what would be necessary to remunerative investment.

To give a comprehensive idea, and to show the advantages of American, as to price and the saving to the consumer, I quote the prices per pound of both in the present Birmingham market.

Parts.	American.	English.	Parts.	American.	English.
BEEF.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	BEEF—Continued.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Sirloin cuts	14	20	Neck and shin	4 to 6	7
Round cuts	14	20			
Hip bone	14	19	MUTTON.		
Shoulder (part)	12	17			
Ribs	12	19	Hind legs	12	20
Chuck	12	18	Loin	10 to 12	18
Shoulder (part)	10	16	Shoulder	10	18
Brisket	8	11	Neck and breast	6	12
Palace ribs	8	13			

Where is the barrier between present consumption and an enormous increase, with a difference of price of 50 per cent. in favor of American beef and mutton?

As to quality there can be no discrimination, especially as regards beef. Early prejudices have disappeared by the test of actual eating and consumption of both. Under existing circumstances the number of consumers will increase by thousands, and an increased consumption by those already buying it on account of low prices. There can be no question as to the ability of the United States to furnish it in unlimited quantity as long as cheap grazing lands exist with no appreciable difference in existing prices. With freight and carrying rates reasonably established, a supply is always in readiness.

There is no one industry so vital in importance to an increase of our export trade, no enterprise involving the investment of so many millions of dollars, and therefore no interest that should so earnestly command increased vigilance and watchfulness so far as it relates to the ports and markets of the world open to us.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

There are many fruits and vegetables peculiarly American that have a market here both in bulk and canned form; notably American hominy, canned corn, peas, tomatoes, peaches, and apricots. There is little question of a largely increased sale if proper effort were made by our large factors sending agents abroad, getting goods into the proper hands by a more thorough system of advertising, patronizing exhibitions, and placing them more prominently before the public. Being almost exclusively of American growth, competition need not be feared, and naturally they could and would command prices paying healthy profits to the American exporter.

American granulated sugar, cheese, cured hams, and canned meats are in many of the shops, at prices always lower than English goods, although ranking the same in quality, and deserve increased trade, and most certainly would have it if producers and shippers in the United States would inject into the trade the same spirit of enterprise as is manifest by the many producers of English specialties, who are still finding the United States a profitable market for many of their wares.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Regarding the condition of trade with the United States, I submit a statement showing the total exports from this consulate, including its agencies at Wolverhampton, Kidderminster, and Redditch, from and including the year 1875:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1875	$4,791,231 29	1881	$4,376,611 92
1876	3,135,234 92	1882	5,178,118 19
1877	2,842,871 05	1883	4,719,827 19
1878	2,309,513 42	1884	3,977,812 16
1879	2,435,271 89	1885	2,875,388 26
1880	4,920,433 58		

The proportion that each separate industry bears to the general decline will be found by reference to the following table, showing the depreciation in values of the several branches of trade during the year 1885, as compared with the shipments of 1884, the trades mentioned comprising the principal items of export from this consular district.

Statement showing the principal articles of export for the consular district of Birmingham during the years 1884 *and* 1885.

Principal articles.	1884.	1885.	Decrease.
Hardware	$421,697 09	$325,694 59	$96,002 50
Guns	874,846 60	457,251 08	417,595 52
Fancy goods	374,932 03	223,369 45	151,563 48
Buttons	312,061 49	257,583 56	54,477 93
Glass	250,652 69	171,763 69	78,889 00
Saddlery	119,427 47	93,619 27	25,808 20
Total principal articles	2,353,618 27	1,529,281 64	824,336 63
All other articles	1,624,193 89	1,346,106 62	278,087 27
Total	3,977,812 16	2,875,388 26	1,102,403 90

As noted above the total shipments from this district in 1884 were $3,977,812.16, and for the year 1885 $2,875,388.26, being a reduction of $1,102,423.90, showing by comparison as remarkable a decrease during the year just closed as for any former year in the history of this consulate.

JOS. B. HUGHES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Birmingham, October 27, 1885.

KIDDERMINSTER.

REPORT OF CONSULAR AGENT MORTON ON THE CARPET TRADE.

[Inclosure in Consul Hughes's report.]

I have the honor to report that during the year ended the 30th of September last, the number of invoices of goods certified in my agency has been 501, against 561 for the previous year, and the value of such goods has been $426,275.46, against $551,361.40 for the same period.

The carpet trade of the district has continued much in the same state as last year. Although the output keeps up, the prices obtained are comparatively unremunerative. One of the oldest firms in this town has recently suspended payment and effected a private arrangement with its creditors. I may remark in passing that the number of these private arrangements has been largely increased since the passing of the new bankruptcy act, and it would appear as if the bankruptcy court is only resorted to in cases of great complication and where the creditors desire to punish the debtor.

The value of the carpets and rugs certified at this agency during the past twelve months shows a decrease of $49,798.

I am informed that the whole of the looms and machinery lately belonging to a firm of carpet manufacturers who recently failed has been bought on American account and is now being prepared for exportation.

The glass trade of the Stourbridge district has, as far as I am able to learn, remained much as last year.

With respect to agricultural matters in this district, a considerable improvement has taken place this year in the yield of white-straw crops, and they have generally been harvested in good condition.

The crops of fruits of all descriptions have been in this district a most plentiful one this year.

The millers in the district complain much of small profits owing to the severe competition with foreign flour.

JAMES MORTON,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Kidderminster, October 8, 1885.

BRISTOL.

ANNUAL REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1885, *OF CONSUL LATHROP, ON THE COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES OF BRISTOL.*

SHIPPING AND DOCKS.

For the year ending with this month, all the docks of this port have been owned and managed by the municipality. Prior to the 1st of September, 1884, two private companies owned, respectively, two large docks constructed near the junction of the Avon River with the Bristol Channel. As these two docks enabled vessels coming to Bristol to escape the narrow and tortuous ascent of the 7 miles of Avon to the Bristol City docks, they became a formidable competitor with these latter. It was therefore decided by the city to purchase them, which was done at an outlay of some $4,000,000. The result of a year's working of the unified dock interests approves the wisdom of the purchase. A single management has been able to devise and execute improvements only possible with a control of all the various interests involved. It has been able to maintain a tariff of charges and dues, with consideration not only of the pocket of the city, but also with some thought of the ship-owner and of the ultimate benefit of having the reputation of a cheap port.

The dock at Avonmouth, the largest of the two docks purchased last year, is about 7 miles from Bristol, with which it is connected by rail, and through which it sends its goods direct to inland points. The length of the dock is 1,400 feet; its width, 500. Its entrance lock is 70 feet wide, with a depth of water on sill of 38 feet at high water of ordinary spring tide, and of 27 feet on the neap tides. "There is no bar, and vessels drawing up to 30 feet and of any tonnage can proceed from sea up to Kingroad anchorage, within 1 mile from Avonmouth dock gates, at any time of the day or tide." All necessary appliances are provided, including grain elevators and steam cranes. Vessels can obtain here very quick dispatch, and also at city docks proper, in the Avon. Care should be taken, however, by masters chartering for Bristol, to

insert a specified number of days for discharge, as the custom of the port is inexcusably slow.

The registered tonnage of vessels entering the port of Bristol from foreign countries during the year ending April 30, 1885, was about 600,000. This is an advance over the previous year. In every other English port there has been, I believe, a retrogression, owing to the widespread depression of trade. Bristol has not escaped this depression, but has maintained its normal import through various accidental causes; one being a heavy movement of grain to the port, brought by speculation in anticipation of war. Somewhat less than half of this tonnage entered from foreign ports came from the United States and Canada, bringing food products, timber, and some leather, and petroleum, &c. The export trade, as usual, amounts to very little; it is about one-half for last year what the previous year foots up, owing principally to the fact that the two lines of steamers engaged in the American trade now stop at Swansea and take in tin-plates, instead of, as heretofore, having them lightered over to Avonmouth. This alone made a difference in Bristol exports of over $2,000,000, and was the main factor in reducing the exports last year to a total of $3,100,000. It is the rarest exception for a sailing-vessel leaving the port to go otherwise than in ballast, and the steamers are constrained to depend largely on their inward freight.

There is, however, a considerable indirect export by way of other ports of the product of the Bristol manufactories.

Despite the slackness of shipping interests and the small encouragement to new ventures, the Bristol Chamber of Commerce has been, during the past year, actively engaged in endeavoring to secure additional steam communication with New York and Montreal. Representations were made to various of the large Liverpool lines, setting forth the advantages of Bristol and urging them to inaugurate a line from this port with some of their idle vessels. The advances of the chamber met with no result as regards New York, but as regards Canada the case was different. The Dominion Line diverted three of its steamers from Liverpool and opened a fortnightly service between Bristol and Montreal. It diverts no export trade from the United States to Canada, as there is plenty of communication, both direct and indirect, between Bristol and New York. The trouble just at present is for steamers to find cargo. It is easy enough for cargo to find steamers. Bristolians have also been reaching out for a direct cattle trade with Texas and the Southwest, and earnest efforts have been made to secure some of this trade.

The record of Bristol for the past year is most commendable. The paralysis of enterprise, sure to result from the long period of depression still continuing, has been, in a measure, shaken off. A bold and enlightened policy has been inaugurated with the docks. Strenuous efforts have been made to introduce new steam communications. Much encouragement has been given to extensive importing schemes, and searching inquiry has been made with the object of providing return cargoes for vessels coming to Bristol, the lack of which is the great drawback, after all, to a high degree of prosperity.

IMPORTS OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

These constitute by far the largest part of the imports into Bristol. Their import, especially of such kinds as came from the United States, was attended during the past year with most unsatisfactory results to the brokers and traders here, some losing largely. A speculative fever seized upon the provision houses in the autumn of last year, that had for its ultimate result a large overimportation and consequent excessive reduction in prices.

The imports of hog products have varied during the past three years in most erratic fashion. The import of bacon and hams for the year ending April 30, 1883, was 4,000 tons; for 1884, 662 tons; for 1885, 1,900 tons. The import of lard was, for these years, respectively, 5,428, 1,391, 851 tons. I can best explain this extraordinary falling off by reproducing in extenso a letter received by me from a prominent member of the trade in Bristol. He says "the high prices to which American hog products were raised by capitalists and speculators in Chicago in the years 1880, 1881, and 1882 induced agriculturists and all others in this country who were able to rear pigs to do so on a much larger scale than they have been able to for many previous years. The result is that English bacon curers are well supplied with hogs grown in their own immediate neighborhood, and are enabled to offer fresh pork, bacon, and lard at comparatively cheaper rates. The public have become accustomed to and prefer to eat these fresh home cured products, so that importers of American have suffered severe losses and are unable to import such large quantities as formerly. The excessive speculative values during these years cut off the profit of the English retailer, and he, feeling that he was working without profit only to enrich the all too powerful and wealthy monopolists in Chicago, gradually but thoroughly induced his customers, the great consuming public, to buy other food. The public now seem unwillingly again to purchase any American bacon, especially that which has been stored after being cured, packed, and salted in the winter months. The fresher food to which they have become ac-

customed finds much more favor with them, and is much preferred in every way, and nothing but an entirely altered system of packing, dispatching, and shipping American bacon and lard will induce the people again to purchase either freely or largely as an article of daily consumption.

"To induce the retailer again to introduce and favor the sale of these articles, not only is an improved system of packing and forwarding necessary, but he will need to be encouraged with temptingly moderate prices, so that he can feel certain of a steady and continuously profitable trade without fear of the suddenly inflated prices hitherto brought about by the intervention of speculators. The mode of shipping fresh, well-cured bacon twice a week or oftener as adopted in the Waterford and Hamburg curing districts is much appreciated in the London and other markets. Similar dispatch in the Western States is necessary to secure a good and regular demand and sale. The increasing facilities for forwarding and shipping meats from the West and sea-board of the United States, should make it easy to get them on the markets at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Bristol before there can be the least appearance of staleness."

It will be seen that the writer of the above regards it as hopeless to attempt to largely reintroduce very salt bacon. I find his opinion corroborated on all sides. A large retailer informed me that "the people wouldn't have it at any price," and indeed its disappearance from the counters of the retailers is noticeable everywhere. A radical change of plant and methods is recommended above as the only means of again securing this market; and though there is necessarily some expense and uncertainty attendant upon such a change, it will probably be made to some extent. We are not likely in the United States to let even one considerable market slip by us for want of adaptability to its needs.

The prices of the various kinds of bacon on this market are at the present moment as follows:

	Per cwt.	
New York rib in bellies	$8 18 to	$8 66
American singed sides	10 20	11 16
American short rib middles		8 26
Waterford (sizable)	17 46	18 15
Waterford (stout and heavy)	15 54	17 20
Limerick (sizable and sixes)	16 00	18 40
Cork (sizable)	16 50	17 72
Hamburg (sizable)	14 58	17 00
Hamburg (stout and heavy)	13 62	16 00
Hams sell as follows:		
Irish	19 40	21 83
United States and Canadian	15 54	17 00
United States (sugar cured)	12 63	13 60
The price of lard is as follows:		
Irish bladdered	12 15	14 58
Hamburg	12 15	13 50
American (bladdered)	9 72	12 15
American (pails)	8 78	9 25

American cheese.—The import of this commodity rose from 3,600 tons in 1884 to 6,450 in 1885, thus nearly doubling; but this large increase was not due so much to a legitimately increased demand as to a speculative fever amongst the provision merchants. It is true that the English make last year was not quite up to the mark, owing to the dry summer, and that thus there was room for a considerably increased import; but several times the market was much overstocked and importers lost largely. The American cheeses find, however, more favor each year and increase in excellence. Prices are as follows, at present writing:

	Per cwt.	
American	$9 70 to	$10 70
Cheddar	14 60	18 75
Gloucester	12 13	14 70
Edams (new)	8 75	10 20
Goudas (new)	7 40	8 90

Canned goods.—Much of this kind of goods finds its way to this port by way of Liverpool or London, through agents at these ports, therefore the import is not an accurate criterion of the consumption. I am informed, however, that there has been a considerable falling off in the consumption of canned goods during the past two years. This is attributed mainly to the second-rate stocks that have been put upon the market, and secondly, to the considerable number of statements that have appeared in the press alleging poisonous effects from tinned goods. No such cases, however, are alleged to have occurred within the limits of this consular district.

Flour.—The import of flour, most of which is from the United States, grows each year. The amount during the year ending April 30, 1885, was 38,821 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons over the previous year. This considerable increase was due partly to a legitimately increased demand, and partly to a speculative movement accelerated by the apparent approach of war. The Bristol market will not take as high a grade of flour as London or Liverpool. It is the same with bacon and various other food products, wages being somewhat lower here than in the north of England. A large part of the flour imported here goes to the millers, who find it more economical to mix than to grind. It is obvious that this can only pay when the import is of a rather low grade. There is little selling direct to the consumers. Most of the flour goes through the hands of the brokers on this side. They complain much of the lack of steadiness in our brands. They build up a trade, they say, in some brand that is well received and they find that the second or third shipment deteriorates, and that, consequently, their work must all be done over again. I suspect that the main reason that brands cannot be depended on is that middlemen are in the habit, in the United States, of blending flours and of branding as suits themselves. If our large millers could make direct connection with the importers here it would be to their advantage and to the advantage of the reputation of our flour. It sells wholesale at about $1\frac{7}{16}$ cents per pound, being about three-tenths of a cent less than the cheaper grades of English "town-made flour." The best American that comes into this market sells for $2\frac{4}{16}$ cents; the best English for $3\frac{3}{16}$; the best Hungarian, the most expensive of all flours on this market and only slightly used, for $3\frac{7}{16}$ cents per pound.

Wheat.—The opening of the Avonmouth Docks in 1879 has made Bristol considerable of a grain-importing port. During the last two years, however, the imports of wheat, owing to its unprecedented cheapness, have fallen off, and what has been imported of late from the United States must necessarily have been at a loss to the farmers. It cannot pay him at $1.66 per cental. The arrival in Great Britain, says one authority, of wheat, and flour measured as wheat, from the Atlantic ports during the six weeks ended September 26 were just under 800,000 quarters (of 500 pounds), against 2,068,000 last year; and from the Pacific ports 100,000 quarters, against 372,000 quarters last year. The crop this year in this country was average, and will produce about 10,250,000 quarters, leaving a deficiency to be supplied by imports of 15,000,000 quarters, for which an increased price will almost certainly have to be paid.

Sugar.—The import of raw sugars decreased somewhat during the past year, but of refined sugar the import doubled, jumping from 8,000 tons in 1884 to 16,500 in 1885. This increase is principally if not entirely owing to large shipments of cubes and granulated from New York, under the stimulus of a drawback, that seems in effect to amount to a bounty. Without this artificial aid I am of the opinion that at present prices our sugars would not be seen on this market at all. The very finest of cube sugar has occasionally during the past year found its way to the consumer, the small buyer, for 5 cents a pound, and it now sells retail for 6. Nothing has been more affected than sugar by the general leveling down of values that the world has lately witnessed. A special cause has also powerfully operated in reducing values, viz, the continental production of beet-sugar, the output of which for the past year was about 2,500,000 tons. This product, which sold in January, 1884, for $4.50 per cwt. now brings about $4, having been in the mean time as low as $2.50. The import of American refined sugars into Great Britain, which amounted in 1883 to only 7,000 tons, increased in 1884 to 53,000 tons. Cubes are now selling at $5.25 per cwt. and American granulated at $4.90.

RUSSIAN VERSUS AMERICAN PETROLEUM IN BRISTOL.

The import of American refined petroleum into this port has remained during a number of years at about 90,000 barrels. There has been, as is well known in the United States, much complaint during the past three years as to the quality of the oil, and it is being replaced as far as practicable by Russian oil. No direct shipment from this latter place to Bristol has, however, been made until within the past few weeks, when a cargo was brought from St. Petersburg by steamer. It would seem from all I can learn that, in order to meet this new and rapidly growing Russian competition, a considerable change will be necessary in our methods, and a means adopted by which more careful grading can be carried out. A very large house in Bristol writes me as follows in reference to this matter:

"The unsatisfactory quality of the United States refined petroleum, especially Royal Daylight brand, which during three seasons has been shipped to this country, and the refusal of any redress by the refiners and shippers for the loss importers sustained thereby, rendered it necessary to look out for a more reliable source of supply. The quality of the Russian oil at the same time was so far superior that the fact of many buyers having covered their season's requirement, and the question of price, owing to difficulties of packing and transit, alone stood in the way of more business having been done in the article last year. These difficulties appear to have been removed,

and refined Russian petroleum is now offered at prices to compete with the refined United States product. So long as this is the case and the United States refiners and shippers cover themselves under the present certificates before shipment, notwithstanding what the article turns out to be when landed here the trade in Russian will probably increase and the imports of American as surely fall off."

Another prominent oil merchant writes me as follows:

"The Russian petroleum, both in color and odor, is superior to standard white of United States. With regard to burning quality, the Russian has a less illuminating power when first lighted than American, but sustains the flame for a longer time. In price it is at present offering at about a farthing (half a cent) a gallon under the price of Royal Daylight oil for shipment to this country."

AMERICAN LEATHER.

The trade in this commodity is growing each year, especially in hemlock-tanned sides. Of these latter boot manufacturers have complained to me that they cannot, through the factors here, who do most of the importing, obtain a sufficiently good quality. They are obliged, in some instances, to open business relations directly with the American tanner; which is, after all, the most desirable and effective thing for our tanners. The finish desired is a soft, non-acid finish. The hard makes are not suitable for the manufacturers here. The outlook in this district for these products of American industry is very promising.

BRISTOL MANUFACTURES.

In all branches the year past was an unsatisfactory one. The out-turn was large, but the profits were entirely incommensurate. Large limited companies have considered themselves as doing very well indeed with a dividend of 5 per cent.

Iron.—Large private firms engaged in the manufacture of iron have carried on during the year with ceaseless activity all the operations incident to an extensive plant, without being able to show even a fair interest on the money invested. There is complaint amongst those engaged in this industry that discriminating railway rates injure them, and that the low rates given from the iron districts of the north militate seriously against their trade in the vicinity of Bristol. The profits of those engaged in the manufacture of iron in the United Kingdom have fallen, as appears from the income-tax returns, in the course of a few years over one-half, viz, from £7,000,000 to £3,000,000.

Chemicals.—Those engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, bleaching powder, and carbonates of soda, &c., have found that, as with iron, the out-turn was large but the income small. There is some export of chemicals from Bristol to the United States, particularly in the form of sal-ammoniac.

Leather.—Tanning, a specialty at Bristol, has been actively carried on, with moderate but still satisfactory profit, considering the condition of other industries. A particular branch of this trade here is the making of a high grade of sole-leather, a branch somewhat interfered with by our "hemlock-tanned."

Boots and shoes.—The kindred trade of boot and shoe manufacturing is also largely carried on. There are ten or twelve factories whose output would vary from 2,000 to 10,000 pairs each weekly, besides numerous smaller ones. Most of this product is for domestic use, though some portion is exported to the colonies, particularly to the Cape of Good Hope. I do not believe that American-made boots could find a market in Bristol without giving such advantage in price as to render the venture most unprofitable.

Hats.—The manufacture of men's hats has increased till the export branch alone shows a total of over a million dozen, valued at over $5,000,000. But here agin "profits are almost threadbare." The volume increases, but not the profits, nor is there a prospect in this or other manufactures in this district of improvement, and the prevailing feeling is one of discouragement at the outlook.

LORIN A. LATHROP,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bristol, September 30, 1885.

Goods imported into Bristol during the years ending April 30, 1883, 1884, and 1885.

Articles.		1883.	1884.	1885.
Agricultural implements	tons	104	26	78
Alum	do	185	178	26
Animals:				
Asses and horses (coastwise)	number	.....	.....	842
Oxen, bulls, and cows	do	2,302	7,108	4,373
Oxen, bulls, and cows (coastwise)	do	.....	.....	39,391
Sheep and lambs	do	4,833	11,762	1,715
Sheep and lambs (coastwise)	do	.....	.....	10,291
Pigs	do	166	.....	.....
Pigs (coastwise)	do	.....	.....	36,508
Bacon and hams	tons	3,894	662	1,902
Beef and pork	tierces	1,290	2,920	3,579
	barrels	1,470	3,412	2,806
Bones	tons	349	102	130
Brimstone	do	1,175	250	260
Butter	do	348	438	432
Canned goods	do	1,684	773	628
Cheese	do	2,977	3,600	6,456
Chicory root	do	234	261	283
Clocks	do	11	7	34
Clover seed, &c	do	277	122	1,069
Cocoanuts	100	1,722	1,836	2,228
Codfish	tons	602	959	987
Cotton seed	quarters	77,945	23,643	89,273
Flaxseed and linseed	do	33,105	20,688	17,004
Flour	tons	23,678	28,737	38,821
Fruit:				
Currants	do	2,522	1,927	8,820
Lemons and oranges	boxes	50,711	66,490	47,705
	half-boxes	36,192	37,000	37,374
Nuts	tons	894	851	1,245
Raisins	do	1,139	941	423
Glass	do	1,648	1,367	2,672
Glucose	do	903	717	873
Grain:				
Barley	quarters	812,172	897,996	854,721
Beans	do	9,126	13,290	42,678
Buckwheat	do	4,358	2,410	2,210
Dari	do	.....	11,932	2,133
Maize	do	264,638	479,400	431,430
Oats	do	60,774	44,463	44,900
Peas	do	26,181	10,696	7,149
Wheat	do	749,895	639,866	653,496
		1,927,144	2,100,053	2,038,717
Guano	tons	.....	4,451	32
Gypsum stone	do	866	1,348	1,131
Hemp and flax	do	139	45	86
Herrings	do	21	43	57
Hides	do	4,047	3,584	3,735
Horns	do	57	55	99
Ice	do	6,611	6,600	4,080
Iron, wrought, &c	do	1,557	1,895	2,890
Lard	do	5,428	1,391	851
Lead	do	50	314	882
Leather	do	40	32	402
Marble	do	2,307	1,794	1,892
Metal ashes	do	183	132	328
Molasses	do	72	61	28
Naphtha	do	2,965	1,960	2,615
Ochre	do	214	175	216
Oil-cake	do	26,178	36,544	34,415
Oil:				
Fish	do	846	1,483	1,522
Olive	do	2,465	1,935	806
Palm	do	1,930	2,066	974
Seed	do	359	344	372
Salad	do	111	68	100
Onions	do	1,619	779	1,034
Ore, lead	do	985	550	445
Ores, not enumerated	do	29,389	13,493	14,054
Painters' colors	do	396	583	622
Petroleum	do	11,285	12,336	16,295
Phosphates	do	4,814	6,509	7,769
Pitch and tar	do	1,039	1,491	874
Potatoes	do	10,203	3,779	3
Rice	do	186	108	382
Rosin	do	10,696	8,380	14,764
Salmon	do	.....	23	116
Saltpeter	do	15	61	166

Goods imported into Bristol during the years ending April 30, 1883, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Spirits:			
Brandy ..... puncheons	985	1,052	1,429
Brandy ..... dozens	11,190	13,592	14,014
Gin ..... do	20,683	11,031	28,985
Rum ..... puncheons	986	1,888	2,484
Spirits of turpentine ..... tons	3,211	3,468	2,657
Spirits, unenumerated ..... puncheons	368	477	320
Soda and nitrate of soda ..... tons	1,242	2,677	2,760
Spelter ..... do	4,403	4,631	11,174
Staves 100	2,211	1,757	552
Sugar:			
Raw ..... tons	43,127	44,222	41,839
Refined ..... do	6,607	8,041	16,477
Sumac ..... do	278	577	411
Tallow ..... do	1,608	1,936	1,334
Tobacco ..... do	179	256	501
Timber ..... loads	17,929	28,474	22,347
Deals, &c. ..... standards	28,677	29,042	29,260
Mahogany, &c. ..... tons	358	244	762
Dye-woods ..... do	450	519	121
Valonia ..... do	11,715	4,342	6,519
Wines ..... pipes	4,305	5,203	4,859
Wines ..... dozens	10,639	10,355	7,603
Zinc ..... tons	952	687	811

List of principal exports from the port of Bristol for the years ended December 31, 1882, 1882, and 1884, taken from returns furnished bi Her Majesty's customs.

Articles.	1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Alkali ..... cwts	300	£1,233	121	£32	13	£7
Apparel	.....	76	.....	1,217	.....	651
Arms and ammunition:						
Fire-arms (small) ..... number	2,253	780	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunpowder ..... pounds	508,701	7,261	661,971	9,592	557,923	7,799
Of all other sorts	.....	4,624	.....	8,924	.....	6,307
Bags and sacks (empty) for packing merchandise ..... dozens	2,813	832	9,948	2,573	19,084	4,911
Beer and ale ..... barrels	25	89	35	180	21	113
Books, printed ..... cwts	248	820	409	1,674	291	1,589
Butter ..... do	445	1,346	.....	.....	29	100
Candles, of all sorts ..... pounds	840	24	10,128	250	1,287	27
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	.....	24	.....	8	.....	58
Chemical products or preparations	.....	36,849	.....	36,288	.....	39,432
Coals, cinders and patent fuel ..... tons	8,162	4,879	9,772	6,056	8,994	5,571
Cotton manufactures:						
Piece goods ..... yards	631,586	9,671	782,834	11,257	586,831	8,200
Earthen ware and china ware, all sorts	.....	3,250	.....	2,839	.....	2,526
Glass of all kinds	.....	2,057	.....	1,491	.....	830
Haberdashery and millinery	.....	402	.....	961	.....	3,556
Hardware and cutlery, unenumerated	.....	1,445	.....	1,327	.....	1,956
Hats of all sorts ..... dozens	362	210	538	272	332	240
Leather:						
Unwrought ..... cwts	491	2,094	892	3,944	731	2,082
Wrought	.....	351	.....	2,629	.....	2,206
Wrought, saddlery and harness	.....	45	.....	68	.....	150
Linen manufactures:						
Linen piece goods ..... yards	654,161	9,366	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linen thread and unenumerated	.....	330	.....	259	.....	406
Machinery and mill work	.....	417	.....	2,651	.....	6,835
Metals:						
Iron, pig, bar, bolt, and wire ..... tons	6,086	38,929	1,323	9,471	762	4,457
Railroad ..... do	11,035	59,770	8,633	43,609	253	1,412
Tin-plates ..... do	49,496	818,383	37,918	641,339	14,030	210,080
Of all other kinds ..... do	18,281	119,065	4,770	62,129	2,834	38,330
Steel, unwrought ..... cwts	6,061	29,076	.....	.....	7	78
Copper, unwrought ..... do	1,240	4,302	341	1,704	607	2,962
Copper, part wrought and wrought ..... cwts	87	338	785	2,864	66	214
Lead and lead ore ..... tons	659	9,518	611	7,907	872	9,814
Tin, unwrought ..... cwts	1,563	8,312	1,763	8,770	908	1,005

List of principal exports from the port of Bristol, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Oil, seed.....gallons..	43,045	£4,541	255,346	£22,519	89,936	£7,905
Painter's colours	.....	5,715	.....	6,704	.....	4,860
Paper (except hangings) .....cwts..	123	167	801	703	652	528
Salt .....tons	6,363	5,172	2,157	1,845	12,647	12,186
Silk manufactures	.....	153	.....	230	.....	418
Spirits, British and Irish .....gallons..	46,667	6,088	135,778	16,329	46,951	4,882
Sugar refined..... cwts..	2	2	662	676	223	196
Woolen and worsted yarn .....pounds..	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	26
Woolen manufactures:						
Cloths, of all kinds.....yards..	176	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worsted and mixed stuffs.....do ..	880	55	5,000	250	160	8
Flannels, carpets, &c .....do ..	.....	.....	120	22	.....	.....
Hosiery and other goods.....	.....	162	.....	282	.....	80
All other articles	.....	372,821	.....	242,744	.....	240,859
Totals.....	.....	1,571,152	.....	1,164,619	.....	637,882

Net register tonnage of vessels (steam and sailing) that have entered the port of Bristol during the years ended April 30, 1883, 1884, and 1885.

Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.
From foreign:			
Brimstone, marble, olive oil, sulphur, and other Mediterranean produce	*Tons.* 5,596	*Tons.* 3,934	*Tons.* 3,822
Cotton and other oil seeds from Egypt, &c.	8,129	3,774	10,012
Fish oil and Newfoundland produce.....	1,892	2,485	2,064
Fruit, dry, within the Straits.....	4,490	3,131	1,454
Fruit, raw:			
Within the Straits	5,448	5,973	3,421
Without the Straits.....	2,631	3,217	2,069
Grain, flour, &c.:			
Within the Straits	139,195	151,328	137,592
France, Holland, and North of Europe, at 6*d.* rate.....	1,490	1,699	732
India	3,794	5,063	13,426
United States, &c	27,646	22,364	35,532
Guano, nitrate of soda, and other manures from South America..	2,980	10,353	6,781
Hemp, hides, tallow, &c., from the Baltic	5,231	2,855	2,650
Ice from countries at 6*d.* rate of dues.....	4,184	5,194	2,472
Ice from countries at 1*s.* rate of dues.....	.....	.....	629
Naphtha, petroleum, and other mineral oils, coming under petroleum act, from United States .....c	7,419	3,710	6,237
Naphtha, petroleum, and other mineral oils, not coming under petroleum act, from United States.....	10,896	12,553	14,290
Oil-cake, butter, cheese, lard, tallow, tobacco, and other American produce, exclusive of flour and grain.....	105,394	139,898	126,354
Ores from Spain and the Mediterranean.....	7,580	7,901	7,222
Palm oil and other African produce.....	2,938	2,084	1,112
Potatoes and onions from Channel Islands, France, &c.....	3,088	461	445
Resin, tar, turpentine, &c., from United States	14,375	13,173	17,488
Sugar (raw), rum, and molasses from West Indies.....	15,621	12,897	10,874
Sugar (raw) from Brazil, Cuba, Java, Mauritius, Manilla, &c	3,903	2,004	11,945
Sugar (raw) from France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland	5,824	7,871	5,611
Sundries from countries at 1*s.* rate	5,427	7,451	7,804
Sundries from countries at 6*d.* rate.....	49,605	46,004	55,281
Timber, deals, &c., from the North of Europe	53,741	41,991	41,792
Timber, deals, &c., from North America and United States	32,408	50,801	45,385
Valonia and other Levant produce, exclusive of fruit.....	8,013	4,414	7,862
Wines and spirits from countries at 1*s.* rate of dues.....	2,329	2,489	4,196
Wines and spirits from countries at 6*d.* rate of dues.....	4,431	5,624	4,420
Total foreign.....	545,489	582,706	590,976
Total coastwise	687,310	664,747	655,260
Total foreign and coastwise tonnage	1,232,799	1,247,453	1,246,236

Declared exports from the consular district of Bristol to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.	Total for the previous year.
	December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.		
Bath bricks	.....	.....	.....	$1,948	$1,948	$3,779
Books	$1,220	.....	$691	962	2,873	9,861
Chemicals	7,879	$13,126	13,646	8,325	42,976	29,458
Cocoa and chocolate	9,724	12,762	9,063	7,678	39,227	35,893
Cloths (woolen)	2,090	.....	1,156	2,629	5,875	9,188
Floor cloth	.....	3,329	3,970	1,555	8,854	11,329
Glue	3,188	1,108	2,847	5,044	12,187	12,757
Paper stock	4,509	2,089	1,822	.....	8,420	9,077
Tin-plates	8,841	44,639	87,275	109,719	250,474	49,429
Type metal	3,723	1,458	869	.....	6,050	3,785
Sundries	6,965	6,297	2,930	4,579	20,771	27,567
Total	48,139	84,808	124,269	142,439	399,655	202,126
Total previous year	52,364	40,964	32,507	76,291	202,126	.....
Increase	.....	43,844	91,762	66,138	197,529	.....
Decrease	4,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GLOUCESTER.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT PORTLOCK ON TRADE OF GLOUCESTER IN YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

I have the honor to inclose herewith digest of invoice book for the quarter ending September 30, 1885, also Form D for the year ending September 30, 1885, and particulars of arrival and departure of two American vessels for the quarter ending September 30, 1885. I am sorry to say that the exports from this district to the United States during the present year have, in value, fallen off those of the preceding year by $57,444.57, which is not at all encouraging.

Our principal imports into this district from the United States are wheat, Indian corn, timber, and petroleum oil. The wheat is principally from the Pacific seaboard, San Francisco and other ports, and seems to be an established trade.

Our export trade from this port consists principally of salt to the colonies, which increases greatly. We send very little to the United States. Having to compete with the Liverpool houses nearly shuts us out of the market, and there are no general cargoes to this port; either shift to Newport or Cardiff, which are large coal and iron ports, or otherwise leave in ballast. All vessels loading salt for the colonies must be iron, so that it prevents wooden vessels going that way.

The crops this year in this district have been very plentiful, such as wheat, barley, hay, fruit, and the late crops of potatoes and other roots. This is accounted for by the very hot and dry summer.

Swine fever has been very prevalent in many parts of this district during the summer, but it is now quite stamped out. American provisions are daily arriving in this city by railway from Bristol and London and Liverpool, and the trade is steadily increasing, especially with canned goods.

We have one store in the city doing a large business in American fresh meat; likewise one for the sale of New Zealand frozen mutton, which is a great boon to the city.

In conclusion, I am sorry to say that only two American vessels have arrived in this port during the past year. The one arrived with wheat from San Francisco and left in ballast for Cardiff, and the other brought petroleum oil from New York and left in ballast again for the same port.

CHAS. E. PORTLOCK,
Vice Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Gloucester, October 13, 1885.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the commercial agency of Gloucester, England, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	Sebtember 30, 1885.	
Books, music, and pictures	$363 60				$363 60
Machinery and ironwork		$61 92	$1,147 20	2,010 00	3,219 12
Rose trees, shrubs, and garden plants	4,015 98	397 18	114 42		4,517 58
Salt	1,343 82				1,343 82
Tessalated tiles, &c				15 84	15 84
Tin-plates, &c	26,665 68	28,080 72	17,580 26	23,134 20	95,460 86
Woolen cloth	6,684 26	15,652 94	6,902 74	17,382 56	46,622 50
Miscellaneous		339 60	716 61	2,331 26	3,387 47
Total	39,073 34	44,532 36	26,461 23	44,873 86	154,930 79
Total for preceding year	84,305 20	63,494 82	29,349 04	35,226 30	212,375 36
Increase				9,647 56	
Decrease	45,231 86	18,972 46	2,887 81		57,444 57

HULL.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT HOWARD ON THE COMMERCE OF HULL FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

TONNAGE ENTERED.

During the year ending September 30, 1885, the tonnage of the ships arriving at Hull has been as follows, and shows a small increase on the preceding year, as the following will show:

Description.	1885.		1884.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers	2,106	1,672,915	1,996	1,567,875
Sailing	1,127	428,090	1,123	424,205
Total	3,233	2,101,005	3,119	1,992,080

IMPORT OF WHEAT.

Of the 6,714,241 cwt. imported we have received from California, 2,263,296 cwt.; Oregon, 805,482 cwt.; Eastern States, 452,962 cwt.; India, 2,324,854 cwt.; Australia, 668,529 cwt.; Chili, 119,118 cwt.

AMERICAN TRADE.

The tonnage arriving from the United States was as follows:

Where from.	Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
New York	British	52	112,042	6	7,262	58	119,304
	German	.....	.....	2	1,434	2	1,434
	Norwegian	.....	.....	1	529	1	529
	Italian	.....	.....	1	684	1	684
	Total	52	112,042	10	9,909	62	121,951
Apalachicola	Norwegian	.....	.....	1	613	1	613
	German	.....	.....	1	820	1	820
	Total	.....	.....	2	1,433	2	1,433
Charleston	British	.....	.....	3	3,549	3	3,549
	Norwegian	.....	.....	1	580	1	580
	German	.....	.....	1	868	1	868
	Russian	.....	.....	1	510	1	510
	Total	.....	.....	6	5,507	6	5,507
Pensacola	British	.....	.....	3	3,846	3	3,846
	Russian	.....	.....	3	2,104	3	2,104
	Norwegian	.....	.....	3	2,068	3	2,068
	Italian	.....	.....	2	1,126	2	1,126
	Total	.....	.....	11	9,144	11	9,144
Philadelphia	British	.....	.....	3	3,362	3	3,362
	Norwegian	.....	.....	1	648	1	648
	Russian	.....	.....	1	596	1	596
	Total	.....	.....	5	4,606	5	4,606
San Francisco	British	.....	.....	26	45,146	26	45,146
	American	.....	.....	3	4,998	3	4,998
	German	.....	.....	4	5,236	4	5,236
	Norwegian	.....	.....	2	1,168	2	1,168
	Total	.....	.....	35	56,548	35	56,548
Oregon	British	.....	.....	5	8,642	5	8,642
	American	.....	.....	3	4,201	3	4,201
	German	.....	.....	2	2,128	2	2,128
	Total	.....	.....	10	14,971	10	14,971
Wilmington, N. C	British	.....	.....	1	894	1	894
	German	.....	.....	1	802	1	802
	Total	.....	.....	2	1,696	2	1,696
Savannah	British	.....	.....	2	1,248	2	1,248
	American	.....	.....	1	352	1	352
	German	.....	.....	1	590	1	590
	Total	.....	.....	4	2,190	4	2,190

RECAPITULATION.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	52	112,042	51	76,210	103	188,252
American	.....	.....	7	9,550	7	9,550
German	.....	.....	14	13,417	14	13,417
Italian	.....	.....	3	1,810	3	1,810
Russian	.....	.....	5	3,210	5	3,210
Norwegian	.....	.....	11	6,925	11	6,925
Total	52	112,042	91	111,122	143	223,164

The communication between New York and Hull has shown a light increase over last year. The Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. are the only steamship owners that send vessels to New York from Hull. Their line of steamers have made the following voyages during the past year. They have also added to the New York trade two new large steamers, the Martello, 2439, and the Buffalo, 2898 tons net register.

Name of vessel.	No. of voyages.	Name of vessel.	No. of voyages.
Marengo	8	Lepanto	5
Galileo	8	Salerno	2
Martello	8	Rosario	3
Otranto	7		
Rialto	5	Total	52
Chicago	6		

These steamers bring a general cargo consisting of wheat, maize, bacon, hams, butter, sugar, chinaware, and manufactured goods and provisions, &c. They also bring a large number of live cattle, and generally land them in an excellent condition. The total weight of the cargoes would be, as near as I can calculate, 183,162 tons. The other imports into Hull from the United States were as follows during the year:

Port of shipment.	Articles.	Quantity.
Philadelphia	Maize....cwts..	18, 142
Apalachicola, Darien, Doboy, and Pensacola	Wood ....loads..	18, 514
Baltimore	Wheat....cwts..	60, 974
New York and Boston	....do....do..	362, 146
Charleston	Phosphate....tons..	3, 641
Do	Resin and turpentine..barrels..	10, 379
New York	Petroleum....do....	2, 556, 936
Do	Naphtha....do....	2, 196
Philadelphia	Petroleum....do....	5, 402
Wilmington, N. C	Resin and tar....do....	7, 294

I estimate the value of the imports into Hull from the United States to be as follows: From New York, $22,452,000; California, $8,278,000; Oregon, $2,396,000; wood ports, $305,000; Baltimore, $187,000; Charleston, $205,000; Philadelphia, $113,000; Wilmington, $88,000—total, $34,024 000.

The cargoes of the 8 American vessels which entered at Hull during the past year were, wheat, 6; linseed, 1, and wood 1; value, $386,054.

VALUE OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

During the past year the value of the imports into Hull was $84,358,604; exports, $130,136,028.

During the past year the imports of cotton seed into Hull were as follows: From Egypt, 2,473,944; Brazil, 5,642; United States, 6,963; Syria, 1,591—total, 2,488,140 cwts.

During the past year the impor ation of oil seeds into Hull was as follows: Cotton-seed, 2,488,140; rape-seed, 170,490; linseed, 1,354,626—total, 4,013,256 cwts.

The export of coal has been 686,742 tons, against 654,982 tons last year.

Value in United States gold for year 1885, $433,112.51; preceding year, $459,468.67; decrease, $26,356.16.

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The custom-house revenue for the past year was $61,391,000.

FISHING TRADE.

The facilities for the fishing trade at Hull are very good. In the year 1883 the Hull Dock Company opened a new fish dock, with an entrance of 60 feet, with locks, gates, and bridges worked by hydraulic machinery. They are able to pen in before level water 8 or 10 smacks at a time. There is also a fine covered market with flagged floor and raised pontoon of 3 feet permitting about 50 or 60 smacks to unload their cargoes of fish at one time. There is also a dry dock with 3 sets of bed blocks, and at the season for cleaning the smacks' bottoms they are able to place 12 in at a

time, 12 abreast. It is one of the most important industries in Hull. There are upwards of 600 fishing-vessels owned in Hull, with a crew of five hands each. Also 8 steam fishing-cutters which attend the smacks on the fishing-ground, so that they can bring the fish to market quickly and in good condition.

HULL AND BARNSLEY RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

This undertaking was opened in July last, which was an undertaking achieved in the short space of four and one-half years, and is acknowledged to be the finest dock at present in the world. It has a bell-mouth entrance; the lock-pit is 80 feet wide, with a depth of 34 feet on the sill at spring tides and 27¼ feet at neap tides, with three lock gates; vessels can enter or leave at any state of the tide. The dock has an area of more than 43 acres, with two dry-docks. No. 1 is 500 and No. 2 550 feet long, with 60-feet entrances, capable of taking in any draught of vessel. There are also three long jetties, A, B, and C, with large quay space. There is also a jetty to the west of the lock, called the west jetty, which, through being situated as it is, almost forms another dock by the end running out to an angle with the north end of west side of lock. The lock is worked by hydraulic power as are also the 24 movable cranes around the dock. There are two large coal hoists which are worked by hydraulic power, and, being fitted up with all the latest improvements, are capable of loading vessels with the quickest dispatch. Large grain vessels of great draught will find this dock exactly what has been wanted here for many years; they can be quickly discharged and loaded with coal without any delay whatever.

This port is lighted up with gas, the latest improvement being Sugg's lamps, which through their construction shed very good light. Some of the principal streets were lighted for twelve months with the electric light, but the authorities did not think it expedient to continue the contract.

EMIGRATION, &c.

The emigration has not been so large as in previous years. The emigrants appeared to be a clean, robust, and healthy class of people. They are also well taken care of before leaving this port for their destination.

For the past twelve months the health of Hull has been very good. There has been no serious epidemic, and the death rate has been as low as 14.2.

The inland water communication extends from the river Humber up the Ouse to Selby, Goole, and York. Goole is a sea-port and has entrances to the canals in the West Riding, where crafts navigate to a large number of collieries. The river Trent branches off near the same place as the Ouse from the Humber, and coal is brought into Hull by craft from Keadby in very large quantities. There are passenger boats running daily up to Goole, Gainesboro', and other ferries on the Trent and Ouse.

During the past year the Hull Dock Company received toll from vessels trading coastwise amounting to, steamships, 198,572 tons; sailing ships, 540,263 tons—total, 738,835 tons.

INDUSTRIES OF HULL.

Paint and color manufactories—There are three very large firms doing a good business in these trades, besides several smaller ones who also appear to get a good and comfortable living. A very large trade is done from here to all the continental and foreign ports.

Oil mills.—There are a few first-class mills in this port which on the whole, during the last twelve months, appear to have done a very successful trade. There has been a very large trade done lately in linseed, the receipt from Bombay, &c., being larger than for any previous years.

Cotton mills.—There is only one mill, viz, the Kingston Cotton Mill Company which is at present in full operation, and for the last twelve months has proved fairly successful. They have opened two new branches. The manufacturers of sewing cotton and cotton yarn for export trades have secured some very good orders lately for Yokohama, in Japan.

Timber trade.—The timber trade of this port for the fore part of the year fell off considerably, but since the opening of the new Alexandria dock in July last, seems to have revived very much, as many as six or seven vessels discharging at one time.

Iron ship-building.—The trade is and has been for some time very dull. Earles Company appear to be the only firm that is doing much. They are now constructing a belted cruiser for the Government, also three or four large merchant steamers, and five smacks. In another yard there is a fine screw tug building and several iron lighters, principally for the new Hull and Barnsley Railway and Dock Company. Several wood smacks and lighters have been and are being built in the wooden-shipbuilding yard.

Engineering.—This branch of industry is very quiet, the same as the building trade, but it generally brisks up considerably during the winter months (when the Baltic ports are frozen up) to overhaul the engines, boilers, &c. This port is largely represented in this industry, and I am sorry to report that in different works many large plants are at present idle.

EDWARD HOWARD,
Commercial agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Hull, October 8, 1885.

Statement showing the imports into Hull during year ending September 30, 1885.

[Amount of duties: Nil.]

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Animals:			
Oxen and calves..number..	12, 860	$260, 146	Holland and United States.
Sheep.....do...	93, 116	625, 002	Holland and Germany.
Bones .....cwts..	27, 148	46, 023	River Plate.
Bark.....do...	456, 026	491, 216	Belgium.
Bacon.....do....	238, 962	1, 452, 162	United States, &c.
Butter.....do ..	220, 148	4, 061, 032	Holland and United States.
Beans..... ..... do....	249, 626	371, 682	Egypt and United States.
Barley .....do....	2, 879, 986	3, 978, 144	Turkey and Russia.
Cotton.....do....	126, 146	17, 842, 676	United States, &c.
Copper ore..... do....	354, 820	393, 143	Spain.
Cotton-seed.....do....	2, 488, 140	4, 062, 149	Egypt and United States.
Deals .....loads..	389, 109	3, 572, 182	Canada, United States, and Europe.
Flour .....cwts..	220, 926	590, 363	United States, Germany, and Russia.
Flax.....do....	101, 023	102, 679	Germany and Russia.
Fish .....do....	256, 148	244, 648	Norway.
Guano ..... do ...	89, 543	109, 726	Peru.
Hides (including leather), cwts.	120, 148	142, 146	Russia.
Hemp .....cwts..	283, 671	294, 961	United States and Europe.
Hops .....do....	6, 924	182, 143	Germany.
Iron .....do....	962, 146	271, 415	Sweden.
Lead .....do....	1, 166	2, 624	Do.
Linseed.....quarters..	1, 354, 626	13, 514, 026	United States, India, and Russia.
Maize .....cwts..	121, 423	4, 732, 143	Turkey and United States.
Oranges .....bushels..	410, 724	306, 362	Spain and the Azores.
Olive-oil ....tons..	4, 926	29, 801	Italy.
Oats .. ..cwts..	395, 148	534, 634	Russia.
Oil-seed cake.....do....	82, 641	99, 148	France.
Peas.....do....	291, 140	762, 143	Canada and Europe.
Paper.....do ...	121, 040	550, 631	Sweden.
Petroleum .....barrels..	2, 561, 462	336, 462	United States.
Potatoes.....cwts..	238, 920	152, 161	Germany.
Rags ..... do ...	396, 131	814, 192	Do.
Rape-seed .....quarters..	170, 490	862, 000	Turkey and Russia.
Sugar .....cwts..	254, 082	1, 462, 000	France and United States.
Sweet-oil.....tons..	3, 926	116, 142	France.
Tin .....cwts..	969	17, 000	Europe.
Tallow.....do ..	90, 460	452, 049	United States and Russia.
Timber ..... loads..	81, 848	1, 779, 146	Canada, United States, and Russia.
Wheat.....cwts..	6, 714, 241	15, 830, 000	United States, Canada, Egypt, India, Chili, and Russia.
Wool .....do....	112, 340	2, 282, 000	Iceland and Europe.
Zinc .....do....	307, 110	629, 942	France and Holland.
		81, 358, 604	

Statement showing the exports from Hull during the year ending September 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
Alkali		$522,000	United States, Germany, Russia, and France.
Arms and ammunition		38,000	Continent of Europe.
Bags ..... number.	9,742,468	993,146	United States and continent of Europe.
Beer and ale ..... barrels.	15,742	216,491	Do.
Books ..... cwt.	470	24,062	Continent of Europe.
Butter ..... do.	109	2,481	Do.
Candles ..... pounds.	6,042	1,041	Do.
Caoutchouc manufactures		691,420	Principally Germany.
Chemicals		1,840,029	United States, Germany, Russia, and France.
Coals ..... tons.	644,839	1,549,820	Principally Europe, also Egypt and United States.
Copper ..... cwt.	39,108	725,740	Russia, Germany, and France.
Cotton yarn ..... pounds.	7,682,000	19,695,826	Do.
Yarn manufactures		33,841,000	Do.
Earthenware		279,000	Russia, Holland, and Germany.
Fish ..... barrels.	19,242	110,000	Holland, Belgium, Russia, and France.
Glass		143,146	Continent of Europe.
Haberdashery		262,960	Do.
Hardware		1,812,000	Do.
Hats ..... dozen.	26,126	158,926	Do.
Leather		1,031,014	Continent of Europe and United States.
Lead		17,362	Germany, Russia, and France.
Linen yarn ..... pounds.	4,414,192	810,148	Principally Russia and France.
Linen manufactures		2,126,140	Do.
Machinery		26,024,000	Continent of Europe and United States.
Iron ..... tons.	126,960	13,982,000	United States, Russia, and Germany.
Painters colors		472,000	United States, Russia, Germany, and France.
Paper ..... cwt.	8,421	117,948	Italy, Germany, and Russia.
Seed oil		2,648,000	Principally Russia and Germany.
Salt ..... cwt.	87,146	230,000	Do.
Silk manufactures		233,000	Do.
Spirits ..... gallons.	728	226,184	Norway.
Sugar ..... cwt.	1,348	15,462	Principally Russia, Germany, and France.
Tin ..... do.	631	9,704	Do.
Wearing apparel		41,978	Continent of Europe.
Wool		1,826,000	Principally Russia and Germany.
Wool yarn ..... pounds.	20,046,000	11,394,000	Do.
Wool manufactures		6,024,000	Do.
All other		30,180	
Total		130,136,028	

Statement showing the navigation at Hull for year ending September 30, 1885.

ENTERED.

	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Russia	226	362,146	134	59,462	360	421,608
Sweden	167	135,192	185	50,196	352	185,388
Norway	152	100,746	187	52,418	339	153,164
Denmark	31	11,042	167	19,162	198	30,204
Germany	396	271,862	121	28,148	517	300,010
Holland	454	186,906	10	2,960	464	189,866
Belgium	210	109,434	54	6,018	264	114,452
France	156	54,910	42	5,846	198	60,756
Portugal	29	28,674	23	6,794	52	35,468
Spain	55	30,196	5	1,672	60	31,868
Italy	6	4,414	5	1,962	11	6,376
Turkish Possessions	19	17,624	20	10,846	39	28,470
Egypt	78	125,936	.....	.....	78	125,936
United States	52	112,042	91	111,142	133	223,184
Peru	.....	.....	8	6,104	8	6,104
Chili	.....	.....	18	11,924	18	11,924
Brazils	1	735	16	7,460	17	8,195
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	5	3,924	5	3,924
India	52	108,694	12	11,838	64	120,532
Australia	.....	.....	8	8,468	8	8,468
New Zealand	.....	.....	6	5,904	6	5,904
Canada	.....	.....	20	15,842	20	15,842
Channel Islands	22	12,362	.....	.....	22	12,362
Total	2,106	1,672,915	1,127	428,090	3,233	2,101,005

Statement showing the navigation of Hull, &c.—Continued.

CLEARED.

	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Russia	242	350, 672	86	24, 694	328	375, 366
Sweden	160	120, 148	152	35, 184	312	155, 332
Norway	148	101, 672	160	37, 830	308	139, 502
Denmark	24	13, 684	184	28, 610	208	42, 294
Germany	411	314, 146	126	22, 744	537	336, 890
Holland	450	175, 724	6	2, 062	456	177, 786
Belgium	201	48, 962	10	3, 986	211	52, 948
France	150	42, 842	52	7, 464	202	50, 306
Portugal	20	21, 676	5	1, 018	25	22, 694
Spain	10	6, 744	11	3, 964	21	10, 708
Italy	15	8, 688	23	8, 678	38	17, 366
Egypt			1	1, 786	1	1, 786
United States	59	142, 676	44	90, 626	103	233, 302
Chili			7	4, 842	7	4, 842
Brazils	1	785	7	4, 694	8	5, 429
Argentine Republic			4	3, 848	4	3, 848
India	5	8, 746	9	9, 424	14	18, 170
Australia			10	10, 142	10	10, 142
Canada			20	16, 806	20	16, 806
Guinea (British)			1	426	1	426
Austria	26	31, 146			26	31, 146
Natal			5	1, 964	5	1, 964
West Indies			7	9, 146	7	9, 146
Channel Islands	21	11, 948			21	11, 948
Total	1, 943	1, 401, 209	930	329, 938	2, 873	1, 731, 147

Return of navigation for year ending September 30, 1885.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
British	1, 884	1, 521, 684	307	156, 504	2, 191	1, 678, 188
Russian	9	5, 940	72	26, 244	81	32, 184
Swedish	24	15, 836	81	26, 238	105	42, 074
Norwegian	19	14, 124	186	58, 394	205	72, 518
Danish	44	29, 680	234	74, 862	278	104, 542
German	113	76, 496	176	55, 744	289	132, 240
Belgian			4	1, 562	4	1, 562
French			18	5, 860	18	5, 860
Portuguese	12	8, 420	3	998	15	9, 418
Italian			26	7, 842	26	7, 842
Austrian			6	2, 148	6	2, 148
Greek			7	2, 260	7	2, 260
American	1	735	7	9, 434	8	10, 169
Total	2, 106	1, 672, 915	1, 127	428, 090	3, 233	2, 101, 005

CLEARED.

British	1, 690	1, 260, 642	257	103, 732	1, 947	1, 364, 374
Russian	7	3, 844	48	16, 878	55	20, 722
Swedish	30	17, 926	46	17, 046	76	34, 982
Norwegian	15	8, 842	120	44, 882	135	53, 744
Danish	54	30, 456	184	60, 740	238	91, 196
German	136	72, 268	238	68, 924	374	141, 192
French			14	4, 674	14	4, 674
Portuguese	10	6, 496			10	6, 496
Italian			12	3, 684	12	3, 684
Austrian			2	748	2	748
Greek			3	1, 062	3	1, 062
American	1	735	6	7, 538	7	8, 273
Total	1, 943	1, 401, 209	930	329, 938	2, 873	1, 731, 147

LEEDS.

REPORT OF CONSUL WIGFALL ON THE EXPORTS FROM LEEDS TO THE UNITED STATES.

As will be seen, there is a decrease shown in each quarter, as against the corresponding period of the preceding year, amounting for the entire year to $1,493,147.17, or about 26 per cent.

This decrease, while embracing the greater part of the items on the list, is comprised, as regards amount, almost wholly by manufactures of woolen, worsted, and cotton, showing, in round numbers, of goods in part or wholly made of those materials a decrease of about $1,250,000. Of this amount about $250,000 belongs to the cotton and about $1,000,000 to the woolen and worsted.

The quarters taken *seriatim* show decreases, respectively, of 27 per cent., 33 per cent., 32 per cent., and 20 per cent., as against the same times last year, thus seeming to indicate an improvement since the first quarter of 1885, especially so since the September quarter of 1884 was the heaviest in amount of that series, while the same quarter this year shows the smallest percentage of decrease.

I desire to annex and make a part of this report the reply made by the incorporated chamber of commerce of Leeds to the queries propounded by the royal committee on trade depression, in the hope that it may serve to indicate the condition and outlook at present for general business in this district.

F. H. WIGFALL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leeds, October 14, 1885.

LEEDS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRADE DEPRESSION.

[Inclosure in Consul Wigfall's report.]

The council of the Leeds Incorporated Chamber of Commerce has forwarded the following replies to the questions sent to it by the Royal Commission on Depression in Trade:

Question 1. What is the area embraced in the district on which your chamber is prepared to report?

Answer. Borough of Leeds and such surrounding villages as are engaged in the clothing, wool, flax, leather, iron, machinery, and other trades, and not specially represented by other chambers of commerce.

Question 2. What trades or industries are of special importance to that district as measured by (*a*) the amount of capital invested; (*b*) the amount of labor employed; (*c*) the amount of production?

Answer. Woolen, iron, machinery, leather, flax spinning and weaving, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, &c., coal, pottery.

Question 3. In what proportion do the trades and industries of your district find their markets at home, or in foreign countries; and as regards the latter, in which countries chiefly?

Answer. Impossible to define the proportion; the manufactures of this district are sent to all parts of the world.

Question 4. How has the trade and industry of your district been affected in the last five years as compared with the periods 1865–'70, 1870–'75, 1875–'80, as regards (*a*) its volume; (*b*) its gross value; (*c*) its net profit; (*d*) the amount of capital invested; (*e*) the quantity of labor employed?

Answer. No means of ascertaining accurately; speaking generally, the volume of trade and the amount of capital and labor employed in it have not decreased in this district during the last five years as compared with the previous quinquennial period, while in some directions they have increased. The rate of profit, however, has been considerably reduced all round.

Question 5. The phrase "depression of trade" would appear to imply a "normal level" of trade. During what periods in the last 20 years should you say that trade had been (*a*) at its normal level; (*b*) above that level; or (*c*) below it?

Answer. Unable to define any "normal level."

Question 6. Judged by a scale constructed in this manner, can the condition of trade and industry, or that of any special trade or industry in your district at the present time be fairly described as "depressed"?

Answer. Whilst unable to define any "normal level," as suggested, this chamber is of opinion that all the trades of the district may fairly be described as depressed at the present time, as regards profits.

Question 7. If so, when did the depression begin; when did it reach its lowest point; and what are its most prominent symptoms?

Answer. Profits have steadily been declining for the past ten years, and it is by no means certain that the lowest point has been reached. In many trades the sum of profits has been to some extent kept up by the increased volume of trade.

Question 8. Has its progress hitherto been uniform or irregular, and what do you anticipate that its course will be in the immediate future?

Answer. See answer to question No. 7.

Question 9. Have the different trades and industries affected been uniformly affected (*a*) in time, and (*b*) in intensity.

Answer. No.

Question 1. Are there any special circumstances affecting your district to which the existing condition of trade and industry there can be attributed?

Answer. No.

Question 11. Should you say that (*a*) the demand for, (*b*) the supply of, (*c*) the return on capital in your district is above or below the average of the last 20 years?

Answer. (*a*) Less. (*b*) Larger. (*c*) Less. The supply of capital has been larger than the demand; the return upon it has steadily fallen during recent years.

Question 12. Is the rate of wages in relation to service rendered, and to the quality and quantity of the work produced, (*a*) for skilled, and (*b*) for unskilled labor in your district, above or below the average of the last 20 years.

Answer. Notwithstanding the shorter hours of labor, the rate of wages per week is, with few exceptions, higher now than the average of the last 20 years.

Question 13. What measures could, in your opinion, be adopted to improve the existing condition of trade (*a*) by legislation and (*b*) independently of legislation?

Answer. Not able to suggest any measure, either by legislation or otherwise, which would conduce to the improvement of trade. (*b*) This chamber is of opinion that no adequate means are adopted to give our consuls or others engaged in commercial negotiations that "technical knowledge" of the subjects they have to deal with which it is most desirable they should have, and which this chamber has reason to believe other governments do secure to some extent. It also considers that the promotion and encouragement of technical schools would tend to the prosperity of the country.

Question 14. To what extent do you consider that the present condition of trade and industry in your district has been affected by the operation of any of the following causes: (*a*) Changes in the relation between capital and labor. (*b*) Changes in the hours of labor. (*c*) Changes in the relations between the producer, the distributer, and the consumer. (*d*) Fall in prices, or appreciation of the standard of value. (*e*) The state of the currency and the banking laws. (*f*) Restriction or inflation of credit. (*g*) Overproduction. (*h*) Foreign competition. (*k*) Foreign tariffs and bounties. (*l*) Incidence of taxation, local or imperial. (*m*) Communication with other markets. (*n*) Legislation affecting trade. (*o*) Legislation affecting land?

Answer. (*a*) See reply to question 11. (*b*) The reduction in the hours of labor made by the last factory act has, in many cases, prevented our manufacturers from competing so successfully with those of other countries. (*c* to *h* inclusive) unable to answer. (*k*) Foreign tariffs have seriously injured the traders of this district. (*l*) Not aware that it injuriously affects the traders of this district. (*m*) Question not clear. (*n*) Has materially increased the cost of production, and consequently interfered with the trade of this country.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Leeds to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Almanacs	$8,505 06	$498 68	$224 56	$3,468 60	$12,696 90
Bricks	474 66	340 64	4,012 40	3,184 33	8,012 03
Bundles and bars of iron and steel tires	2,216 52	2,531 54	1,667 28	6,799 93	13,215 27
Burners (gas)	937 92	1,098 48	1,018 42	.....	3,054 82
Chemicals and dyes	21,061 32	18,298 06	41,255 01	36,219 12	116,833 51
Cloths (Union)	.....	14,212 86	21,623 50	15,591 07	51,427 43
Cloths (Union and woolen)	7,696 12	.....	2,041 44	2,483 38	12,220 94
Carpet noils and cattle hair	19,187 72	.....	1,571 44	.....	20,759 16
Cattle hair and carpet wool	.....	12,554 16	12,858 84	5,871 25	31,284 25
Castings	.....	.....	.....	759 17	759 17
Cottons	3,367 20	2,315 32	3,670 25	10,346 74	19,699 51
Cottons (sewing)	16,988 70	10,979 93	18,167 70	22,881 18	69,017 51
Cotton velvets	14,065 75	19,665 55	10,450 90	16,686 16	60,868 36
Cotton and linen	993 23	282 50	.....	539 68	1,815 41
Cotton and mohair	2,630 55	5,530 82	16,250 32	42,288 15	66,699 84
Cotton and silk	36,025 95	57,735 45	73,270 20	.....	167,031 60
Cotton and worsted	2,175 80	.....	.....	6,790 27	8,966 07
Calf-hair and goat-hair	5,735 32	1,264 29	9,645 45	8,161 85	24,806 91
Chinese goods	2,017 30	.....	.....	.....	2,017 30
Carpets	.....	.....	3,917 53	.....	3,917 53
Down clothing	1,877 88	.....	241 08	2,400 69	4,519 65
Earthen ware	4,483 16	8,597 38	7,660 78	7,218 72	27,960 04
Economizers and castings	10,533 84	7,850 00	.....	.....	18,383 84
Fur (hatters')	.....	983 24	3,095 02	6,802 21	10,880 47
Fustians	8,975 20	7,340 87	12,695 45	13,022 00	42,033 52
Grease	2,927 78	1,606 02	4,205 46	2,511 91	11,251 17
Knit goods and silk seals	3,128 84	.....	.....	.....	3,128 84
Leather	1,609 30	4,363 46	1,641 82	2,857 12	10,471 70
Linens	7,082 82	21,153 94	9,816 58	9,911 46	47,964 80
Machinery	33,450 76	10,361 91	13,629 36	17,112 47	74,554 50
Mohair and cattle hair	.....	.....	.....	5,546 70	5,546 70
Mohair, silk and cotton	3,550 26	939 04	.....	34,771 29	39,260 59
Mohair, wool and cotton	1,805 10	.....	.....	.....	1,805 10
Oil	95 22	.....	.....	.....	95 22
Paper	988 35	.....	.....	1,019 96	2,008 31
Paper-hangings	374 24	14,377 02	631 56	.....	15,382 82
Pins	880 24	.....	382 40	243 26	1,505 90
Printed matter	.....	.....	.....	164 95	164 95
Pitch	.....	.....	.....	2,052 40	2,052 40
Shawls	10,585 68	6,574 81	8,655 15	25,917 50	46,733 14
Steel cardwire	843 75	3,286 50	.....	.....	4,130 25
Silk and cotton seals	.....	.....	3,068 56	212,921 71	215,990 27
Skins	12,593 24	30,470 58	27,982 30	29,102 40	100,148 52
Sundries	2,784 00	3,137 07	3,637 07	1,517 70	11,075 84
Silk seals and woolen cloths	.....	.....	.....	994 23	994 23
Scythe-stones	.....	.....	199 32	.....	199 32
Threads and yarns	33,265 66	67,324 10	83,912 90	63,353 25	247,855 91
Twines	447 40	480 04	183 60	448 99	1,560 03
Tassels	.....	.....	.....	91 12	91 12
Velvet carpeting and woolen cloth	.....	.....	.....	1,662 15	1,662 15
Wire	158 10	.....	.....	.....	158 10
Woolens	244,415 12	243,483 66	223,106 24	272,668 07	983,673 09
Woolens and worsteds	21,350 98	33,056 85	5,950 42	10,364 14	70,722 39
Woolens and cotton	7,665 50	6,820 22	.....	6,603 10	21,088 82
Worsteds	310,898 60	306,249 02	214,022 88	311,003 99	1,142,174 49
Yarns	2,728 56	3,616 52	5,173 64	10,195 56	21,714 28
Total	873,578 70	929,380 53	846,536 83	1,234,549 93	3,884,045 99
Total for preceding year	1,195,123 78	1,386,623 03	1,252,798 04	1,542,648 31	5,377,193 16
Decrease	321,545 08	457,242 50	406,261 21	308,098 38	1,493,147 17

LIVERPOOL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CONSUL RUSSELL, COVERING THE GENERAL TRADE STATISTICS OF LIVERPOOL FOR THE YEAR 1884 AND THE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1885.

I have the honor to send herewith the annual commercial report for the year 1884, accompanied by fourteen tables of statistics relating to the navigation, commerce, &c., of this port. The totals and comparisons in the report refer to Liverpool only. Generally trade, both foreign, colonial, and coastwise, showed a decline compared with 1883.

IMPORTS.

The value of foreign and colonial imports amounted to $511,160,034 during the year, which exhibited the large decrease of $46,666,757, and which is more marked from the fact that for a number of years previous the imports had been greatly increasing.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

From merchants and others of high standing who handle largely American products, I am enabled to give the movement of the chief products which ruled at this market during the year.

Wheat (flour calculated as wheat on the usual basis).—The import of wheat was 12,863,683 cwt., and was a decrease of 4,410,861 cwt. compared with 1883. At the opening of the year average Californian was selling at $2.13 per 100 pounds, which was the highest price obtained during the year. There was but slight variation in price until the beginning of August, when new wheat was put on the market, which caused the price to decline to the middle of November, when it reached $1.58, which was the lowest price during the year, when a rise set in, the year ending at $1.76 per 100 pounds. American winter wheat, at the opening of the year, was selling at $2.13 per 100 pounds, and was the highest price during the year. There was no very marked change in the price until the new wheat was put on the market in August, when it rapidly fell to $1.58 in September; but towards the end of the year there was an upward tendency, the price then being $1.76 per 100 pounds.

The following table shows the comparison in the price of American and India wheat which ruled at this market during 1884:

Description.	Price at the opening of the year.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Price at the close of the year.
Average Californian	$2 13	$2 13	$1 58	$1 76
American Winter	2 13	2 13	1 58	1 76
No 1 White Bombay	2 01	2 01	1 52	1 70
White Kurrachee	1 70	1 70	1 40	1 58
Red Kurrachee	1 58	1 70	1 34	1 52

Maize or Indian corn.—The import amounted to 7,202,885 cwt., and was an increase of 2,514,940 compared with 1883. The year opened with maize selling at $1.28 per 100 lbs., at which price also the year closed. There was very little variation in price, and ranged between $1.16 and $1.40 per 100 lbs.

Bacon.—The trade in this product has been one of disappointment, for, after the first few weeks in the beginning of the season, the course of prices had been steadily downward, except for a short period in the autumn, the cost of importing exceeding the value. At the price to which it fell consumption largely increased. In January, long clear was worth $7.97 per cwt.; by February it had increased $1.46, which caused consumption to be greatly checked, and prices began to fall rapidly. From this the reaction was sharp, but with the opening of the winter season prices rapidly declined, the year closing with long clear selling only at $7.78, a price unknown since 1879. Fancy cuts followed nearly the same course, though the fluctuations were not so extreme.

Hams ruled at $13.62 per cwt. at the opening of the year, a high price, and were fairly remunerative to importers during the first nine months of the year, the price in May and June reaching $16.06, and if the last three months saw a rapid fall, stocks were light. At the close of the year hams were selling at $13.58 per cwt. Shoulders were never in large supply; the value closely followed that of bacon.

Lard sold at $11.19 per cwt. at the opening of the year, when it rapidly advanced in price, till on February 15 $12.41 was paid. It soon became evident that, owing to the much-increased home supply, consumption in Great Britain, and to a greater degree on the Continent, was largely reduced, and prices began to decline rapidly, and, with the exception of a week or two in August, the fall was continuous, till at the close of the year $9 was the outside value of prime steam-rendered. The import was 511,765 cwt. as against 566,301 cwt. in 1883.

Cheese.—At the opening of the year fine factory cheese was worth $15.82 per cwt., and in March commanded $17.52. From this price there was a large fall, and in April, when the new summer-made came on the market, prices fell almost perpendicularly, until $11.68 was the outside quotation for fine qualities. At this price buyers willingly took all arrivals, and when autumn-made began to appear, were ready to pay an advance. Later in the year stocks began to accumulate, but importers were prepared to wait rather than accept less than $15.33 for choice lots. The import was 1,108,057 cwt., as against 1,065,758 cwt. in 1883.

Butter followed much the same course as in 1883. Opening at $29.20 per cwt., the price fell until in July $21.90 was the value of choice, well-conditioned lots. In August prices improved, and during the last few weeks of the year $27.98 was the price for strictly fine dairies. The import was 107,570 cwt., as against 128,710 cwt. in 1883.

Beef.—The import, salted and fresh, was 607,781 cwt., and when compared with 1883 showed a decrease of 25,411 cwt. All cask meats fluctuated during the year, though less violently than in some previous ones. Extra India mess beef in January was worth $26.76 per tierce; in July it was only $21.90, while in October it had advanced to $29.20. The year closed at $26.76 per tierce, the same price at which it opened.

Prime mess beef followed nearly the same course.

Pork.—The import of pork, salted and fresh, was 140,119 cwt., as against 116,705 cwt. in 1883. At the opening of the year pork was selling at $18.25 per barrel, and in February had reached $20.69, which was the highest price during the year, after which prices gradually fell, and, with scarcely a fluctuation, the year closed as at the commencement, with pork selling at $18.25 per barrel.

Cotton.—The import of cotton was 14,432,469 cwt., as against 14,274,412 cwt. in 1883, exhibiting an increase of 68,057 cwt. The year opened with an active demand, middling boweds selling at 10.18 cents per pound. The highest price for American cotton during the year was on the 12th June, when middling boweds were quoted at 12.09 cents per pound, and the lowest on the 30th October, when it was quoted at 10.09 cents. The average price for the year was 12 cents per pound.

The following table shows the average price of American and other cotton during the years 1883 and 1884:

Year.	Middling Orleans.	Middling Texas.	Middling Boweds.	Fair Pernams.	Good, fair Egypt.	Good, fair Dhollerah.	Good, fair Oomra.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1883	10.16	10.17	10.15	10.18	16.00	8.04	8.04
1884	12.03	12.03	12.00	12.04	14.03	8.08	8.08

Tobacco.—The import of unmanufactured tobacco was 20,926,116 pounds, exhibiting a decrease of 4,606,048 pounds compared with 1883. The market throughout the year was in favor of sellers, and prices remained firm in spite of a succession of quiet months. In the early part of the year stocks were small and selections difficult to make, and although later on the sampling of the new import placed a larger quantity of tobacco on the market, this conferred no advantage to the buyers of any other grades than Western strips.

BANK RATES.

The Bank of England rate of discount, which at the opening of the year was 3 per cent., increased on the 7th February to 3½, but this rate was only for a short time, when it fell to 2 per cent. during July, August, and September, which was the lowest rate during the year. In the month of October it increased and continued to do so until the close of the year, when it was 5 per cent.

EXPORTS.

The exports, the produce of the United Kingdom, were $422,963,422 in value, and exhibited a decrease of $23,529,191 compared with the exports of 1883. This decrease is the more marked when it is noted that heretofore the exports showed a continuous increase. Table No. 5 shows the fluctuations in the quantities and values of such

exports compared with 1883, from which it will be observed that the principal decreases are piece goods, $15,602,306; hardware and cutlery, $2,006,428; and iron of all sorts, $33,665,801; and the principal increases: Manufactured steel of all sorts, $29,199,764; skins and furs of all sorts, $2,448,938; and worsted coatings and stuffs, $2,598,706. Table No. 6 shows the quantities of foreign and colonial produce exported during the years 1883 and 1884, and the fluctuation in the export of each product.

DECLARED EXPORTS.

Table No. 6 shows the value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the year 1884 to be $26,825,720.49. This amount when compared with 1883 exhibits a decrease of $5,810,565.74.

NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING.

The annual statement of the navigation and shipping of the United Kingdom (a Government publication) shows that during 1884 (see tables 7 and 8) there entered this port from foreign countries and British possessions 4,852 vessels of 5,209,357 tons, of which 1,725 vessels of 1,111,645 tons were sailing, and 3,127 vessels of 4,097,712 tons steam, and cleared 4,499 vessels of 4,966,936 tons, of which 1,695 vessels of 1,201,547 tons were sailing, and 2,804 vessels of 3,765,389 tons steam. There also entered in the coastwise trade 11,269 vessels of 2,458,326 tons, of which 3,732 vessels of 465,983 tons were sailing and 7,537 vessels of 1,992,343 tons steam, and cleared 11,071 vessels of 2,618,254 tons, of which 4,549 vessels of 358,448 tons were sailing and 7,522 vessels of 2,232,806 tons steam. These figures compared with those of 1883 show that there has been a considerable falling off, viz, in arrivals from foreign countries and British possessions 367 vessels or 257,917 tons, and in the clearances 338 vessels or 200,632 tons. These decreases are the more noticeable from the fact that the shipping of this port had been yearly increasing. The nationalities which showed marked decreases in the arrivals were: British, 154,113 tons; Russian, 6,347 tons; Swedish, 4,552 tons; Danish, 4,516 tons; German, 45,057 tons; French, 17,941 tons; Italian, 2,601, and United States, 67,189 tons; while Norwegian tonnage increased 8,566 tons; Dutch, 6,133 tons; Belgian, 6,785 tons; Spanish, 1,416 tons, and Austrian, 1,979 tons.

The countries from whence tonnage entered which show the greatest decrease are Russia, 22,747 tons; Belgium, 17,220 tons; Italy, 63,894 tons; United States, 140,769 tons; and Brazil, 21,010 tons. The countries which showed an increase of tonnage were from Holland, 11,953 tons; Austrian Territories, 58,910 tons; United States of Colombia, 34,229 tons; Peru, 21,855 tons, and Argentine Republic, 31,259 tons.

SHIP-BUILDING.

This branch of the shipping industry of this port was of an active character. There was 28 vessels built (sailing and steam) of 30,091 tons for British owners, an increase, compared with 1883, of four vessels or 2,574 tons. This return is exclusive of vessels built for foreigners, of which no official record is published.

LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

The report of the Docks and Harbor Board for the year ending 30th of June, 1885, shows that 21,529 vessels of 8,571,454 tons paid tonnage and harbor rates, a decrease, compared with the previous year, of 2,411 vessels or 228,908 tons. The total amount collected on account of these vessels was $4,934,612, and is made up as follows, viz: Dock tonnage and harbor rates, $2,067,157; dock rate on goods, $1,505,714; town dues on goods, $1,118,695; grading dock rates, $170,024; gridiron rates, $1,937, and dock rent, $71,085.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Table No. 13 shows the amount of customs revenue collected at this port during the past five years. The sum collected during 1884 was $13,585,915, a decrease of $654,022 compared with 1883.

POPULATION.

The return of the Medical Officer of Health shows the estimated population of this city to be 573,202. The year was remarkable for the low death rate, 25.1 per 1,000 being the lowest on record. The number of deaths was 692 less than 1883 and 446 below the average of the last ten years, notwithstanding the increase of population. The death rate, 25.1, was 1.5, per 1,000 lower than that for 1883 and 2.5 below the average for the last ten years.

Of the 14,382 deaths, 7,414 were males and 6,968 females.

Of the 20,071 births, 10,156 were males and 9,915 females; the birth rate being equal to 35 per 1000, the average of the previous ten years being 38.

EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants which left the port during the year was 163,402, a decrease of 26,041 compared with 1883.

The following statement shows the number and nationality of the emigrants that left the port of Liverpool during 1884, distinguishing their destination:

Destination.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Total.
United States	76,252	1,583	13,928	37,353	33	129,149
British North America	22,586	34	128	5,774	43	28,565
Australia and New Zealand	355	8	93	5	30	491
East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,816	1,816
British West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	73
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23
Central and South America	610	56	127	420	973	2,186
All other places	41	6	.....	54	998	1,099
Total	99,844	1,687	14,276	43,606	3,989	163,402

HUMIDITY.

The following table shows the humidity of this district for the year ending June 30, 1885:

Month.	Barometer reduced to the level of the sea and to 30° Fahrenheit.			Temperature.			Rain.		Mean degree of humidity (complete saturation=100).
	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean from hourly reading.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Amount.	No. of days it fell.	
1884.									
July	30.20	29.53	29.894	77.0	49.3	61.1	3.763	22	74
August	30.27	29.56	29.973	84.9	46.6	63.0	2.382	11	70
September	30.42	29.12	29.962	79.2	44.4	58.7	2.828	18	76
October	30.72	29.30	30.038	61.5	37.9	50.2	1.476	17	80
November	30.62	29.46	30.132	59.2	29.4	43.1	1.878	14	83
December	30.38	28.74	29.797	55.1	28.0	40.7	2.730	18	82
1885.									
January	30.31	28.66	29.837	54.1	26.6	38.1	1.452	15	86
February	30.14	28.80	29.579	58.9	28.0	42.5	2.352	20	83
March	30.64	29.24	30.065	52.0	31.7	41.0	1.743	16	78
April	30.33	29.03	29.778	61.9	31.3	46.1	1.831	17	74
May	30.22	29.20	29.749	64.8	37.6	48.6	1.322	20	72
June	30.37	29.37	30.030	76.6	44.4	56.8	2.018	9	73

Liverpool Observatory, Bidston. Latitude, 53° 24′ 4″ north; longitude, 3° 4′ 17″ west. Highest above the mean level of the sea, 197 feet.

CHARLES T. RUSSELL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liverpool, October 24, 1885.

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1 and 2.—*Value of total imports of foreign and colonial produce and total exports, the produce of the United Kingdom, at the port of Liverpool, during the years* 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1880	$522,955,000	$408,930,299
1881	525,855,385	427,360,578
1882	546,673,787	444,056,167
1883	557,826,791	446,492,613
1884	511,160,034	422,963,422

3.—*Quantities of foreign and colonial produce imported into the port of Liverpool during the years* 1883 *and* 1884.

Principal articles.	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals:				
Oxen, bulls, and cows.....number..	109, 036	95, 139	.....	13, 897
Sheep and lambs.....do....	104, 233	52, 371	.....	51, 862
Horses.....do. ..	177	260	83	.....
Bones (except whale fins).....tons..	21, 299	19, 438	.....	1, 861
Caoutchouc.....cwt..	139, 419	134, 544	.....	4, 875
Chemical manufactures and products...dollars..	2, 468, 701	1, 995, 254	.....	473, 447
Cocoa.....pounds..	3, 058, 587	2, 520, 184	.....	538, 403
Coffee.....cwt..	88, 762	67, 305	.....	21, 457
Corn:				
Wheat.....do ...	17, 274, 544	12, 863, 683	.....	4, 410, 861
Barley.....do....	244, 583	451, 168	206, 585	.....
Oats.....do....	138, 841	146, 889	8, 048	.....
Pease.....do....	655, 939	612, 899	.....	43, 040
Beans.....do....	1, 452, 848	913, 101	.....	539, 747
Indian corn or maize.....do....	9, 717, 825	7, 202, 885	.....	2, 514, 940
Wheat meal and flour.....do....	4, 379, 196	3, 779, 526	.....	599, 670
Cotton:				
Raw.....do ...	14, 274, 412	14, 342, 469	68, 057	.....
Manufactures.....dollars..	830, 969	833, 329	2, 360	.....
Drugs, bark (Peruvian).....cwt..	3, 456	2, 855	.....	601
Dyes and dyeing stuffs, indigo.....do....	2, 386	2, 853	467	.....
Flax.....do....	53, 974	68, 738	14, 764	.....
Fruit:				
Currants.....do ...	357, 742	330, 857	.....	26, 885
Oranges and lemons.....bushels..	1, 967, 455	2, 143, 228	175, 773	.....
Raisins.....cwt..	161, 851	163, 177	1, 326	.....
Apples (raw).....bushels..	277, 053	831, 092	554, 039	.....
Unenumerated.....do ...	525, 608	396, 922	.....	128, 686
Glass of all kinds.....cwt..	48, 647	51, 725	2, 078	.....
Guano.....tons..	9, 662	4, 905	.....	4, 757
Hemp.....cwt..	441, 635	426, 929	.....	14, 706
Hides (raw).....do....	219, 543	219, 722	179	.....
Hops.....do....	52, 533	97, 092	44, 559	.....
Jute.....do ...	286, 928	207, 926	.....	79, 002
Leather.....pounds..	21, 147, 995	20, 587, 202	.....	560, 793
Leather gloves.....dozen pairs..	178	472	294	.....
Metals:				
Copper ore and regulus.....tons..	64, 238	76, 127	11, 889	.....
Copper, unwrought and part wrought..do....	24, 012	24, 754	742	.....
Iron ore.....do....	67, 785	86, 579	18, 794	.....
Iron, pig.....do ...	1, 824	892	.....	932
Iron, bar.....do....	8, 817	11, 883	3, 066	.....
Iron and steel manufactures unenumerated.....cwt..	305, 691	290, 790	.....	14, 901
Lead, pig and sheet.....tons..	5, 014	7, 528	2, 514	.....
Tin in ingots, slabs, and bars.....cwt..	6, 402	4, 843	.....	1, 559
Zinc, crude and manufactured.....do....	133, 809	168, 250	34, 441	.....
Oil:				
Train, blubber, and sperm.....tons..	1, 679	1, 957	278	.....
Olive.....do ...	7, 717	4, 940	.....	2, 777
Palm.....cwt..	681, 847	811, 558	129, 711	.....
Seed.....tons..	1, 432	2, 017	585	.....
Oil-seed cake.....do ...	72, 320	67, 581	.....	4, 739
Paper of all kinds (except hangings).....cwt..	34, 033	44, 003	9, 970	.....
Petroleum.....gallons..	17, 251, 519	15, 437, 414	.....	1, 814, 105
Provisions:				
Bacon and hams.....cwt..	2, 270, 304	2, 057, 438	.....	212, 866
Beef, salted and fresh.....do....	633, 192	607, 781	.....	25, 411
Mutton, fresh.....do....	28, 990	19, 302	.....	9, 688
Pork, salted and fresh.....do....	166, 705	140, 119	.....	26, 586
Meat, unenumerated, preserved.....do....	132, 544	119, 560	.....	12, 984
Butter and butterine.....do....	128, 710	107, 570	.....	21, 140
Cheese.....do....	1, 065, 758	1, 108, 057	42, 299	.....
Eggs.....great hundred..	15, 961	23, 069	7, 108	.....
Fish.....cwt..	365, 272	353, 430	.....	11, 842
Lard.....do....	566, 301	511, 765	.....	54, 536
Potatoes.....do....	98, 168	51, 752	.....	46, 416
Pyrites of iron or copper.....tons..	247, 337	225, 350	.....	21, 987
Rags and other materials for making paper..do....	70, 004	49, 900	.....	20, 104
Rice.....cwt..	3, 545, 228	3, 400, 548	.....	144, 680
Saltpeter and cubic niter.....do....	666, 390	672, 548	6, 158	.....
Seeds:				
Clover and grass.....do....	36, 103	36, 481	378	.....
Cotton.....tons..	22, 214	22, 272	58	.....
Flax and linseed.....quarters..	316, 654	280, 623	.....	36, 031
Rape.....do....	2, 429	3, 105	676	.....
Silk:				
Raw.....pounds..	14, 084	7, 166	.....	6, 918
Manufactures.....dollars..	14, 584	16, 711	2, 127	.....
Skins, sheep and lambs, undressed....number..	945, 247	990, 387	45, 140	.....

3.—*Quantities of foreign and colonial produce imported, &c*—Continued.

Principal articles.	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits:				
Rum ..... proof gallons..	1, 375, 334	1, 941, 728	566, 394	.....
Brandy ..... do....	310, 446	379, 379	68, 933	.....
Geneva ..... do....	48, 308	50, 913	2, 605	.....
Other unsweetened spirits ..... do....	171, 717	388, 503	216, 786	.....
Sugar:				
Refined ..... cwt..	226, 682	450, 839	224, 157	.....
Unrefined ..... do....	5, 578, 767	6, 016, 278	437, 511	.....
Tallow and stearine ..... do....	338, 431	360, 208	21, 777	.....
Tea ..... pounds..	25, 745	57, 314	31, 569	.....
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured ..... do....	25, 532, 164	20, 926, 116	.....	4, 606, 048
Manufactured ..... do....	793, 727	879, 947	86, 220	.....
Wine ..... gallons..	1, 617, 445	1, 651, 790	34, 345	.....
Wood and timber:				
Hewn ..... loads..	190, 858	170, 101	.....	20, 757
Sawn or split ..... do....	493, 324	431, 431	.....	61, 893
Staves ..... do....	22, 100	21, 888	.....	212
Mahogany ..... tons..	14, 214	18, 270	4, 056	.....
Wool:				
Sheep and lambs ..... pounds..	42, 166, 083	41, 743, 506	.....	422, 577
Goats' wool or hair ..... do....	7, 779, 099	10, 030, 985	2, 251, 886	.....
Woolen yarn ..... do....	12, 345	18, 351	6, 006	.....
Rags ..... do....	2, 049, 600	2, 414, 720	365, 120	.....
Manufactures ..... dollars..	600, 603	360, 427	.....	240, 176

4.—*Quantities and values of the produce of the United Kingdom exported from the port of Liverpool during the years* 1883 *and* 1884.

Principal articles.	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alkali ..... cwt.	$3,951,764	$3,983,338	$6,941,740	$7,246,227	$31,574	.....	$304,487	.....
Apparel	.....	.....	1,775,318	2,153,465	.....	.....	378,147	.....
Arms and ammunition:								
Gunpowder ..... pounds.	5,061,000	4,592,800	417,729	358,446	.....	468,200	.....	59,283
Fire-arms (small) ..... number.	167,160	210,060	854,537	1,065,398	42,900	.....	210,861	.....
Of all other sorts	.....	.....	822,341	789,394	.....	.....	.....	32,947
Bags and sacks, empty, for packing merchandise ..... dozen.	1,325,600	1,074,229	1,576,784	1,393,157	.....	251,371	.....	183,627
Beer and ale ..... barrels.	116,572	117,755	2,615,738	2,098,935	1,183	.....	.....	516,803
Books, printed ..... cwt.	37,517	36,330	1,696,479	1,457,525	.....	1,187	.....	238,954
Butter ..... do ..	24,361	24,772	852,284	857,131	411	.....	4,847	.....
Candles, of all sorts ..... pounds.	529,900	924,000	76,374	131,200	394,100	.....	54,826	.....
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	.....	.....	990,906	1,083,088	.....	.....	92,182	.....
Cement ..... cwt.	.....	79,600	.....	55,633	79,600	.....	55,633	.....
Chemical products (including dye-stuffs)	.....	.....	2,986,181	2,989,349	.....	.....	3,168	.....
Coals, coke, cinders, and patent fuel ..... tons.	639,845	648,765	1,801,077	1,820,197	8,920	.....	19,120	.....
Cotton yarn ..... pounds.	83,072,300	78,129,900	18,330,484	16,997,705	.....	4,942,400	.....	1,332,779
Cotton manufactures:								
Piece goods ..... yards.	3,170,009,000	3,094,850,700	181,617,434	166,015,128	.....	75,158,300	.....	15,602,306
Of all other sorts	.....	.....	15,940,838	14,274,913	.....	.....	.....	1,665,925
Earthen and china ware, of all sorts	.....	.....	7,532,621	6,276,767	.....	.....	.....	1,255,854
Fish: Herrings ..... barrels.	44,592	90,853	237,504	465,061	46,261	.....	227,557	.....
Glass, of all sorts	.....	.....	2,134,086	2,158,666	.....	.....	24,580	.....
Haberdashery and millinery	.....	.....	7,318,665	5,709,649	.....	.....	.....	1,609,016
Hardware and cutlery unenumerated	.....	.....	8,928,873	6,922,445	.....	.....	.....	2,006,428
Hats of all sorts ..... dozen.	217,435	214,769	1,129,003	1,100,909	.....	2,666	.....	28,094
Jute:								
Yarn ..... pounds.	7,584,400	10,221,800	537,704	642,908	2,637,400	.....	105,204	.....
Piece goods ..... yards.	34,085,200	35,224,100	1,983,740	1,947,407	1,138,900	.....	.....	36,333
Leather:								
Unwrought ..... cwt.	25,309	24,132	927,214	969,863	.....	1,177	42,649	.....
Wrought (boots and shoes, and other sorts unenumerated)	.....	.....	1,680,450	1,622,539	.....	.....	.....	57,911
Wrought, saddlery and harness	.....	.....	376,131	360,062	.....	.....	.....	16,069
Linen:								
Yarn ..... pounds.	6,629,900	6,868,400	1,445,160	1,545,604	238,500	.....	100,444	.....
Manufactures, piece goods ..... yards.	85,431,100	81,536,700	12,356,184	11,140,785	.....	3,894,400	.....	1,215,399
Thread and unenumerated	.....	.....	932,518	1,454,183	.....	.....	521,665	.....
Machinery and millwork of all sorts	.....	.....	19,828,948	19,501,617	.....	.....	.....	327,331
Manure (chemical)	.....	.....	.....	1,221,753	.....	.....	1,221,753	.....
Metals:								
Iron, pig, bar, bolt, angle, and wire ..... tons.	332,835	276,484	10,503,409	8,414,694	.....	56,351	.....	2,088,715
Iron, railroad, of all sorts ..... do.	613,534	138,962	36,212,091	4,635,005	.....	474,572	.....	31,577,086

Principal articles.	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Metals—Continued.								
Steel, unwrought ..... tons..	38,590	19,773	3,214,303	2,154,625		18,817		1,059,678
Steel of all other sorts, including manufactures of steel .... do		445,603		29,199,764	445,603		29,199,764	
Copper, unwrought ..... cwt..	26,840	49,068	416,427	708,367	22,228		261,940	
Copper, wrought, or manufactured yellow metal ..... cwt..	387,374	395,901	6,498,792	6,157,216	8,527			341,576
Lead of all sorts ..... tons..	3,218	3,313	236,618	213,059	95			23,559
Tin, unwrought ..... cwt..	24,208	26,521	583,215	560,347	2,313			22,868
Oil: Seed ..... gallons..	3,248,800	2,669,000	1,474,495	1,197,981		579,800		276,514
Painters' colors			963,601	999,330			35,729	
Paper of all sorts .. .. cwt..	70,715	92,239	743,961	973,591	21,524		229,630	
Provisions, including meat				1,050,983			1,050,983	
Salt, rock and white ..... tons..	897,868	846,803	2,754,838	2,598,379		51,065		156,459
Silk:								
Thrown, twist, and yarn			189,185	269,272			80,087	
Manufactures and mixed			3,521,442	4,582,529			1,061,087	
Skins and furs of all sorts				2,448,938			2,448,938	
Spirits, British and Irish ..... gallons..	391,004	363,078	487,725	475,578		27,926		12,147
Sugar, refined and candy ..... cwt..	590,612	567,603	3,041,056	2,380,963		23,009		660,093
Telegraphic wires and apparatus			191,179	175,339				15,840
Wool, sheep and lambs ..... pounds..	6,828,600	4,814,700	1,651,470	1,067,393		2,013,900		584,077
Woolen and worsted yarn ..... do....	610,800	814,100	404,279	443,313	203,300		39,034	
Woolen coattings, stuffs, &c ..... yards..	28,662,800	32,116,400	16,126,500	17,111,786	3,453,600		985,286	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, coating and stuffs ..... do....	69,691,400	83,937,300	14,644,402	17,243,108	14,245,900		2,598,706	
Woolen flannels, carpets, &c ..... do....	7,441,200	6,549,800	3,375,102	2,917,096		891,400		458,006
Woolen blankets ..... pairs..		421,954		765,164	421,954		765,164	
Woolen of all other sorts			1,869,986	2,502,514			632,528	
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, and other sorts unenumerated ..... pounds..		111,100		121,278	111,100		121,278	
All other articles			30,713,402	27,768,701				2,944,791
Total			446,492,613	422,963,422			42,877,277	66,406,468
Net decrease								23,529,191

5.—*Quantities of foreign and colonial produce exported from the port of Liverpool during the years* 1883 *and* 1884.

Principal articles.	Quantities.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883.	1884.		
Bacon and hams ..... cwt..	106, 129	90, 423	.....	15, 706
Butter and butterine ..... do...	7, 283	6, 532	.....	751
Caoutchouc ..... do...	42, 567	54, 896	12, 329	.....
Cheese ..... do...	15, 148	17, 826	2, 678	.....
Cocoa ..... pounds..	698, 489	1, 227, 962	529, 523	.....
Coffee ..... cwt..	87, 764	77, 815	.....	9, 949
Corn:				
Wheat ..... do...	173, 394	136, 062	.....	37, 332
Wheat meal and flour ..... do...	96, 463	69, 908	.....	26, 555
Cotton:				
Raw ..... do...	829, 748	1, 013, 134	183, 386	.....
Manufactures ..... dollars..	754, 569	782, 382	27, 813	.....
Drugs, Peruvian bark ..... cwt..	3, 510	6, 400	2, 890	.....
Dyes and dyeing stuffs:				
Cochineal ..... do...	4, 742	2, 500	.....	2, 242
Indigo ..... do...	4, 723	3, 087	.....	1, 636
Flax, dressed and undressed, and tow ..... do...	13, 872	11, 880	.....	1, 992
Fruit:				
Currants ..... do...	18, 249	20, 541	2, 292	.....
Raisins ..... do...	9, 203	19, 125	9, 922	.....
Guano ..... tons..	3, 536	1, 939	.....	1, 597
Hemp, dressed and undressed, and tow ..... cwt..	59, 282	87, 305	28, 023	.....
Hides, raw ..... do ...	61, 004	43, 893	.....	17, 111
Jute ..... do...	30, 408	30, 385	.....	23
Lard ..... do...	13, 205	16, 584	3, 379	.....
Leather ..... pounds..	1, 221, 547	868, 981	.....	352, 566
Metals:				
Copper, unwrought, part wrought, and old copper ..... tons..	3, 895	4, 508	613	.....
Iron bars ..... do...	7, 367	8, 926	1, 559	.....
Tin in blocks, ingots, or slabs ..... cwt..	4, 177	3, 561	.....	616
Oil:				
Cocoanut ..... do...	6, 744	15, 285	8, 541	.....
Palm ..... do ...	341, 855	346, 231	4, 376	.....
Quicksilver ..... pounds...	919, 479	515, 327	.....	404, 152
Rice ..... cwt..	2, 361, 672	1, 935, 211	.....	426, 461
Seeds:				
Flax or linseed ..... quarters..	894	3, 881	2, 987	.....
Rape ..... do...	1, 171	1, 214	43	.....
Silk:				
Raw ..... pounds..	21, 995	23, 819	1, 824	.....
Thrown ..... do...	336	.....	.....	336
Manufactures ..... dollars..	58, 952	442, 875	383, 923	.....
Spices:				
Cinnamon ..... pounds...	208, 024	279, 312	71, 288	.....
Pepper ..... do...	393, 923	535, 585	141, 662	.....
Spirits:				
Brandy ..... proof galls..	13, 346	13, 520	174	.....
Geneva ..... do...	1, 498	1, 106	.....	392
Rum ..... do...	72, 672	39, 431	.....	33, 241
Other unsweetened spirits ..... do...	1, 672	151, 318	149, 646	.....
Mixed in bond ..... do...	386, 534	321, 414	.....	65, 120
Sugar:				
Foreign refined, and candy ..... cwt..	9, 665	18, 346	8, 681	.....
Unrefined ..... do...	65, 507	40, 678	.....	24, 829
Molasses ..... do...	7, 707	580	.....	7, 127
Tallow and stearine ..... do...	29, 022	13, 628	.....	15, 394
Tea ..... pounds .	258, 311	209, 908	.....	48, 403
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..... do...	6, 091, 769	4, 607, 113	.....	1, 484, 656
Foreign manufactured, and snuff ..... do...	530, 492	733, 904	203, 412	.....
Wine ..... gallons..	96, 378	85, 313	.....	11, 065
Wool, sheep and lamb's ..... pounds..	16, 471, 049	16, 277, 045	.....	194, 004

6.—*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Liverpool to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September* 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December, 1884.	March, 1885.	June, 1885.	September, 1885.	Total for the year.
Beer	$36,366 45	$48,215 58	$34,351 61	$60,805 96	$179,739 60
Chemicals	1,563,915 76	1,503,582 59	1,388,294 89	1,384,994 68	5,840,787 92
Coal	93,527 12	116,585 04	123,621 89	526,129 68	859,863 73
Dry goods	28,799 33	13,231 56	27,953 12	20,404 78	90,388 79
Earthenware and glass	172,588 62	91,653 76	180,463 10	119,083 31	513,790 79
Fruit and vegetables	274,966 39	160,367 38	74,443 15	123,126 17	632,903 09
Machinery	7,747 46	8,560 18	5,299 06	10,200 18	31,807 48
Hemp and flax	14,292 26	36,915 52	9,411 12	1,917 99	62,536 29
India rubber	205,957 71	167,833 90	199,147 72	123,115 51	696,053 84
Iron	101,275 18	119,885 63	108,410 73	289,211 42	618,782 96
Bags and canvas	30,044 77	17,104 51	19,835 49	21,085 98	88,070 75
Leather and skins	348,012 04	293,394 78	294,233 49	388,808 31	1,264,448 62
Rags and waste paper	304,953 10	200,542 46	140,393 10	134,392 19	780,281 85
Salt	351,821 96	323,980 77	311,042 29	327,164 57	1,313,409 59
Slates, bricks, and tiles	10,414 31	3,367 62	9,410 45	13,051 85	36,274 23
Steel	103,415 84	125,559 16	33,548 08	38,371 02	300,894 10
Tin-plates	1,845,006 94	2,137,131 70	1,997,176 53	1,854,700 00	7,834,015 17
Tin	939 23	7,907 66	.....	.....	8,846 89
Wire-rope	12,073 29	11,557 54	5,864 52	15,878 99	45,374 34
Wool	294,602 35	405,538 59	387,955 96	713,769 94	1,801,866 84
Wood	44,459 49	63,569 24	73,925 49	69,531 99	251,486 21
Pig-iron	156,389 84	149,031 45	227,255 92	73,317 84	605,995 05
Cement	442 85	.....	34 06	754 31	1,231 22
Yellow metal	447 72	.....	4,467 45	4,910 30	9,825 47
Grease and oil	8,414 18	24,598 31	15,563 01	23,587 68	72,163 18
Private effects	11,654 51	6,306 99	14,356 88	26,902 04	59,224 42
Paint and varnish	2,530 57	2,097 46	3,771 58	2,945 29	10,344 90
Wine and spirits	26,195 78	7,085 12	3,377 55	4,146 26	30,804 51
Silk noils	.....	1,060 90	.....	.....	1,060 90
Glue	.....	1,440 48	433 12	.....	1,873 60
Cotton	98,938 16	73,570 90	61,916 58	75,308 79	309,734 43
Seeds	11,542 83	13,786 70	13,270 89	16,643 23	55,243 65
Hardware	164,039 23	45,424 49	219,234 88	119,807 77	548,506 31
Rice	97,475 29	93,307 77	111,831 86	92,983 71	395,598 63
Provisions	49,432 90	85,294 30	46,485 24	89,128 10	270,340 54
Hair	35,417 57	60,449 71	139,174 78	146,788 89	381,830 95
Cattle	71,229 66	64,314 51	5,255 54	81,635 32	222,435 03
Books and stationery	3,849 40	3,533 08	10,724 71	1,469 68	19,576 87
Tea and coffee	20,852 24	28,648 03	23,445 09	15,014 57	87,959 93
Felt	1,737 34	695 91	3,503 98	3,262 75	9,199 98
Precious metals	666 71	.....	.....	288 73	954 44
Manure	28,876 46	59,161 39	5,377 33	7,742 85	101,158 03
Elephants' teeth	2,068 26	.....	.....	.....	2,068 26
Dyes	11,241 11	17,042 29	.....	.....	28,283 40
Oatmeal	311 46	530 45	.....	.....	841 91
Pitch	330 92	141 13	.....	.....	472 05
Precious stones	5,416 41	2,189 93	2,194 79	131 40	9,932 53
Tobacco	180 06	.....	296 86	.....	476 92
Grindstones	131 39	.....	131 40	2,404 05	2,666 84
Minerals	4,691 29	3,791 00	1,756 85	.....	10,239 14
Saddlery	369 85	403 92	.....	1,494 01	2,267 78
Carriages	194 66	121 66	4,049 02	525 58	4,890 92
Drugs	2,608 44	3,630 41	10,214 28	2,014 73	18,467 86
Lead	569 38	.....	.....	.....	569 38
Granite	.....	403 92	.....	.....	403 92
Iron ore	.....	8,228 85	.....	.....	8,228 85
Sugar	.....	36,687 44	.....	.....	36,687 44
Ship chandlery	.....	3,197 29	.....	.....	3,197 29
Ginger	.....	1,109 56	.....	.....	1,109 56
Mineral waters	.....	.....	613 17	.....	613 17
Silk waste	.....	.....	345 52	.....	345 52
Meters	.....	.....	355 25	170 33	525 58
Shoes	.....	.....	77 86	.....	77 86
Wax	.....	.....	929 50	.....	929 50
Samples	.....	.....	871 10	.....	871 10
Filters	.....	.....	345 52	.....	345 52
Straws	.....	.....	.....	131 40	131 40
Compress	.....	.....	.....	239 59	239 59
Meter-dials	.....	.....	.....	170 33	170 33
Photographic materials	.....	.....	.....	58 40	58 40
Monuments	.....	.....	.....	437 99	437 99
Rubber garments	.....	.....	.....	262 79	262 79
Marble	.....	.....	.....	160 59	160 59
Surgical instruments	.....	.....	.....	233 86	233 86
Total in United States gold	6,663,424 07	6,653,770 62	6,306,475 76	7,053,837 14	26,677,507 59
Total for preceding years	8,566,272 68	7,193,222 35	6,732,341 65	6,236,732 42	28,728,569 10
Increase	.....	.....	.....	817,104 72	.....
Decrease	1,902,848 61	539,451 73	425,865 89	.....	2,051,061 51

7.—*Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, respectively, from and to foreign countries and British Possessions, and coastwise, at the port of Liverpool, during the year* 1884.

ENTERED.

Description.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Foreign:						
With cargoes	1,659	1,071,941	3,060	4,049,369	4,719	5,121,310
With ballast	66	39,704	67	48,343	133	88,047
Coastwise:						
With cargoes	2,812	280,301	5,660	1,553,682	8,472	1,833,983
With ballast	920	185,682	1,877	438,661	2,797	624,343
Total	5,457	1,577,628	10,664	6,090,055	16,121	7,667,683

CLEARED.

Foreign:						
With cargoes	1,428	1,012,200	2,741	3,711,851	4,169	4,724,051
With ballast	267	159,347	63	53,538	330	242,885
Coastwise:						
With cargoes	2,464	222,563	5,715	1,538,709	8,179	1,761,272
With ballast	1,085	162,885	1,807	694,097	2,892	856,982
Total	5,244	1,586,995	10,326	5,998,195	15,570	7,585,190

8.—*Number and tonnage of vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, from and to foreign countries and British Possessions, at the port of Liverpool, during the years* 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1880	5,263	4,913,324	4,878	4,746,489
1881	5,003	4,940,548	4,727	4,796,671
1882	5,214	5,165,211	4,806	4,882,878
1883	5,219	5,467,274	4,837	5,167,568
1884	4,852	5,209,357	4,499	4,966,936

9.—*Number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, coastwise, at the port of Liverpool, during the years* 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1880	11,500	2,331,903	11,336	2,504,648
1881	11,821	2,474,212	11,519	2,560,860
1882	12,269	2,686,192	11,819	2,668,070
1883	12,079	2,726,855	11,835	2,788,901
1884	11,269	2,458,326	11,071	2,618,254

10.—*Number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, to and from foreign countries and British Possessions, at the port of Liverpool during the year* 1884.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Russia:				
Northern ports	35	19,804	64	28,139
Southern ports	19	23,322	12	14,826
Sweden	65	32,890	48	23,726
Norway	141	57,057	107	42,614
Denmark	47	4,317	91	16,084
Danish West India Islands	4	2,001	11	11,628
Germany	155	106,141	141	97,515
Holland	60	43,124	117	79,731
Dutch Possessions in India: Java	34	32,030	4	3,942
Other Possessions in the Indian seas			1	216
Dutch West India Islands	8	4,455	1	477
Dutch Guiana	3	566	4	828
Belgium	157	97,806	130	76,761
France	349	162,207	322	134,274
Algeria	38	38,842		
French Possessions in Western Africa			1	470
French West India Islands	1	280	2	1,960
Portugal	103	47,276	67	28,214
Azores	1	658	1	164
Madeira			3	3,624
Portuguese Possessions in Western Africa	1	255	1	255
Spain	411	249,864	212	109,145
Philippine and Ladrone Islands	47	65,029	17	32,549
Spanish West India Islands	31	26,273	123	167,200
Italy	51	42,919	101	85,658
Austrian territories	32	42,571	48	62,844
Greece	30	31,063	15	17,975
Roumania	11	11,178	17	17,420
Turkey:				
European	35	43,753	52	67,477
Asiatic	29	30,251	13	15,154
Egypt	107	145,550	77	101,561
Tripoli	7	7,518		
Tunis	11	10,893		
Morocco	1	131		
Western coast of Africa, not particularly designated	104	94,714	106	91,760
Siam			1	470
Cochin China, Camboja, and Tonquin	5	7,140		
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macão)			39	56,186
Islands of the Pacific	11	5,659	3	3,556
United States of America:				
On the Atlantic	1,237	2,201,535	951	1,868,763
On the Pacific	100	148,571	48	76,081
Hayti and St. Domingo	18	4,724	10	4,435
Mexico	75	64,675	34	51,519
Central America	3	1,403	5	1,512
United States of Colombia	28	31,919	45	54,156
Venezuela	22	10,134	3	1,834
Ecuador			4	1,665
Peru	45	40,179	56	50,297
Bolivia	4	2,637	5	3,887
Chili (including the Pacific coast of Patagonia)	70	87,031	102	114,296
Brazil	228	139,428	244	174,233
Uruguary				
Argentine Republic (including the Atlantic coast of Patagonia)	21 64	11,113 74,462	24 157	23,619 138,649
Total foreign countries	4,059	4,305,348	3,640	3,959,369
Total British Possessions	793	904,009	859	1,007,567
Total for 1884	4,852	5,209,357	4,499	4,966,936
Total for 1883	5,219	5,467,274	4,837	5,167,568
Decrease	367	257,917	338	200,632

11.—*Number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of each nation, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries at the port of Liverpool during the year* 1884.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	3,615	4,315,526	3,252	4,079,108
Russian	24	13,669	33	18,367
Swedish	72	34,923	67	28,795
Norwegian	415	269,408	417	217,728
Danish	83	13,413	80	10,727
German	139	68,792	129	62,782
Dutch	18	13,141	18	11,926
Belgian	15	19,422	8	12,654
French	67	57,093	66	59,578
Spanish	248	264,721	281	282,757
Italian	43	27,813	39	22,379
Austrian	16	11,396	14	8,228
United States of America	81	133,929	74	121,494
All other countries	16	26,611	21	30,418
Total	4,852	5,209,357	4,499	4,966,936

12.—*Number and net tonnage of iron, steel, and wooden sailing and steam vessels built at Liverpool (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners) during the year* 1884.

Description.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Iron	11	22,542	13	7,118	24	29,660
Steel	.....	.....	1	246	1	246
Wood	3	185	.....	.....	3	185
Total	14	22,727	14	7,364	28	30,091

13.—*Gross amount of customs revenue received at the port of Liverpool during the years* 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, *and* 1884.

Years.	Amount.
1880	$13,960,441
1881	14,138,427
1882	13,681,828
1883	14,239,937
1884	13,585,915

LONDON.

Statement, prepared by Consul-General Waller, showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of London, England, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Beer, wine, and spirits	$117,024 10	$82,368 94	$103,627 96	$126,049 15	$429,070 15
Chemicals, soda, &c	71,899 41	424,008 78	571,280 32	633,697 28	1,700,885 79
Books and stationery	387,710 14	330,758 99	368,792 98	387,632 42	1,474,894 53
Dry goods—silks, woolens, cottons, laces, &c	756,379 60	1,272,858 20	679,188 55	1,302,492 94	4,010,919 29
Machinery and hardware	15,169 26	11,307 13	14,802 46	14,803 15	56,082 00
Iron, steel, metals, &c	1,705,874 66	1,870,723 33	2,133,844 05	2,426,138 57	8,136,580 61
Leather, hides, skins, furs, &c	1,034,990 39	704,955 94	1,155,352 32	1,210,197 71	4,105,496 36
Rags and paper waste	363,124 77	584,765 44	80,727 02	119,267 00	1,147,884 23
Wool	36,926 09	156,925 73	372,096 91	713,869 97	1,279,818 70
Raw silk	.....	2,269 86	24,006 69	27,692 04	53,968 59
Tea	155,387 20	452,388 82	60,722 04	211,827 04	880,325 10
Clothing	34,584 33	33,393 32	88,776 26	51,012 76	207,766 67
Diamonds	319,204 34	324,583 52	855,738 70	857,312 29	2,356,838 85
Hops	11,324 82	956 52	1,165 75	343 43	13,790 52
Seeds	88,422 58	57,962 93	32,195 50	33,877 02	212,458 03
Feathers	131,764 30	240,831 82	136,588 31	257,139 89	766,324 32
Miscellaneous	2,853,065 21	2,496,585 39	2,068,627 34	3,072,166 11	10,490,444 05
Total	8,082,851 20	9,047,644 66	8,747,533 16	11,445,518 77	37,323,547 79
Total for preceding year	12,606,589 95	11,106,909 81	11,471,148 86	10,818,856 24	46,003,504 86
Increase	.....	.....	.....	626,662 53	.....
Decrease	4,523,738 75	2,059,265 15	2,723,615 70	.....	8,679,957 07

Statement showing the value of declared exports from this consulate-general at London to the United States for 1884 *and* 1885, *also increase or decrease of value in the articles named.*

	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Beer, wines and spirits	$574,570 60	$429,070 15	.....	$145,500 45	.....	25¼+
Chemicals, soda, and drugs	2,531,596 57	1,700,885 79	.....	830,710 78	.....	32¾+
Books and stationery	1,933,246 75	1,474,894 53	.....	458,352 22	.....	23¾+
Dry goods	5,658,532 18	4,010,919 29	.....	1,647,612 89	.....	29 +
Machinery and hardware	212,459 92	56,082 00	.....	156,377 92	.....	73½+
Iron, steel, &c	10,584,977 47	8,136,580 61	.....	2,448,396 86	.....	23 +
Leather, hides, skins, furs, &c	4,982,402 85	4,105,496 36	.....	876,906 49	.....	17½+
Rags and paper waste	965,203 25	1,147,884 23	$182,680 98	.....	18¾+	.....
Wool	941,262 20	1,279,818 70	338,556 50	.....	35¾+	.....
Raw silk	20,868 09	53,968 59	33,100 50	.....	158½+	.....
Tea	720,903 25	880,325 10	159,421 85	.....	22+	.....
Clothing	373,360 94	207,766 67	.....	165,594 27	.....	44½+
Precious stones	2,447,059 06	2,356,838 85	.....	90,220 21	.....	3¾+
Hops	18,443 50	13,790 52	.....	4,652 98	.....	25 +
Seeds	278,087 72	212,458 03	.....	65,629 69	.....	23½+
Feathers	2,155,398 34	766,324 32	.....	1,389,074 02	.....	64½+
Miscellaneous	11,605,132 17	10,490,444 05	.....	1,114,688 12	.....	9½+
Total	46,003,504 86	37,323,547 79	713,759 83	9,393,716 90	.....	18¾+

SUMMARY.

Total for year ending September 30, 1884	$46,003,504 86
Total for year ending September 30, 1885	37,323,547 79
Net total decrease	8,679,957 07
Decrease in thirteen articles	9,393,716 90
Increase in four articles	713,759 83
Net total decrease	8,679,957 07

THOMAS M. WALLER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, November 24, 1885.

MANCHESTER.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Manchester to the United States of America for the four quarters ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	
Mixed goods	$93,954 32	$182,552 73	$95,409 47	$200,396 50	$572,313 02
Cottons	1,089,377 22	1,444,672 01	1,198,808 39	1,328,579 95	5,061,437 57
Chemicals	124,445 49	136,549 24	139,765 83	172,978 11	573,738 67
Rags and junk	229,413 05	155,328 35	207,537 54	131,553 29	723,832 23
Machinery	117,451 17	45,827 29	68,916 71	84,882 95	317,078 12
Worsted stuffs	21,624 87	113,505 44	29,899 87	128,270 69	293,300 87
Leather and hides	7,361 51	10,554 10	34,918 79	19,488 78	72,323 18
Wool	81,359 32	79,188 31	60,360 97	142,154 06	363,062 66
Linens	188,370 04	254,032 47	168,088 84	332,477 35	942,968 70
Hosiery	77,151 88	88,004 36	65,622 62	84,874 81	315,653 67
Carpets	16,236 32	45,884 39	131,624 69	58,911 69	252,657 09
Iron	24,148 66	6,287 09	8,051 30	18,816 63	57,303 68
Silk	145,512 91	154,659 23	118,334 38	179,151 71	597,658 23
Paper	16,023 73	49,585 65	22,033 96	17,717 16	105,360 50
Steel	12,050 97	10,740 78	9,994 39	23,429 69	56,215 83
Rugs, mats, and miscellaneous	65,112 89	60,747 91	45,669 66	49,556 68	221,087 14
Granite	1,245 39	792 77	5,404 67	4,874 94	12,317 77
Wine, beer, &c	829 00	197 82	17,730 07	.....	18,755 89
Musical instruments	334 33	145 74	2,066 00	2,478 90	5,024 97
Seals, furs, &c	4,878 46	2,595 77	.....	13,485 32	20,959 55
Total, 1885	2,316,881 53	2,841,851 45	2,430,238 15	2,994,079 21	10,583,050 34
Total, 1884	3,618,822 57	3,559,721 10	2,725,761 75	3,575,169 49	13,479,474 91
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	1,301,941 04	717,869 65	295,523 60	581,090 28	2,896,424 57

E. J. HALE, *Consul.*

NOTTINGHAM.

REPORT OF CONSULAR AGENT SMITH ON TRADE OF NOTTINGHAM IN YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

I have the honor to forward herewith a statement of the declared exports from this district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1885. The table of exports for the year ending September 30, 1884, showed the amount to be $6,536,813.48; the amount for this year is $5,288,572.34, showing a decrease of $1,245,241.14.

More than the decrease shown will be found to have occurred in the three leading articles of export from the district, viz., lace goods, hosiery, and salted skins.

The decrease reported shows the continuance of the severe depression of trade in their district, of which I have informed you in my reports during the last three years.

It is an unpleasant fact that the trade of this place, not only with the United States but with other countries and at home, has been declining for some years past.

I regret to say that there appears no evidence of improvement in the immediate future. As the cold weather approaches the cry of distress on account of want of employment is heard, and the suffering is likely to be very severe during the approaching winter. Already meetings of the unemployed are being held, and the demand is made that the corporation should furnish work for those that are unable to find it elsewhere. At a late meeting of the working people it was said that there were 3,000 men out of work in Nottingham.

Whether the statement is true or not I cannot say, but it does not seem to me improbable. What will be done with this large body of the unemployed during the approaching winter is a serious problem, but one that must be met, as they cannot be allowed to starve.

On the whole it must be said that the prospects of trade in this district are very discouraging. At the same time I cannot forget the fact that the exports to the

United States during the last year, as shown by the inclosed table, was nearly 100 per cent. more than that shown by a corresponding statement forwarded by me in 1878.

JASPER SMITH,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Nottingham, October 17, 1885.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Nottingham to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	
Lace goods	$579,897 00	$945,113 23	$553,671 43	$771,067 72	$2,849,749 38
Hosiery	152,443 11	343,195 31	129,879 50	529,518 99	1,155,036 91
Salted skins	212,042 13	153,869 00	98,663 42	139,936 20	604,511 75
Elastic goods	42,246 06	46,450 74	27,646 58	32,357 35	148,700 67
Machinery	24,157 30	14,933 42	22,570 82	18,440 11	80,101 65
China ware	2,662 00	608 31	1,990 40	5,431 01	10,691 72
Colors	15,310 00	17,894 12	15,976 71	17,164 14	66,344 97
Cottons	4,345 87	15,799 00	18,609 50	23,291 06	62,045 43
Leather	20,736 15	16,468 23	30,605 41	33,462 05	101,271 84
Linens	32,357 35	.....	3,100 00	19,811 52	55,268 87
Velvet	3,713 13	.....	12,350 10	.....	16,103 23
Crape	14,317 24	.....	6,275 31	14,716 50	35,309 05
White goods	.....	8,010 25	6,375 11	.....	14,385 36
Silk	.....	7,109 95	6,180 50	3,937 00	17,227 45
Wool	.....	4,258 18	.....	.....	4,258 18
Yarn	.....	5,586 74	1,273 43	3,314 00	10,174 17
Muslin	.....	7,202 42	12,537 27	21,953 00	41,692 69
Thread	.....	.....	3,431 00	.....	3,431 00
Miscellaneous	4,647 48	2,973 43	2,209 00	2,438 11	12,268 02
Total	1,108,875 76	1,589,472 33	953,385 49	1,636,838 76	5,288,572 34
Total for last year	1,605,245 48	2,059,395 89	1,069,479 11	1,802,693 00	6,536,813 48
Decrease	496,369 72	469,923 56	116,093 62	165,854 24	1,248,241 14

PLYMOUTH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CONSUL FOX FOR THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF PLYMOUTH (EMBRACING THE AGENCIES OF DARTMOUTH, JERSEY, AND GUERNSEY) FOR THE YEAR 1885.

GENERAL TRADE.

Since my report at the commencement of the year, no new feature of importance has been observable in the trade and commerce of this port and district.

Imports of timber and grain continue to a fair extent, and the business of this place generally still suffices to maintain the credit of the town in a commercial point of view.

Owing to political complications with Russia, speculation in grain on this market was at one time very brisk and the warehouses were well filled, but the operations have since resumed their normal consumptive character.

The manufactures of this neighborhood are not very numerous nor extensive, but sugar, soap, candles, starch, chemical manures, bricks, and clay employ, however, some amount of labor.

Declared exports of china clay to the States are less numerous than formerly, but brushes, the manufacture of which is of some importance in this county, show a large increase.

Freights still rule low, from which the steamship trade of this port, like that of others, suffers.

Sailing vessels, though trading at a small profit, appear to be doing better at present than steam vessels.

THE PILCHARD FISHERY.

The quantity of pilchards caught during the season 1884–'85 amounted to about 17,000 hogsheads, of which about 15,000 were taken by drift nets and the remainder by seines.

The entire quantity exported to Italy (which is the only market for cured pilchards) was 14,848 hogsheads, but this included about 800 hogsheads which had been left in Cornwall from the previous season, and 120 casks which had been caught in the spring of the year.

The subjoined copy of Messrs. G. C. Fox & Co.'s Annual Pilchard Circular, dated May 15, 1885 (with which I have been favored), contains a complete statement of the prices realized by the curers during the season, the ports to which the shipments were made, together with remarks relating to the subject generally. From this it will be seen that the quantity exported exceeded that of any previous year since 1873.

FALMOUTH, *May* 15, 1885.

The past season was marked by stagnation in the Italian markets after January. This involved many shippers and receivers in loss, which may be attributed to the following, among other causes: the quantity of pilchards caught being greater than for several years past; very large imports of herrings into Italy, which were sold at exceedingly low prices; careless treatment of their fish by many Cornish curers. This last cause has had the effect, as anticipated in our recent annual circulars, of increasing the reluctance of importers to buy before arrival, and is tending to reduce the consumption of Cornish pilchards in Italy. Some curers who take pains in excluding small and inferior fish, keeping them bright, and packing them flat and regularly, felt the benefit of so doing. Others found it necessary to accept greatly reduced prices, or to consign their fish.

The pickling process is now willingly adopted by most curers, as in addition to other advantages time is saved, three weeks being generally considered long enough to keep pilchards in pickle, whereas the custom under the old bulking process is for them to remain in salt during 30 days.

In March and April of last year another trial of curing spring pilchards was made, the result of which was unsatisfactory, as in previous experiments of the same kind.

There were exported 14,848 hogsheads, including about 800 hogsheads of the previous season's fish, and 120 hogsheads of spring fish. The quantity being kept over until next season is estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 hogsheads in Italy, and about 1,500 hogsheads on this side.

As usual of late years, the drift nets have yielded far more than seines, viz, drift fishery about 15,000 hogsheads; seines about 2,000 hogsheads.

The drift boats had fine catches off Plymouth during December and the first half of January, and were favored with more moderate weather than is often experienced at that season.

Most of the summer fish were sold at $13.98 to $14.59 per hogshead to curers. For the autumn fish prices began at $18.24 to $18.84; the bulk of these and the winter fish changed hands at $18.24 to $16.04. Some considerable lots, however, were sold at $14.59 to $10.93, whilst other parcels were adventured by the curers.

Pilchard shipments—Season, 1884.

Date.	Steamers.	Loading ports.	Genoa.	Leghorn.	Naples.	Bari.	Venice.	Total.
1884.								
Aug. 18	Via London	Penzance	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
25	....do	....do	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Sept. —	....do	Plymouth	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
20	Palmyra	Penzance	880	.....	.....	.....	.....	880
22	Via London	....do	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
23	Via Liverpool	....do	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Oct. 4	Sabrina	....do	1,242½	60	170	.....	.....	1,472½
20	Via London	....do	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
21	Camilla	....do	1,026	50	300	.....	.....	1,376
Nov. 3	Italia	....do	266	100	150	.....	.....	516
17	Adria	....do	593½	65	237½	.....	.....	896
29	Justitia	....do	863	85	100	.....	.....	1,048
Dec. 15	Sabrina	....do	1,000	241½	606	.....	.....	1,847½
29	Camilla	....do	1,386½	358	555	.....	.....	2,999½
31	Cavendish	Falmouth	.....	54½	.....	270	250	574½
1885.								
Jan. 13	Italia	Penzance	1,009	568½	450	.....	.....	2,027½
15	Via Liverpool	Plymouth	22½	50	15	.....	.....	87½
24	Palmyra	Penzance	827	305	183½	.....	.....	1,315½
Feb. 10	Via Liverpool	Falmouth	.....	98	10	.....	.....	108
23	....do	....do	.....	63½	.....	.....	.....	63½
			4,402	2,099	2,777	320	250	14,848

Summary of pilchards exported since 1870.

Year.	Genoa.	Leghorn.	Civita Vecchia.	Naples.	Bari.	Ancona.	Venice.	Total	Price per hogshead to curers (reduced to American money).
1870	2,623½	583½	.....	1,548½	100	76	1,117	6,048½	$14 59 to $21 89
1871	15,551½	7,077	1,092	13,237	1,010½	3,097½	4,545	45,683½	4 86 to 16 69
1872	802	248	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	1,138½	Previous season's fish.
	10,652½	1,361½	.....	2,579½	632	.....	2,173½	18,406	9 24 to 20 67
1873*	14,643	4,119½	470	6,263½	593½	1,862½	2,185	31,019	6 07 to 12 40
1874*	819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	819	Previous season's fish.
	4,467½	488	.....	1,332½	155½	.....	1,094	7,543½	14 59 to 21 65
1875	4,994½	530½	.....	1,346½	220½	34	211½	7,337½	12 65 to 23 11
1876	4,732	905½	.....	3,134½	100	155	872	9,903	12 65 to 24 33
1877	5,717½	856	.....	1,886½	.....	98	919	9,477	9 73 to 19 46
1878	7,880	221	.....	1,368½	537½	30	272	10,309	7 29 to 14 59
1879	7,885½	1,157½	.....	2,698½	.....	.....	226½	11,937½	9 97 to 16 53
1880	7,577½	744	.....	2,847½	350	.....	324	11,843	13 38 to 19 46
1881	9,100½	600	.....	4,262½	.....	.....	.....	13,963	10 21 to 18 25
1882	6,563	403	.....	1,351	.....	.....	.....	1,000	Previous season's fish.
								7,317	9 97 to 20 43
1883	6,992½	1,011½	.....	1,654	137	.....	1,069½	10,864½	14 59 to 20 43
1884	9,402	2,099	.....	2,777	320	.....	250	14,848	10 94 to 18 84

* 1873—653 hogsheads lost on the voyage.

THE OUTPUT OF CORNISH MINES.

Owing to the lowness of the prices of copper, tin, and lead ores, the chief mining industries of Cornwall have generally been in a depressed condition during the year.

The following statistics will show what has been the product of the various mines during the year 1884—none later obtainable:

Arsenic (crude and refined) and arsenical pyrites: 4,272 tons 16 cwt.; value at the mines, $117,097.72.

Dressed copper ore: 21,539 tons, valued at $318,979.60.

Lead ore: 529 tons; lead obtainable in smelting, 352 tons; silver obtainable from the lead, 5,000 ounces; value at the mines, $18,385.63.

Ocher: 512 tons; value at mines, $1,391.81.

Tin ore: from mines, 13,554 tons 14 cwt.; from open works, 120 tons 13 cwt.; from foreshores, &c., 1,415 tons 3 cwt.; total, 15,090 tons 10 cwt. Amount of tin obtainable by smelting, 9,559 tons 5 cwt.; value of the ore at the mines or works, $3,250,956.84.

The average price per ton of dressed tin ore for the year was $215.33, against $247.21 in 1883.

Wolfram: 64 tons 2¼ cwt.; value at the mines, $5,372.61.

Zinc ore: 1,290 tons; amount of zinc obtainable by smelting, 352; value at the mines, $9,280.41.

China clay and china stone: 298,790 tons; value at the clay works, $1,090,568.05.

FALMOUTH AS A PORT OF CALL.

The return of vessels of all nations arriving during the year 1884 (exclusive of coasters and ships of war) was as follows, viz:

Flag.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.	Flag.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.
English	876	660,862	Spanish	19	7,412
German	270	124,903	Russian	11	7,133
Norwegian	205	102,194	Belgian	3	4,000
Italian	191	103,536	Siamese	2	886
Swedish	81	34,263	Brazilian	1	700
French	80	50,541	Portuguese	1	305
Danish	71	17,953	Turkish	1	433
Greek	44	26,944	Montevideo	1	78
Dutch	39	13,595			
Austrian	31	14,992	Total	1,945	1,192,259
American	18	21,529			

The number of such arrivals in 1883 was 2,140, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,248,552. This return, therefore, shows a decrease of 195 in the number of vessels, and of 56,293 in the aggregate tonnage.

The number of American vessels calling at Falmouth was 18, with an aggregate tonnage of 21,529, whilst in 1883 the number was 20, with an aggregate tonnage of 23,644.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The following cargoes were imported into Falmouth waters from the United States during the year ended September 30, 1885:

Vessel.	Tons register.	From—	Cargo.	Nationality.
Osaka	527	Portland, Oreg	Wheat	England.
Silica	299	Port Royal, S. C	Phosphate	Do.
Blingfell	1,154	San Francisco	Flour	Do.
McNear	1,306	Portland, Oreg	Wheat	United States.
Ottavia Stella	565	Pascagoula	Timber	Italy.
Total	3,853			

In 1883–'84 the number of such vessels was 8, and the aggregate tonnage of the importing vessels was 5,979.

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES.

Complete statistics of such imports are not to be obtained except by payment, but the subjoined particulars will afford a general idea of the nature and extent of this branch of commerce in this port and its dependencies. I have no means of ascertaining particulars of a like character as regards such imports in other ports of this consular district.

Countries whence cargoes imported.	Number of vessels.	Goods imported.
France	12	Gypsum, one cargo; tin ore, five cargoes; bones, one cargo; onions, one cargo; pitwood, one cargo; potatoes, one cargo; plaster for manure, one cargo.
Sweden	5	Timber.
Norway	10	Do.
Spain	57	Bones, one cargo; oxen, fifty-four cargoes; pyrites, two cargoes.
Russia	8	Five cargoes timber; wheat, one cargo; maize, one cargo; barley, one cargo.
River Plate	1	Bones.
Belgium	2	Phosphate, one cargo; oak bark, one cargo.
Roumania	1	One cargo maize.
Turkey	1	Barley.
Holland	2	Sugar.
Prince Edward's Island	1	Oats.
Morocco	3	Maize.
Australia	1	Wheat.
Total	104	

The number of vessels in the previous year was 142.

THE HARVEST.

The harvest in this district is not yet quite completed. The weather was very fine in the early part of the season, but lately it has been wet and cold. The grain crops on the whole are quite equal to the average both as to quantity and quality, but the prices of corn of all kinds are extremely low.

HOWARD FOX,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Plymouth, October 9, 1885.

Statement showing the imports of American products in American vessels into the consular district of Plymouth for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity reduced to American measurement.	Value reduced to American dollars.	Amount of duty.	Countries whence imported.
Wheat.....tons	6,493,$\frac{1}{2}$$\frac{2}{5}$$\frac{2}{6}$	254,568 52	Nil	United States.
Petroleum.....gallons	147,120	26,741 80	Nil	United States.
Total		281,310 30		

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Plymouth to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Kaolin, or china-clay	$2,076 22	$3,807 46	$8,387 71	$7,179 31	$21,450 70
Brushes	919 88	1,022 83	1,612 07	1,791 41	5,346 19
Cattle for breeding purposes	33,578 85	19,952 65	987 51	6,660 61	61,179 62
Rose-trees and flower roots	233 12	29 80			262 92
Terra-cotta ware	104 21				104 21
Dogs for breeding purposes	97 33		900 30		997 63
Second-hand books and papers	92 87				92 87
Embroidered belts, sword knots, and military caps	44 15	10 58	71 88	2 19	128 80
Ground stone		47 45			47 45
Refined arsenic				971 82	971 82
Mica				145 99	145 99
Total	37,146 13	24,870 77	11,959 47	16,751 33	90,727 70
Total for preceding year	79,352 74	75,342 61	48,640 13	41,751 67	245,087 15
Increase					
Decrease	42,206 61	50,471 84	36,680 66	25,000 34	154,359 45

Statement showing the navigation under the American flag at the consular district of Plymouth for the year ending September 30, 1885.

From or to—	Sailing vessels. Number.	Tons.
ENTERED.		
Philadelphia	1	506
Portland	4	6,072
CLEARED.		
Exmouth	1	632
Newport	1	506
London	1	1,475
Philadelphia	1	1,225
Cardiff	1	1,431

DARTMOUTH.

REPORT OF CONSULAR AGENT KINGSTON FOR THE YEAR 1885.

[Inclosure 1 in Consul Fox's report.]

I beg to give you a short statement on the trade and commerce of Dartmouth, but, as you are doubtless aware, from the smallness of the place and its not being in a manufacturing or mining district, there can be but little novelty in my report.

The engineering works of Messrs. Simpson & Denison are in full activity, and during the year they have executed many orders for steam launches for the colonies and for foreign Governments.

The old business of ship-building and repairing wooden ships is almost entirely destroyed, with the exception that Messrs. Philip & Son build very fine fishing craft for the well-known firm of Hewett & Co., of London and Grimsby.

The importations of wood and grain are limited (as far as original shipping ports are concerned), but there is a fair amount of importation of American grain and flour via London and Plymouth. As a coaling station Dartmouth holds its own, but the excessive competition, though very beneficial to the laborers, by inducing steamers to call here, leaves, I imagine, but small profit to the importers. The mail steamers to the Cape, West Indies, Demerara, Falkland Islands, &c., continue to call here.

JERSEY.

REPORT OF CONSULAR AGENT RENOUF FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

[Inclosure 2 in Consul Fox's report.]

From the date of my report of 31st December last, there have been the usual imports from the United States (via England) of wheat, flour, provisions, canned meats and fruit, and agricultural implements, and I should also mention petroleum, the annual import of which is now about 1,100 barrels.

The imports of canned meats are gradually increasing, no doubt owing to the continuous high price of fresh beef, but if live cattle for slaughtering were imported direct to this island from the United States a good trade would be the result. Referring to the exportation of Jersey cattle for breeding purposes to the United States, there has been a considerable falling off for the nine months just ended, 123 head only haveing been exported, of the invoice value of $25,515, being an average of $207.40 per head. I am pleased to report that the cattle of this island continue to be perfectly free from any disease.

SHEFFIELD.

REPORT OF CONSUL WEBSTER ON TRADE OF SHEFFIELD IN THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

The total value of exports for the twelve months is $2,186,745.21, showing a decrease from the total of last year of $883,026.67.

The decrease of the item of steel has been $334,800.18, and in cutlery $227,270.84.

The decrease in the exports of steel and cutlery, which are the two items of by far the greatest importance in the Sheffield trades, during the last five years, has been as follows: Steel, $802,541.97; cutlery, $450,498.59.

The total decrease in the value of exports during the last five years has been $3,002,947.63, a sum greater by $816,202.42 than the whole value of exports for the year just closed.

In a report to the Department of April 20, 1882, I mentioned the fact of the removal of extensive steel-rail works, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Wilson, Cammell & Co., from this district to the sea-coast.

The reason of this removal was to save the heavy expense of inland transportation, all negotiations with railway companies for lower rates having failed.

It is now reported that another extensive steel and iron firm, not in this district, has determined upon removal to the coast. They expect to save $75,000 annually in railway freights alone.

This case is noticeable, as the company has expended some $600,000 upon their works in their present location within the last ten or twelve years.

These facts are of interest as showing the tendency and the increasing necessity in the heavy trades to remove from inland towns to the coast, in order to save the great expense of railway transportation and to enable them to compete successfully with other manufacturers here and in other countries. That great undertaking, the Manchester Ship Canal, is a step in the same direction.

C. B. WEBSTER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sheffield, October 14, 1885.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Sheffield to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarters ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Steel	$294,820 88	$228,609 76	$268,645 28	$273,579 65	$1,065,655 57
Iron	2,825 98	.....	3,125 27	110 87	6,062 12
Armor plates	19,067 68	.....	.....	6,253 19	25,320 87
Steel forgings, "jackets" for ordnance	2,778 12	59 94	.....	.....	2,838 06
Cast-iron rolls	.....	.....	.....	93 56	93 56
Steel tires	5,166 68	203 57	.....	.....	5,370 25
Anvils	646 05	669 07	1,511 31	.....	2,826 43
Stove grates	.....	.....	158 77	.....	158 77
Machinery and models, wood for same	.....	.....	430 69	247 85	678 54
Cutlery	184,735 06	139,223 39	134,759 96	241,956 97	700,675 38
Silver and electro-plated goods	33 33	130 78	.....	594 91	759 02
Files	3,291 86	2,666 38	2,203 08	2,187 06	10,348 38
Saws	.....	35 40	.....	75 85	111 25
Edge and other tools	8,419 11	7,887 81	11,296 34	8,090 00	35,693 26
Garden tools	671 32	1,767 14	639 77	444 40	3,522 63
Scythes	65 46	722 88	100 23	.....	888 57
Sickles and grass-hooks	47 49	1,740 61	355 32	338 77	2,482 19
Sheep-shears	20,966 08	13,479 57	4,054 83	3,452 41	41,952 89
Umbrella ribs and furniture	2,503 41	742 69	369 02	821 75	4,436 87
Copper plates for engraving	114 99	138 86	172 31	44 59	470 75
"Doctor's" or calico web	.....	203 91	.....	.....	203 91
Machine teeth	59 81	.....	.....	.....	59 81
Graining combs	.....	1,254 24	128 41	.....	1,382 65
Spurs	60 59	.....	18 98	35 28	114 85
Needles	.....	.....	9 74	.....	9 74
Steel pens	19 02	.....	.....	.....	19 02
Bolts and nuts	9 73	.....	.....	.....	9 73
Locks	.....	.....	.....	1 42	1 42
Door springs	.....	.....	.....	34 92	34 92
Magnets	166 68	.....	815 50	21 39	1,003 57
Surgical instruments	.....	.....	68 99	.....	68 99
Optical goods	21 90	38 20	275 53	690 05	1,025 68
Measuring tapes and chains, rules, straight-edges, &c.	1,372 40	4,506 88	4,683 04	3,468 41	14,030 73
Shooting tackle, shot-pouches	.....	.....	261 58	104 41	365 99
Grindstones	834 53	.....	132 69	390 06	1,357 28
Millstones	.....	.....	61 99	.....	61 99
Hones	.....	.....	.....	107 33	107 33
Tungsten powder	.....	395 40	.....	.....	395 40
Earth for polishing optical glass	.....	.....	.....	169 68	169 68
Clay for crucibles	.....	60 69	.....	132 57	193 26
Welding clay	.....	.....	53 16	.....	53 16
Salted skins	59,189 54	58,791 95	57,740 78	35,172 75	210,895 02
Leather	285 86	20 92	.....	20 41	327 19
Glue	14,928 23	13,091 25	9,614 74	858 70	38,492 92
"Oleine," distilled oil	.....	295 36	.....	.....	295 36
Wax	.....	11 67	23 35	.....	35 02
Deer horns	.....	.....	259 69	.....	259 69
Hair and fiber	.....	.....	.....	1,567 58	1,567 58
Gut cords	.....	.....	141 43	.....	141 43
Harness	.....	.....	179 17	.....	179 17
Cabinet-case goods	322 62	.....	.....	113 51	436 13
Woodenware	144 02	.....	571 70	211 84	927 56
Horn brooches	32 44	.....	.....	.....	32 44
"Frails," tool bags	.....	.....	7 05	.....	7 05
Brushes	16 14	.....	.....	.....	16 14
Rat traps	3 65	.....	63 21	.....	66 86
Silk hose	.....	17 69	.....	58 94	76 63
Paper and stationery	43 82	15 32	80 06	.....	139 20
Cheese	79 75	.....	.....	.....	79 75
Wines and spirits	49 64	917 66	441 96	185 94	1,595 20
Sundries	93 90	26 05	40 45	.....	160 40
Total	623,887 77	477,725 04	503,495 38	581,637 02	2,186,745 21
Total for preceding year	896,966 92	700,280 66	747,846 43	724,677 87	3,069,771 88
Decrease	273,079 15	222,555 62	244,351 05	143,040 85	883,026 67

TUNSTALL.

ANNUAL REPORT BY CONSUL LANE ON THE POTTERY TRADE OF TUNSTALL IN 1885.

There are few points of any particular interest or importance relating to the staple trade of this district other than such as are revealed by the accompanying summary, on which I find occasion to dwell. We may not, however, overlook the fact that the export trade to the United States, at least so far as values are concerned, seems to be mending, the increase therein during the last quarter over the corresponding quarter of 1884 being no less than $106,463.11, an increase equal to more than 14 per cent. It thus appears that the falling off during the first two quarters of the year ended the 30th ultimo has been almost overcome by the increase in the two succeeding quarters, leaving the net decrease for the year only $40,686.27, or less than 1.50 per cent. Indeed, a retrospective glance shows us that the last quarter's exports to the United States have not been equaled in value since the quarter ended June 30, 1883, when they were unduly swollen (or inflated, I think, is the better word) by the then prospective operation of the tariff act of March, 1883. If it were possible to average and compare the qualities and prices of the goods sent to the United States markets during the former period of purchase with those sent during the last quarter, it is almost a question whether the advantage would not be on the side of the latter. While this is no doubt stating it rather strongly, there is also no doubt that the actual difference in price and quality in favor of the recent period over the earlier one would, if fairly tested, extinguish a large part of the latter. Prices were then (1883) raised about 5 per cent. for the occasion only, and of course at once dropped when the increased duty actually came in force; and since that time it is safe to say they have fallen 5 per cent. more. As to the quality of the goods readily sold to the United States importers under the impetus of on expected rise (which I fear in many cases never came), to say nothing of heavy consignments for the open market, I may fairly illustrate the feeling here at that time by quoting a current expression to the effect that the "last order had been filled with broken saggers." Moreover the improvement in the American trade now noted seems to have an element of soundness, inasmuch as it has steadily improved itself throughout the year. For the quarter ended December 31, 1884, the decrease from the corresponding quarter of the previous year was $115,980.88. The following quarter (ended March 31, 1885) showed a decrease of $53,432.21, the June quarter an *increase* of $22,263.71, and the quarter now just closed overreaches the corresponding period of 1884 by $106,463.11. There are, of course, a few articles besides pottery embraced in these figures, but the amount is too small to vest a separate notice of them with any importance. The following statement shows, however, the per cent. of the total exports, made up of each kind of goods as classified in the digest of invoice book, which classification is followed in form submitted:

Principal articles.	Per cent.	Principal articles.	Per cent.
Earthenware	88.82	Parian	0.07
Majolica	3.37		
China	3.25	Total pottery	97.46
Tiles	1.95		
		All other articles	2.54

I ought to add that, in spite of the steady improvement in the exports to the United States already mentioned, there is no abatement in the general complaints of "bad trade." This we must understand to mean, generally, *unprofitable* trade, for when these complaints are well analyzed their origin is found to be in low prices. There is no doubt that the goods represented by the export valuation of $850,640.45 reported for the last quarter would, a few years ago, have exceeded $1,000,000, and this difference of $150,000, or rather the absence of this sum, and more as a surplus which American buyers were wont to leave annually in the potteries, is what at the present time makes "bad trade." We must not forget, however, that the value of exports in other directions shows a worse state of affairs than the trade with the United States. For example, during the nine months of the year 1885 ended the 30th ultimo the exports of pottery goods from Great Britain to the United States fell away from the value for the corresponding period of 1884 by only 1.12 per cent., while the exports to all other countries, compared for the same periods, show a decrease of 10.14 per cent. During the nine months in question the United States took, notwithstanding the depressed trade, 40 per cent. of the total exports of pottery from Great Britain.

Prices, of course, are ruinously low, and an effort has been made recently to increase them. A more inopportune time could not well have been chosen, and that it has practically failed the records of this office sufficiently disclose.

The Manufacturers' Association undertook, by mutual agreement, I believe, not long ago, to raise the price of white granite, "unselected," about 5 per cent.; that is, to reduce the gross discount from 57½ per cent. to 55 per cent; but one member of that body, a large manufacturer, declined to conform to that agreement—or resolution, whichever it was—and gave notice to all concerned that he should adhere to the higher discount. It was understood that the rest of the association would carry out the proposed reduced discount, regardless of the course of the recalcitrant member, and for a short time, perhaps, there was a little uniformity in firmer prices, but it was short-lived. One manufacturer, supposing, no doubt, that his commercial associates were all acting in good faith, suggested to me that in view of the discount agreed upon by the Manufacturers' Association, any one allowing a greater discount would be invoicing his goods below the market value or wholesale price, and hence ought to incur the pains and penalties consequent upon deliberate undervaluation. The doctrine was sound enough, as I was ready to admit, but I could not help thinking that the case had almost a parallel in the eleven obstinate jurors who would never agree with the twelfth. There are so many ways of evading or avoiding in the matter of prices, adding 2½ or 5 per cent. to the cash discounts, which, as a general rule, are 5 per cent.; and 5 per cent. on unselected white granite, or a reduced or increased discount, may easily be balanced in the selection (assortment) of a kiln of ware; a little closer selection, that is, a few more pieces rejected as "thirds," which otherwise would have gone in with the "unselected." It is giving a better average of goods for the same money, and this is quite as useful to the importer, whatever may be said about the retailer or consumer, as an increased discount, the result, of course, being that the manufacturers have more "thirds" to sell, on which the discount is much greater than on "unselected."

The figures exhibiting the condition of the pottery trade of the whole country, and the share of the United States therein, will not unnaturally be looked for from this office, and I submit such information in reference thereto as I am able to compile from the most recent official publications. I take the calendar year 1884 for this purpose, previous reports—notably the last annual dispatch No. 80, under date of October 31, 1884—having brought these statistics down to the time mentioned. The leading features of the trade for that time are as follows:

Total imports, $2,344,349; total exports, $9,517,384; ratio per cent. of imports to exports, 24.63.

Exports to United States, $3,349,461; per cent. of total exports to all countries taken by the United States, 35.19.

Per cent. of increase or decrease in each case over or from the average for the five years 1880–'84: Total exports, 10 per cent. decrease. Ratio of imports to exports: Increase from 22.16 to 24.63.

Exports to United States, 20.17 decrease. Per cent. of total exports to all countries taken by United States, decrease from 39.67 to 35.19.

Concerning the wages question in the potteries, it should be noted that while there is no strike existing or threatened, I have heard of one or two movements towards attempting a reduction. The pottery operatives as a rule are a hopeful, patient, and uncomplaining people, but I think there is no division of them which would not quickly rebel against any reduction of wages. The qualities I have just recited as characteristic of them, together with corroborative evidence, brings to me the conviction that with the present low wages and much short time there has been many a struggle through the summer, which must of necessity be aggravated by the increased demands of approaching winter. Fitful efforts are occasionally manifest to revive or re-establish the "Potteries Board of Arbitration," but there is always a hitch here or a hitch there which seem after all to be only spasms which the fatal grip of indifference is gradually terminating. I doubt if the system will ever again be practically useful in the potteries.

Pottery is the subject which alone gives the affairs of this locality any particular interest in the United States, and I am prepared at this moment to enter upon the treatment of any other special theme of a commercial or other character.

EDWARD E. LANE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tunstall, October 15, 1885.

Statement showing the nature and value of declared exports from the consular district of Tunstall to the United States during the quarters of the year ended September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarters ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Earthenware	$539,166 79	$565,943 33	$658,098 94	$768,721 22	$2,531,930 28
Majolica	18,077 08	17,838 78	29,414 97	30,841 81	96,172 64
China	30,518 73	15,823 77	14,662 41	31,522 51	92,527 42
Tiles	13,468 51	15,811 40	15,981 76	10,294 86	55,556 53
Colors	3,383 35	404 71	1,700 60	1,570 01	7,058 67
Glass	654 44	621 09	1,228 18	4,308 84	6,812 55
Silk	1,999 47	1,387 92	2,935 84	.....	6,323 23
Paper	774 32	1,129 96	2,820 05	1,279 58	6,003 91
Parian	613 18	125 68	318 35	1,049 42	2,106 63
Cotton fabrics	.....	1,290 35	.....	523 15	1,813 50
Potters' materials	442 59	.....	990 60	.....	1,433 19
Machinery	.....	132 41	.....	149 65	282 06
Porcelain	216 68	.....	.....	.....	216 68
Miscellaneous	733 56	28 65	486 65	879 41	1,628 27
Total	610,048 70	620,538 05	728,638 35	850,640 46	2,809,865 56
Total for preceding year	726,029 58	673,970 26	706,374 64	744,177 35	2,850,551 83
Increase	.....	.....	22,263 71	106,463 11	.....
Decrease	115,980 88	53,432 21	.....	.....	40,686 27

CARDIFF.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Cardiff to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Tin, terne-plates, and black taggers	$1,124,985 47	$708,222 81	$718,769 19	$871,909 54	$3,483,887 01
Steam coal	24,653 01	21,449 76	10,108 67	27,262 08	83,473 52
Arsenic	598 57	2,294 85	.....	.....	2,893 42
Iron ladles	451 72	.....	.....	.....	451 72
Manganese (ferro)	12,524 64	17,682 91	2,980 72	2,974 76	36,163 03
Oxalic acid	23,175 58	12,919 78	19,119 92	19,453 97	74,669 25
Bricks and cement	5,049 82	2,188 69	1,955 75	3,447 24	12,636 50
Coke	13,677 72	12,090 72	7,956 98	13,221 39	46,946 81
Rotten-stone	227 83	.....	.....	502 01	731 84
Rose nails	.....	.....	.....	567 61	567 61
Black plate	.....	.....	.....	1,420 90	1,420 90
Iron and steel rods	233 86	.....	.....	.....	233 86
Bags (empty ore)	116 79	.....	.....	.....	116 79
Indigo (auxiliary)	399 05	192 91	.....	.....	591 96
Nickel (shotted)	224 41	.....	.....	.....	224 41
Black oxide of cobalt	3,744 27	.....	.....	.....	3,744 27
Empty petroleum barrels	4,160 85	2,735 94	.....	.....	6,896 79
Copper (yellow metal)	.....	4,924 95	9,044 42	11,056 69	25,026 06
Earthen-ware	.....	1,099 44	108 33	523 71	1,731 48
Machinery	.....	499 17	.....	.....	499 17
Patent medicines	.....	131 39	170 20	.....	301 59
Old ropes	.....	.....	763 36	1,086 45	1,849 81
Decorated tin terne saucers and waiters	.....	.....	156 71	.....	156 71
Sails and canvas	.....	.....	.....	389 14	389 14
Total	1,214,225 59	846,428 32	771,124 25	953,814 49	3,785,602 65
Total for preceding year	411,288 15	825,666 78	1,339,473 62	1,797,338 74	4,373,767 29
Increase	802,937 44	20,761 54	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	568,339 37	843,524 25	588,164 64

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE.

REPORT BY VICE AND DEPUTY CONSUL M'INTYRE ON THE TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF DUNDEE FOR THE YEAR 1885.

IMPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

The jute trade—Which is the great staple industry of this town and district, has not at any previous period of its history been so depressed as during the past year. Notwithstanding this stagnation a very large quantity of the raw material had arrived in Dundee in that time direct from India. From January 1 to September 30, 1885, 73 vessels arrived here, 54 coming from Calcutta and 19 from Chittagong. Their aggregate tonnage was 122,695, and they brought cargoes amounting to 909,356 bales of jute. For the same period last year there came 40 vessels, of a tonnage of 62,657, and landing 451,232 bales; thus showing an increase in favor of the first three quarters of this year of 33 vessels, 60,038 tons, and 458,024 bales.

Latest reports from India show that at present no vessels from the jute-loading ports are on the passage to Dundee, while at this time last year there were ten. It will therefore follow that the increase will not be so great as might be expected at the end of the year.

About $7.50 per ton has been the average freight prevailing during the year for jute from India to Dundee, and the average passages of sailing vessels was about 124 days and of steamers about 42 days.

The imports of jute direct and from all sources into Dundee for 16 years.

Years ending December 31—	Direct importation.			Total importation from all sources.
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Bales.	
				Tons.
1870	26	30,317	207,208	81,740
1871	57	60,690	473,097	102,844
1872	77	94,450	649,677	127,190
1873	81	101,440	709,871	143,150
1874	62	77,401	529,197	117,375
1875	62	83,252	573,230	113,930
1876	63	87,540	562,249	118,571
1877	50	68,568	456,209	107,616
1878	72	97,353	658,585	128,508
1879	79	101,486	739,172	151,291
1880	60	81,131	579,635	139,982
1881	84	116,101	825,862	160,273
1882	86	124,617	864,668	168,821
1883	114	162,665	1,144,327	234,140
1884	52	81,944	605,518	132,043
1885*	73	122,695	909,356	165,789

*From January 1 to September 30, total imports estimated.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the importation of jute for 1884 was little more than half the quantity imported in 1883, but it has to be said that of the 1,144,327 bales brought to Dundee in 1883 a large portion was stored for future use.

CHITTAGONG AND CALCUTTA JUTE.

Chittagong a few years ago was comparatively unknown as a loading port for jute, as very seldom a vessel sailed from thence to Dundee, but it will be observed that 19 vessels arrived from that place this year. It is stated that the port expenses are much less than those levied at Calcutta, while the jute loaded there is of better quality, and arrives in this country in superior condition to that brought from Calcutta. Hence Chittagong is rising yearly in favor as a jute-loading port by the importers here.

JUTE UNLOADING FACILITIES AT DUNDEE.

The harbor trustees of Dundee, a large section of whom represent the jute industry, have done a great deal to encourage the direct jute trade between India and this town in order to get the fiber placed in the hands of local manufacturers at the cheapest rate, and without intermediate charges of any kind in the way of transshipment, expenses, commissions, &c.

The river Tay, running past Dundee, and which is 2 miles broad, has many large sand-banks which are always changing their positions. The navigable channel has, however, been kept well dredged, so that vessels of the largest size can sail up alongside the deep-water jetties, recently built, and can there be quickly partly discharged. They then enter the splendid deep-water docks, which are surrounded by magnificent and commodious sheds, provided with the most improved hydraulic machinery and facilities for rapidly unloading vessels.

A large cargo of jute can be taken ashore by these means in from twenty to thirty working hours. A ship may be thus placed in the graving-dock, get a slight overhauling, be ballasted, and sail again within a week.

This is as expeditious work as can be expected anywhere, while the port charges here are less than those exacted at many other sea-ports in Great Britain.

The prices for unmanufactured jute have remained remarkably low during the past year, averaging about $63 per ton for "good medium," that is, a fair quality, and they close at this date considerably lower than at this time last year, as will be seen from the following table:

Price of jute.

Quality.	Price per ton.	
	September 30, 1885.	September 30, 1884.
	£ s. £	£ s. £ s.
Fine	13 10 to 16	15 10 to 17 10
Good medium	11 0 to 12	13 0 to 14 0
Medium	10 0 to 11	11 10 to 12 10
Good common	9 0 to 10	10 0 to 11 0
Rejections and commons	7 0 to 8	8 10 to 9 10

JUTE CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Some years ago much interest was taken by prominent men in the United States in the question of growing jute in Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, and Florida, which States are considered well adapted by soil and climate for the cultivation of this fiber.

It was believed that if a suitable machine could be invented to cheaply decorticate the jute stalk, so as to compete with the low-paid hand laborers of India who do this work, it would be a profitable crop to grow. The calculations that were then made must have been based on the much higher prices then current for jute.

Well-informed parties who have been in India and America state that at the prices quoted for the fiber for the past two years the Southern States could not, with its comparatively expensive labor, grow the plant to pay. They also think jute will not be likely to attain the high prices of former years, as the area of jute culture is extending in India, keeping up a large yearly supply, quite commensurate with the probable demand. A bad or partial failure of the crop may temporarily inflate values, but these are exceptional exigencies.

PRICES OF JUTE GOODS.

The goods principally manufactured in Dundee are jute burlaps, baggings, and sackings, and they have been lower in price throughout the past year than ever before. This will be best understood when it is mentioned that for a yard of standard burlap cloth, 40 inches wide, and weighing 10¼ ounces, the average price during the past year has been from $1\frac{7}{12}d.$ to $1\frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{12}d.$ Indeed, for some months lately, large quantities of this cloth have been sold at the unprecedentedly low figure of $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ per yard (3 cents). The price of the same article during the previous year averaged from $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2d.$, showing a decline of 18 to 20 per cent. this year against last year. It might be here noted how small a fraction on the present price of jute goods is a fair percentage of profit or loss, as the case may be. The general range of weights of burlaps are as follows, and the present prices are undernoted, viz:

Weight in ounces and price for one yard 40 inches wide.

	Pence.		Pence.
7¼ ounces	1 1/16	10 ounces	1 11/16
8 ounces	1 3/16	10½ ounces	1 12/16
8½ ounces	1 5/16	11 ounces	1 13/16
9 ounces	1 7/16	11½ ounces	1 14/16
9½ ounces	1 9/16	12 ounces	1 15/16

Calculation will show that $\frac{1}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{17}$ on these prices is from 2½ to 4 per cent., say nearly 3 per cent., on the average. There have been previous periods of depression in the jute trade here, but for the ordinary articles of manufacture prices never reached the depths above noted.

REDUCTIONS OF WAGES.

Employers and employed have severely felt and are still feeling the effect of this extraordinary state of matters which has so long existed and is still continuing. They are experiencing a condition of commercial inactivity which for months has been gradually getting worse, and unfortunately there is very little sign of improvement. Even with the very cheap raw material that has been obtainable during the year, and the low wages that have been paid to workers, jute-mill owners declare they have been running their works for some time back at a loss, owing to the small prices that their manufactured productions realized. In consequence thereof the operatives have been compelled to sympathize practically with their employers by submitting to reductions of wages, amounting in all to about 10 per cent. Some of the employés in the Dundee mills refused to accept lower pay and struck work, but as the strike was not general these malcontents prudently gave in to their master's proposals. There were also reductions of wages that took place in 1884, so that jute-workers now receive from 15 to 20 per cent. less remuneration than they did two to three years ago.

CALCUTTA *vs.* DUNDEE JUTE MANUFACTURES.

Most of the large jute works have been kept fully going all along, but numbers of the smaller concerns have now and again put off machinery or gone short time. The sad state of the trade is attributed largely to the keen competition of Calcutta and the continent of Europe, where the manufacture of jute is now well established. Calcutta jute manufacturers enjoy some advantages over their Dundee rivals in the making of the heavier class of burlaps and bagging. They have the jute on the spot, without freight and other expenses, and their labor does not cost nearly so much as here, while longer hours are worked in the Indian mills. This latter point is considered more important than the fact of lower wages, and tells most against the Dundee manufacturers. The superior intelligence of the Scotch operatives and the extra work they can turn out, it is calculated about balances the wages factor. But the increased hours worked in the Calcutta mills are believed to be what principally turn the scale against the manufacturers in this district. Accordingly, both employers and employés here, in self-defense, are very anxious that the ten hours-a-day factory act of Parliament should be extended to India. At present, however, there appears no likelihood of the British legislature interfering in this matter.

It is now well understood that Calcutta, besides now supplying the enormous native demand of India for jute goods, has also wrested from Dundee some of its best outlets for jute goods of different kinds, notably San Francisco, Egypt, Australia, New Zealand, &c. This town some years ago had the sole monopoly of the large San Francisco market. From 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 jute bags, together with large quantities of jute cloth, were sent then through this consulate annually to that port; now not a bag goes from Dundee there, and scarcely any jute fabrics. But Calcutta is cutting in even stronger. Burlaps are frequently arriving from that place into New York and sometimes in Boston by vessels direct from India.

A considerable number of bales of burlaps have even been exported from Calcutta to this port, accompanying the raw material, and have been sold at prices which local makers here could not look at. These goods have mostly been purchased on American account, and reshipped by the Dundee direct steamers to New York. The balance sheets, however, of the Calcutta mills indicate that the business is quite as unprofitable a one as is the case in Dundee just now. It is asserted by competent authorities that there are more jute goods being produced, chiefly in Calcutta and Dundee, than is required by the world's legitimate demand.

Until, therefore, this overproduction is curtailed, either by the working out of the drastic principle, of the weakest going to the wall, or by a voluntary arrangement amongst producers to put off machinery gradually, there is no immediate hope of getting prices raised to leave a fair margin of profit.

JUTE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The United States is now by far the best market open to Dundee for its jute manufactures of all grades and qualities, as upwards of 50 per cent. of the total production of this town is sent to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Saint Paul, Baltimore, Saint Louis, &c.

Herewith appended is a statement showing the value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885; also a comparative statement of the total exports for the years ending September 30, 1884 and 1885, and for each quarter and year ending September 30, 1874 to 1875, inclusive.

From this statement it will be observed that the decrease in value of burlaps this year as compared with last year is very large, viz. $1,105,001.68. It may be explained, however, that this decrease can be accounted for almost entirely by the great fall that has taken place in prices during the year, as already referred to.

There has been very little difference in the quantity or bulk of burlaps and other fabrics exported to the United States as compared with last year. The next great decrease is shown in linens. This is a more tangible decline, showing 15 per cent. of a fall, whereas the average drop in the prices for linens has only been from 5 to 7½ per cent.; in cases 10 per cent. during the year.

Altogether the large total net decrease shown, viz, $1,306,233.84, would be covered by about one-fourth of this amount if values of all kinds of goods had averaged this year the prices current last year.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Dundee (Scotland) to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885; also, a comparative statement of the total exports for the years ending September 30, 1884 and 1885.

DUNDEE.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	Quarter ending— March 31, 1885.	Quarter ending— June 30, 1885.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1885.	Total for the year, in United States gold.	Total for the previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Burlaps	$1,030,396 54	$833,846 91	$710,756 84	$688,309 60	$3,263,309 89	$4,368,411 57		$1,105,101 68
Linens	273,635 11	440,929 94	392,935 78	482,716 66	1,590,217 49	1,909,279 46		319,061 97
Yarn	142,000 44	101,270 04	78,353 18	83,903 36	405,527 02	437,187 56		31,660 54
Flax	125,032 72	46,264 99	57,915 01	74,584 21	303,796 93	134,109 21	$169,687 72	
Paper stock	98,304 23	76,127 46	84,332 59	63,586 33	322,350 61	303,624 29	18,726 32	
Tow	21,693 59	3,601 94	7,450 03	18,412 73	51,158 29	51,393 06		234 77
Machinery	14,123 38				14,123 38	15,021 69		898 31
Jute	13,900 94	364 03		671 63	14,936 60	17,724 44		2,787 84
Carpeting, jute	8,974 93	1,691 36	1,757 72	13,528 16	25,952 17	35,869 09		9,916 92
Gauge-glasses	1,934 12	1,842 77	1,827 62	2,489 19	8,093 70	10,180 28		2,086 58
Bagging	1,797 75	255 49	5,321 68	36,806 73	44,181 65	23,431 92	20,749 73	
Hemp	679 07	7,441 97	6,708 47	6,177 33	21,006 84	61,089 28		40,082 44
Seal leather	641 71	717 15			1,358 86	614 94	743 92	
Second-hand bags	264 88				264 88	3,344 66		3,079 78
Picture	243 35				243 35		243 35	
Horse-blanketing	187 46		1,582 30		1,769 76	1,037 93	731 83	
Saddlery	180 08				180 08		180 08	
Wearing apparel	135 40		123 25		258 65	398 30		139 65
School-bags	126 17	952 51	668 97	141 81	1,889 46	2,115 36		225 90
Electro-silver plate	80 31				80 31		80 31	
Drawings	34 07				34 07		34 07	
Whisky	24 58	198 16			222 74	1,535 94		1,313 20
Sail-duck		9,280 51	5,409 30	1,585 75	16,275 56	11,627 29	4,648 27	
Pig-iron		3,906 37			3,906 37	9,277 72		5,371 35
Potatoes		2,353 42	3,639 84		5,993 26		5,993 26	
Mill furnishings		382 09	477 88		859 97	455 22	404 75	
Scrim		234 40			234 40		234 40	
Brandy		153 31			153 31		153 31	
Oatmeal		131 06			131 06		131 06	
Wooden rollers		113 64			113 64	553 62		439 98
Cones for cop-winding machine		3 64			3 64		3 64	
Coal			8,319 04		8,319 04	13,095 13		4,776 09
Paper			897 27		897 27		897 27	
Canvas hose			785 55	706 40	1,491 95	298 83	1,193 12	
Plants			267 62		267 62	288 98		21 36
Dog-cart			165 84		165 84		165 84	
Old clothes			73 73		73 73		73 73	

Bags				8,035 11	8,035 11	1,901 88	6,133 23	
Marmalade and preserves				5,386 74	5,386 74		5,386 74	
Jute rugs				2,074 72	2,074 72	3,066 21		991 49
Second-hand machinery				569 92	569 92	6,677 40		6,107 48
Bobbins				354 03	354 03		354 03	
Personal effects				97 34	97 34		97 34	
Dog				58 40	58 40		58 40	
Yarn-tester				17 03	17 03		17 03	
Oakum						4,628 81		4,628 81
Telephone gun						221 93		221 93
Cargo mats						616 89		616 89
Wine						121 43		121 43
Plaids						23 85		23 85
Canvas						1,516 13		1,516 13
Sewing-machines						367 31		367 31
Books						57 91		57 91
Cop-winding machine						350 42		350 42
Lantern slides						74 14		74 14
Photographs						11 68		11 68
Rolled plate iron						680 38		680 38
Linoleums						301 75		301 75
Stationery						86 63		86 63
Total for 1885	1,784,390 83	1,532,063 16	1,369,769 51	1,490,213 18	6,126,436 68	7,432,670 52	237,122 75	1,543,356 59
Total for 1884	1,941,490 56	1,765,493 06	1,710,957 70	2,014,729 20	7,432,670 52	7,674,074 95		241,404 43
Decrease for 1885	207,099 73	233,429 90	341,188 19	524,516 02	1,306,233 84			
Net decrease for 1885								1,306,233 84

AGENCY AT ABERDEEN (A DEPENDENCY OF DUNDEE).

Polished granite	$31,615 81	$25,302 23	$42,334 70	$32,952 60	$132,205 34	$126,094 97	$6,111 27	
Paper	3,226 17	2,453 65	674 76	2,097 34	8,451 92	12,419 94		$3,968 02
Linen goods	7,243 93	8,626 53	4,339 10	2,063 83	22,273 39	38,244 44		15,971 05
Machinery	1,718 70		9 74		1,728 44	402 52	1,325 92	
Spirits and wines	1,896 40	290 49	143 66		2,330 55	467 58	1,862 97	
Salmon nets	242 00				243 00	302 30		59 30
Woolen goods	4,045 95	546 75	18,173 54	17,299 97	40,066 21	43,879 05		3,812 84
Tweed goods		456 24		195 95	652 19	5,866 26		5,214 07
Harness composition		230 37			230 37		230 37	
Twine		438 37			438 37		438 37	
Press copying books		8 50			8 50		8 50	
Fish (herring)				249 40	249 40		249 40	
Photographic goods				181 35	181 35	219 52		38 17
Sails						223 88		223 88
Worsted						137 55		137 55
Blacking						278 20		278 20
Wearing apparel						97 52		97 52

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	Quarter ending— March 31, 1885.	Quarter ending— June 30, 1885.	Quarter ending— September 30, 1885.	Total for the year, in United States gold.	Total for the previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Old bicycles						$73 12		$73 12
Burlaps						4,983 19		4,983 19
Total for 1885	$49,989 96	$38,353 13	$65,675 50	$55,040 44	$209,059 03	$233,689 14	$10,226 80	34,856 91
Total for 1884	44,795 23	43,569 50	66,752 12	78,572 29	233,689 14	243,283 42		9,594 28
Increase for 1885	5,194 73							
Decrease for 1885		5,216 37	1,076 62	23,531 85	24,630 11			
Net decrease for 1885								24,630 11

RECAPITULATION.

Total at Dundee for 1885	$1,734,390 83	$1,532,068 16	$1,369,769 51	$1,490,213 18	$6,126,436 68	$7,432,670 52		$1,306,233 84
Total at Aberdeen for 1885	49,989 96	38,353 13	65,675 50	55,040 44	209,059 03	233,689 14		24,630 11
Total from this consular district for 1885	1,784,380 79	1,570,416 29	1,435,445 01	1,545,253 62	6,335,495 71	7,666,359 66		1,330,863 95
Total from this consular district for 1884	1,986,285 79	1,809,062 56	1,777,709 82	2,093,301 49	7,666,359 66	7,917,358 37		250,998 71
Decrease for 1885	191,905 00	238,646 27	342,264 81	548,047 87	1,330,863 95			
Net decrease for 1885								1,330,863 95

TARIFFS AND JUTE MANUFACTURE.

Within recent years not only have several countries on the continent of Europe been starting jute manufactories, but their Governments have been frequently increasing their tariffs so as to protect and foster the new industry.

In Russia, Germany, and Austria the duties now imposed on foreign jute fabrics are so heavy as to be yearly getting almost prohibitory in their effects. Other continental countries have been and are following in the same direction, so, as a matter of course, these markets are becoming every year less and less available to Dundee. Correspondence that has been going on lately in some German periodicals as to production of jute goods there, shows that even their protective tariff has not been sufficient to save the trade from being an unremunerative one, goods having been procurable at Dundee and Calcutta for some time at exceedingly low prices. According to some advocates here, the panacea for this trouble of shutting out Dundee jute stuffs by heavy tariffs in foreign parts is to induce the Government of India to impose an export duty on each ton of jute shipped to other countries than Great Britain or its colonies. Make this impost, it is said, equivalent to the amount of duty levied on manufactured jute from the United Kingdom by the several countries who carry out this policy. The adoption of this plan, it is argued, would not interfere with the true spirit of free trade, by being strictly not a retaliatory measure, but simply a countervailing one.

In the meantime, if there is little chance of the British Parliament endeavoring to restrict the factory hours in India, there is certainly much less hope of it going in opposition to the great fiscal sentiment of the United Kingdom, by attempting to have imposed the duty suggested, which would just help one industry, the jute trade of Dundee. There is not the likely probability of legislation of this nature being sanctioned by the House of Commons, but assuming it were, it would undoubtedly lead the countries already mentioned to further increase their tariffs on manufactured jute from other nations.

Further, this movement would certainly enhance the price of raw jute to all other countries but Great Britain and its colonies. Then the United States might possibly be thereby enabled to grow the jute fiber profitably, to supply these countries, and to the great loss of the export trade of India.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

Merchants, manufacturers, and others here, cannot discover a solution of the problem how to bring about even a slight revival of profitable trade. No new markets are opening up, and all others seem glutted or practically sealed by prohibition tariffs, making it difficult to get rid of jute goods, which were formerly salable at a price, but have lately become in many markets unsalable at anything like their cost.

It is pleasant, however, to have to report in these trying times that there have been few failures in Dundee and district during the year, and that none of them were of importance or heavy. This goes to prove that the large fortunes accumulated by the jute manufacturers here, in prosperous times, especially during the American civil war, have taken the place of reserve funds, from which to draw from to enable them to maintain their commercial integrity and position, and to face the keen competition to which they have been subjected of late years. The general outlook for the jute trade meantime is not pleasant, but business men here think and trust that it is now the darkest hour before the dawn of better days, from the facts that prices are now at such a point that any further shrinkage of values is next to impossible, and that manufacturers are judiciously, in many cases, beginning to curtail production.

With the output of goods not in excess of demand, and furnished at reasonably low rates, it is hoped that the trade will soon improve and resume a healthy tone.

THE DUNDEE LINEN TRADE.

In the spring months of this year there was a moderate and steady demand for all descriptions of linen fabrics, and prices, if they did not advance, at any rate held on at full current quotations.

About the beginning of June, however, manufacturers began to complain of the scarcity of orders, both on home and foreign account, and since then makers have had to accept lower prices. Indeed, for some months recently, business has been so quiet, and new orders have been so keenly competed for, that buyers have had the market entirely in their favor.

The sail-cloth department has been exceedingly lifeless during the year, and prices have had a downward tendency.

With one or two exceptions the whole of the linen factories have been kept going full time, and workers, therefore, well employed, although two months ago their wages

were reduced 5 per cent. Linen manufacturers in this district say that their business has not been a profitable one during the past year, especially within the last few months, as export orders have not been coming in so freely as was expected, while at the same time the home demand has been very inactive. Thus prices have been weakened to such an extent as to barely cover cost. The decrease in linen goods sent to the United States through this office last year was $319,061.97.

As already stated, this decrease is not like that in jute goods, which can be almost entirely explained away by the enormous fall in values. Linen goods having only declined from 5 to 7½ per cent., it can therefore be said that the actual decrease would amount to, say, $300,000. This is a serious dropping off in the consignments to one market for a special class of goods, and manufacturers have experienced the effect of this in being unable to maintain prices, or, in some instances, to keep the whole of their machinery going. There are at present few orders coming from the United States, and New York, Boston, and Chicago buyers that have been in this district for two or three weeks have not been placing largely, and the home demand is still slow.

Accordingly the prospects for this branch of the local trade for some months to come are not so cheerful as is desired. It is anticipated, however, that in the spring of 1886 the dry-goods trade in America will be a healthy one, and that linens of all grades will be in so good request as to be the means of advancing prices, and of bringing back the business to a remunerative basis.

THE GENERAL TRADE OF DUNDEE.

Building trades.—The other branches of business in Dundee and district, all of which depend to a large extent on the prosperity of the jute and linen industries, have been remarkably dull during the past year. The building trades have suffered most severely, and large numbers of artisans belonging to the different sections have been idle for months at a time. Wages have, however, not been reduced, and there has been no differences between capital and labor in the way of strikes.

This town has been carrying out for some years a vast scheme of street improvements. Many old houses have been demolished, and on their sites handsome and commodious buildings have been erected. This has kept house-building workmen better employed than if this municipal enterprise had not been proceeding.

Public debt.—The public debt of Dundee exceeds $8,650,000, but this money can now be obtained at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

Buildings.—The two railway companies associated with this town have this year been erecting new stations and engine-sheds, and have also been laying down branch lines to the northern suburbs.

The Tay bridge.—Much progress has also been made with that gigantic viaduct, the new Tay bridge, which promises to be as beautiful and imposing a structure as it will be—it is believed by the most eminent engineers—substantial and strong. The piers in particular look very broad and massive alongside of those of the old bridge. The most difficult, tedious, and least seen part of this undertaking, viz, the founding and raising of the piers below water, is nearly finished, so that another year will show a marked advance in the operations. The bridge is being constructed, on the girder principle, for a double line of rails throughout, and will cost, it is estimated, $3,500,000. All this has served to keep skilled as well as much unskilled labor in employment.

Ship-building.—Ship-building has been exceptionally depressed during the year, and large numbers of workmen engaged in this branch of industry have had nothing to do. A few steamers of heavy tonnage have been laid up for a long period, and those that have been sailing have been engaged in a non-paying business.

The American Investment Companies.—The stock of the Dundee American Investment Companies, which have upwards of $12,000,000 invested in United States land mortgages and other securities, and also the stock of the Dundee United States Cattle Companies, amounting to upwards of $6,000,000, have shrunk immensely—noticeably that of the cattle companies—within the last six months.

CONCLUSION.

Altogether Dundee has experienced an exceedingly bad year. Last winter many of the laboring classes for want of work were largely dependent on charity for sustenance, which was granted by an organization formed for that purpose. It is feared that, in this large town of 150,000 inhabitants, similar steps will be required to alleviate the misery of the very poor portion of the population.

From the foregoing facts it will be gathered that the present outlook for Dundee is somewhat gloomy. But it is confidently hoped that, with the general revival of trade throughout the world, and more especially in the United States, with which country

Dundee is so intimately associated commercially, and keeping in view the advantages this town enjoys as a good seaport and as being the seat of the jute trade in Great Britain and of the linen trade in Scotland, better days will soon come round to the benefit of all concerned.

WILLIAM McINTYRE,
Vice and Deputy Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dundee, October 30, 1885.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF ABERDEEN.

[Inclosure in report from Dundee.]

General trade in Aberdeen during the past year has been quiet but steady. The principal industry of this city is the manufacture of granite monuments, which are exported to all parts of the world.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.*

The value of these goods sent to the United States this year was $132,205.34, showing an increase over the previous year of $6,111.27. The numerous orders that are now being received in Aberdeen from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large cities, indicate that the prospects for the granite business of Aberdeen with America in 1886 are very good. The other chief exports from Aberdeen to the United States this year and their value are as under noted.

Articles.	Amount.	Decrease.
Woolens	$40,066 21	$3,812 84
Linen goods	22,273 39	15,971 05
Paper	8,451 92	3,968 02
Tweed goods	652 19	5,214 07

The balance of the exports from this agency are of a miscellaneous and unimportant character, and call for no comment. The reason for the noticeable decreases in woolens, linens, paper, and tweeds is owing to the decreased demand from the United States (and partly to a fall in value) for these goods, and from the reports given by manufacturers they do not expect a revival of business for some time.

Ship-building.—Ship-building has not been brisk in Aberdeen for months, and many workmen in this and kindred branches have been idle. The shipping trade has also been very unremunerative, and, in consequence, some vessels have been laid up for a year.

Agriculture.—Agriculture in the district of Aberdeenshire and North of Scotland has been in an extraordinarily depressed condition, and land-owners have had to grant reductions of rent from 20 to 30 per cent. to assist their tenants.

The industries of Aberdeen are not extensive but varied, and it being a university city, full of educational establishments, and having a large, well-to-do middle-class population, it does not feel nearly so severely the depression of trade that pervades a large commercial center like Dundee, with a numerically larger proportion of the people belonging to the working classes, and where the industries are of great magnitude but limited in number.

GLASGOW.

REPORT OF CONSUL UNDERWOOD ON THE TRADE OF GLASGOW WITH THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1885.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The declared exports, it will be seen, were $5,285,319.35, a falling off, as compared with the previous year, of $2,096,555.58, or a little more than 28 per cent. The falling off in the exportation of thread amounts to $514,129.25, a little more than 40 per cent. This is largely owing to the fact that the Messrs. Clark, who have been large exporters, have now a manufactory in the United States.

The falling off in exports of pig-iron amounts to $363,886.33, a little more than 39 per cent., of which a small percentage is due to decline in price, but more to the diminution in quality.

The falling off in cotton and linen goods is $218,177.33, a little over 16 per cent., and in chemicals $29,291.55, about 9 per cent.

* For a full exhibit of the exports to the United States, see statement in Dundee report, page—.

In general, it may be said that the decline of exports is due to the universal depression of trade.

Ship building is far more depressed than during the previous year, and the iron and coal industries are naturally without much activity.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

On the other hand, the imports from the United States show a gratifying increase in quantity. The increase in the number of pounds of beef for the year, compared with that of the preceding, is 7,604,232. The increase in wheat is 461,928 bushels; in flour, 1,114,407 cwts.; in apples, 72,755 barrels.

The imports of hams and bacon from the United States, which should, under proper circumstances, be leading articles, are comparatively small, viz, hams, 93,527 cwts.; bacon, 71,210 cwts.

AMERICAN VS. BRITISH BACON AND HAMS.

The retail prices of best Belfast hams in this market are 100 per cent. more than those of the United States, and the best English bacon sells for 75 per cent. more than American. Yet the American hog is fully as healthy as any in the world, and certainly nowhere is the hog fed upon more wholesome food than in the corn-producing States.

The difference is solely in the superior processes of this country. The pieces have an attractive look, being neatly and symmetrically cut and scrupulously clean, as they are seen in the provision markets. The articles are also far more palatable, upon an average, being more skillfully pickled and cured.

It is my intention to get minute information as to the best methods, believing that five times as much of our pork product could be sold here, if it were intelligently and conscientiously prepared for this market.

The same is true, to a certain extent, with regard to cheese.

TRADE OUTLOOK IN GLASGOW.

There has been recently some improvement in trade, and a more brisk demand for pig-iron, but, on the whole, the outlook for the coming winter is not hopeful.

FRANCIS H. UNDERWOOD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Glasgow, October 15, 1885.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Glasgow to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Thread	$220,594 56	$168,912 25	$159,840 36	$180,239 35	$729,586 52
Cotton and linen goods	413,324 58	415,890 16	223,878 60	288,579 58	1,341,672 92
Woolen goods	25,708 54	56,535 26	28,358 20	67,217 37	177,819 37
Muslins	49,014 00	104,219 52	52,512 14	93,819 25	299,564 91
Laces and trimmings	62,937 85	46,483 34	37,812 74	95,329 68	242 563 61
Carpets	37,638 38	37,498 00	30,357 94	57,013 28	162,507 60
Hats and caps	24,618 42	2,252 25	10,457 00	26,844 48	64,172 15
Furs and skins	6,281 52	6,949 58	33,177 54	16,355 91	62,764 55
Fishing gut	9,616 08	5,303 52	672 92	2,938 38	18,530 90
Books	3,007 50	1,375 70	339 32	1,848 08	6,570 60
Pig-iron	159,159 02	118,467 67	135,752 70	138,739 38	552,118 77
Machinery and iron ware	95,259 00	8,006 58	6,474 72	4,149 50	48,889 80
Wire goods	.....	1,932 25	949 56	.....	2,881 81
Gum and paints	21,804 22	6,633 42	5,880 20	18,400 62	53,718 46
Coals	19,079 64	15,430 12	6,526 26	8,906 13	49,942 15
Paper and paper stock	76,722 18	15,985 40	22,281 72	23,107 69	138,096 99
Granite and stone goods	4,659 00	2,696 58	3,622 86	6,390 24	17,368 68
Wines and liquors	28,449 00	6,658 58	2,610 96	23,988 54	61,707 08
Beer	7,518 78	6,766 82	8,983 20	9,032 23	32,301 03
Scrap iron and steel	.....	29,964 76	33,800 20	21,623 67	85,388 63
Tobacco pipes (clay)	7,182 26	5,165 52	7,301 72	6,306 60	25,956 10
Shawls	12,756 04	27,545 64	15,406 84	29,084 68	84,793 20
Fire-clay goods	1,585 72	3,480 73	5,052 66	2,075 64	12,194 75
Chemicals	104,906 32	88,544 31	65,084 64	46,781 84	305,317 11
Glass and earthenware	28,191 10	24,791 05	24,342 54	15,901 94	93,226 63
Horses	24,840 00	33,270 00	19,470 00	95,060 00	172,640 00
Miscellaneous	127,947 90	93,138 78	105,363 34	112,575 01	441,025 03
Total	1,514,801 61	1,331,897 79	1,046,310 88	1,392,309 07	5,285,319 35
Total for preceding year	1,985,875 74	1,884,768 11	1,523,718 99	1,987,512 09	7,381,874 93
Decrease	471,074 13	552,870 32	477,408 11	595,203 02	2,096,555 58

Statement showing the principal imports into Glasgow from the United States for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Beef ..... pounds..	19,786,612	Salt pork ..... cwts..	17,402
Mutton ..... do....	925,282	Hams ..... do....	93,527
Live cattle ..... head..	14,007	Leather ..... do....	3,061
Live sheep ..... do....	11,839	Tallow ..... do....	17,424
Wheat ..... bushels..	2,883,376	Rosin ..... do....	24,472
Indian corn ..... do....	2,540,940	Shoe pegs ..... do....	2,100
Flour ..... cwts..	4,894,190	Tobacco ..... do....	19,118
Oatmeal ..... do....	132,045	Oil-cake ..... bags..	41,633
Butter ..... do....	52,141	Canned meats ..... cases..	31,624
Cheese ..... do....	168,734	Apples ..... barrels..	108,026
Lard ..... do....	95,984	Staves ..... pieces..	701,173
Bacon ..... do....	71,210	Lumber ..... do....	40,195

Return of arrivals of sailing vessels at the harbor of Glasgow for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Description.	1885.		1884.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Coasting	848	76,651	970	94,578
Foreign	176	70,659	195	82,267
Total	1,024	147,310	1,165	176,845

Countries to which the above foreign-going vessels belonged.

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
Great Britain and dependencies	84	35,227
Norway and Sweden	62	23,854
Germany	11	3,817
Denmark	1	1,336
Holland	4	117
France	3	466
Spain and Portugal	1	296
Italy	5	2,725
Austria	3	1,593
Greece	1	189
United States	1	1,039

Return of arrivals of steam vessels at Glasgow for same period.

Nationality.	1885.		1884.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Scotland	10,824	711,514	11,615	747,734
England	1,591	718,137	1,512	699,547
Ireland	2,100	570,866	2,018	571,500
United States	215	407,359	190	373,242
Foreign, &c	724	533,486	933	676,339
Total	15,454	2,941,362	16,298	3,068,362

GALASHIELS.

[An agency under Leith.]

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency at Galashiels to the United States of America during the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Woolen goods:					
Tweeds	$12,935 42	$50,324 39	$11,321 83	$60,308 63	$134,890 28
Hosiery	.....	.....	.....	830 70	830 70
Australian skin-wool	1,270 05	.....	.....	.....	1,270 05
Whisky	.....	.....	224 21	.....	224 21
Total	14,205 48	50,324 39	11,546 04	61,139 33	137,215 24

RICHARD LEES,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Galashiels, September 30, 1885.

LEITH.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY CONSUL MALMROS, SHOWING THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF LEITH DURING THE YEAR 1885.

Imports during the year ended June 30.

Whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
United States	Wheat ..... bushels	1,737,616	$1,650,731 20	
	Maize ..... do	637,320	764,784 00	
	Peas ..... do	10,320	11,352 00	
	Flour ..... bags	195,834	156,272 00	
	Wood ..... loads	3,457	86,425 00	
	Hemp ..... tons	20	3,000 00	
				$2,672,968 20
Canada	Wheat ..... bushels	39,744	37,756 80	
	Peas ..... do	13,928	15,320 80	
	Wood ..... loads	8,190	1,228,500 00	
				1,281,577 60
South America	Barley ..... bushels	102,912	97,766 40	
	Maize ..... do	64,184	77,020 80	
	Guano ..... tons	2,273	113,650 00	
				288,437 20
Holland	Peas ..... bushels	2,728	3,000 80	
	Beans ..... do	72	79 20	
	Malt ..... do	320	384 00	
	Meal ..... bags	246	2,314 00	
	Flax ..... tons	2	330 00	
	Hemp ..... do	5	750 00	
				6,848 00
Hamburg	Barley ..... bushels	22,776	21,637 20	
	Beans ..... do	9,448	10,392 80	
	Tares ..... do	952	952 00	
	Rye ..... do	128	128 00	
	Flour ..... bags	37,428	299,424 00	
	Meal ..... do	920	8,280 00	
	Tow ..... tons	69	8,970 00	
	Hemp ..... do	1	150 00	
				349,634 00
Germany	Wheat ..... bushels	260,152	247,144 40	
	Barley ..... do	176,408	167,587 60	
	Oats ..... do	74,984	56,238 00	
	Peas ..... do	100,816	110,897 60	
	Beans ..... do	17,848	19,632 80	

Imports during the year ended June 30—Continued.

Whence imported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
Germany	Tares ..... bushels..	8,312	$8,312 00	
	Rye ..... do....	22,872	22,872 00	
	Flour ..... bags..	1,268	10,144 00	
	Wood ..... loads..	2,265	56,625 00	
	Flax ..... tons..	1,686	269,760 00	
	Tow ..... do....	239	31,070 00	
	Hemp ..... do....	4,068	610,200 00	
				$1,610,483 40
Denmark	Barley ..... bushels..	15,368	14,599 60	
	Oats ..... do....	5,464	4,098 00	
	Rye ..... do....	112	112 00	
	Flour ..... bags..	20,544	164,352 00	
	Meal ..... do....	26	234 00	
	Wood ..... loads..	460	11,500 00	
				194,895 60
Norwa	Oats ..... bushels..	195,006	78,822 00	
	Wood ..... loads..	20,992	524,800 00	
				603,622 00
Sweden	Barley ..... do....	22,640	21,508 00	
	Oats ..... bushels..	105,752	79,314 50	
	Woods ..... loads..	13,847	346,175 00	
				446,997 00
Russia	Wheat ..... bushels..	716,320	680,504 00	
	Barley ..... do....	1,096,496	1,041,671 20	
	Oats ..... do....	793,416	505,062 00	
	Maize ..... do....	89,624	71,699 20	
	Peas ..... do....	157,568	173,324 80	
	Beans ..... do....	6,568	7,224 80	
	Tares ..... bushels..	13,024	13,024 00	
	Rye ..... do....	54,888	54,888 00	
	Flour ..... bags..	307	2,456 00	
	Wood ..... loads..	28,631	715,775 00	
	Flax ..... tons..	4,593	734,880 00	
	Tow ..... do....	1,010	131,300 00	
	Hemp ..... do....	2,226	333,900 00	
				4,465,709 00
	Barley ..... bushels..	180,552	171,524 40	
	Oats ..... do....	8,992	6,744 00	
	Peas ..... do....	2,152	2,867 20	
	Beans ..... do....	17,144	15,429 60	
	Flour ..... bags..	18,553	148,424 00	
	Wood ..... loads..	632	15,800 00	
	Guano ..... tons..	5	250 00	
	Flax ..... do....	466	74,560 00	
	Tow ..... do....	26	3,380 00	
				438,479 20
Turkey	Barley ..... bushels..	776,976	738,127 20	
	Maize ..... do....	320,376	384,451 20	
	Beans ..... do....	32,216	35,437 60	
	Rye ..... do....	259,800	259,800 00	
				1,417,816 00
Australia	Wheat ..... do....	339,192	322,232 40	
	Flour ..... bags..	8	64 00	
	Wood ..... loads..	20	500 00	
				322,796 00
Africa	Wheat ..... bushels..	72	68 40	
	Barley ..... do....	291,008	276,457 60	
	Maize ..... do....	11,824	14,188 80	
	Beans ..... do....	6,912	7,603 20	
	Wood ..... loads..	8	200 00	
	Guano ..... tons..	273	13,650 00	
				312,168 00
Belgium	Flax ..... do....	50	8,000 00	
	Tow ..... do....	2	260 00	
				8,260 00
Italy	Barley ..... bushels..	14,456	13,733 20	
	Beans ..... do....	13,848	15,232 80	
				28,966 00
Austria	Barley ..... do....	389,280	369,816 00	
	Flour ..... bags..	76,883	615,064 00	
	Wood ..... loads..	64	1,600 00	
				986,480 00
	Total			15,436,437 20

Résumé of imports.

Articles.	Year. 1885.	Year. 1884.	Increase and decrease.
Wheat.....bushels..	3,093,096	3,520,024	−426,928
Barley.....do....	3,088,872	2,458,784	+630,088
Oats.....do....	1,093,704	1,867,960	−774,256
Maize.....do....	1,123,828	550,352	+572,976
Peas.....do....	287,512	217,080	+70,432
Beans.....do....	104,056	135,848	−31,792
Tares.....do....	22,288	15,120	+7,168
Rye.....do....	337,800	115,616	+222,184
Malt.....do....	320	.....	+320
Total grain.....	9,150,976	8,880,784	+270,192
Flour.....bags..	350,825	305,893	+44,932
Meal.....do....	1,192	108	+1,084
Wood.....loads..	78,566	84,826	−6,260
Guano.....tons..	2,551	1,191	+1,360
Flax.....do....	6,797	7,206	−409
Tow.....do....	1,346	1,224	122
Hemp.....do....	6,320	5,985	335

Statement showing the exports from Leith, Scotland, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Countries whither exported.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
		Tons.		
United States	Coals	7,066	.....	$28,264
Canada	do	5,340	$21,360	
	Pig-iron	75	825	
	Malleable iron	54	1,620	
				23,805
South America	Coals	16,844	.....	67,376
Holland	do	4,023	16,092	
	Pig-iron	17,299	190,289	
	Malleable iron	46	1,380	
				207,761
Hamburg	Coals	771	2,984	
	Pig-iron	19,948	219,428	
	Malleable iron	23	690	
				223,102
Germany	Coals	12,032	48,128	
	Pig-iron	18,464	203,104	
	Malle7ble iron	54	1,620	
				252,852
Denmark	Coals	18,586	74,344	
	Pig-iron	6,053	66,583	
	Malleable iron	93	2,790	
				143,717
Norway	Coals	14,057	.....	56,228
Sweden	do	6,760	.....	26,940
Russia	do	63,009	252,036	
	Pig-iron	4,641	51,051	
	Malleable iron	68	2,040	
				305,127
France	Coals	3,134	12,536	
	Pig-iron	8,085	33,935	
				46,471
Turkey	Coals	1,755	.....	7,020
Australia	do	5	20	
	Pig-iron	230	2,530	
				2,550
Africa	Coals	807	.....	3,228
Belgium	do	1,348	5,392	
	Pig-iron	2,509	27,599	
				32,996
Spain	Coals	3,022	.....	12,088
Egypt	do	3,211	.....	12,844
Italy	do	26,996	107,984	
	Pig-iron	4,305	47,355	
				155,339
Portugal	Coals	1,933	.....	7,732
Austria	do	7,218	.....	28,872
East Indies	do	5,491	.....	21,964
West Indies	do	2,759	11,036	
	Malleable iron	10	300	
				11,336
Total				1,677,607

Statement showing the exports from Leith, Scotland, for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Total quantity—	Coals.	Pig-iron.	Malleable iron.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
For year ending June 30, 1885	206,167	76,609	338
For year ending June 30, 1884	210,289	97,244	1,202
Decrease	4,122	20,635	864

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leith, for the year ending August 31, 1885.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
American flag:												
United States									2	2,854	2	2,854
Peru			1	1,356	1	1,356						
United States	42	56,364	5	3,595	47	59,959	13	20,741	1	1,222	14	21,963
British flag:												
Russia:												
Northern ports	30	22,368	3	247	33	22,615	50	39,807			50	39,807
Southern ports	15	13,732			15	13,732	6	5,712			6	5,712
Sweden	1	654	1	70	2	724	1	627			1	627
Norway									3	606	3	606
Denmark	54	45,631	3	365	57	45,996	58	48,542	2	208	60	48,750
Germany	182	118,276	7	995	189	119,271	171	113,322	6	802	177	114,124
Holland	68	26,160	10	1,237	78	27,397	33	14,108			33	14,108
Belgium	92	40,423	4	360	96	40,783	91	40,136	1	72	92	40,208
France	75	32,488	8	589	83	33,077	45	22,142	14	1,229	59	23,371
Spain	30	20,402	7	3,944	37	24,346	3	1,897	1	179	4	2,076
Portugal	5	1,707	4	1,000	9	2,707	2	651			2	651
Italy							12	10,815			12	10,815
Austria	9	9,063			9	9,063	1	1,138			1	1,138
Turkey	11	8,683			11	8,683						
Roumania	4	4,297			4	4,297						
Egypt	1	945			1	945	1	1,132			1	1,132
Mexico, &c			2	651	2	651	1	1,302			1	1,302
Peru			1	863	1	863						
Chili			1	630	1	630			1	630	1	630
Brazil									2	1,029	2	1,029
All other countries	44	34,149	16	7,810	60	41,959			2	1,038	2	1,038
British possessions:												
North American colonies			3	1,983	3	1,983			2	1,952	2	1,952
East Indies	2	2,307			2	2,307	2	2,129	1	1,314	3	3,443
Australia			3	3,192	3	3,192	1	24	1	863	2	887
West Indies									1	319	1	319
Channel Islands									2	159	2	159
All other ports			2	368	2	368			3	719	3	719
Russian flag:												
United States			1	645	1	645						
Russia (northern ports)	1	455	14	4,013	15	4,468			9	2,349	9	2,349
Sweden									1	281	1	281
Denmark									1	522	1	522
France			1	281	1	281						
Portugal									1	289	1	289
All other countries			1	365	1	365						
Swedish flag:												
Russia (northern ports)	2	790	3	768	5	1,558						
Sweden			15	3,044	15	3,044	1	254	10	2,169	11	2,423
Denmark			1	298	1	298			4	709	4	709
Germany			1	249	1	249						
Belgium			2	359	2	359						
Spain			1	182	1	182						
Norwegian flag:												
United States			5	2,207	5	2,207						
Russia (northern ports)	5	2,038	24	5,239	29	7,277			4	1,488	4	1,488
Sweden			22	5,115	22	5,115			1	158	1	158
Norway	11	3,198	71	10,266	82	13,464			47	9,820	47	9,820
Denmark							3	1,082	15	4,617	18	5,699
France			4	939	4	939						
Germany	5	1,306	5	786	10	2,092			3	507	3	507
Belgium			1	226	1	226						
Holland			2	196	2	196			1	98	1	98
Chili			1	433	1	433						
Brazil									2	773	2	773
Spain	1	233			1	233						
Portugal			1	343	1	343						

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leith, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Norwegian flag—Continued.												
All other countries (British possessions)			7	2,630	7	2,630			4	1,884	4	1,884
North American colonies			4	3,531	4	3,521			4	3,067	4	3,067
Danish flag:												
United States			1	172	1	172						
Russia (northern ports)	6	2,639	32	3,648	38	6,287			4	460	4	460
Sweden			20	2,343	20	2,343						
Norway	1	215	16	1,617	17	1,832			4	490	4	490
Germany	3	1,249	5	567	8	1,816	1	215	5	601	6	816
Denmark	3	1,865	14	1,356	17	3,221	3	1,865	26	2,478	29	4,343
Holland			2	271	2	271						
Belgium			1	107	1	107						
Portugal									1	136	1	136
Turkey			3	435	3	435						
Egypt							1	1,000			1	1,000
German flag:												
Russia (northern ports)	8	3,231	37	6,421	45	9,652	1	285	12	2,145	13	2,430
Sweden			8	1,275	8	1,275						
Norway							1	285	4	303	5	588
Denmark			1	72	1	72			1	285	1	285
Germany	13	4,924	57	7,022	70	11,946	1	303	56	8,705	57	9,008
Holland			4	802	4	802						
Belgium			6	872	6	872						
France			3	288	3	288	1					
Spain								651	1	140	2	791
Portugal									1	276	1	276
Austria	1	551			1	551						
Peru			1	832	1	832						
Chili			1	536	1	536			1	831	1	831
All other countries	1	395			1	395			1	536	1	536
All other ports (British possessions)			1	484	1	484						
Dutch flag:												
Russia (northern ports)			1	93	1	93			1	220	1	220
Sweden			3	353	3	353			1	153	1	153
Norway			1	153	1	153						
Germany			2	151	2	151			3	230	3	230
Holland	74	42,124	2	411	76	42,535	71	40,578			71	40,578
Belgium	10	4,924			10	4,924	11	5,386			11	5,386
France	5	2,310	1	67	6	2,377	5	2,310			5	2,310
French flag:												
France			2	190	2	190						
Belgium			1	107	1	107						
Holland			1	120	1	120						
Spanish flag:												
Mexico	1	777			1	777						
All other countries	3	3,129			3	3,129						
Italian flag:												
United States			3	1,961	3	1,961						
Italy			1	406	1	406			7	3,713	7	3,713
Austria									2	822	2	822
Turkey			3	1,121	3	1,121						
Chili			1	760	1	760						
All other countries			5	2,883	5	2,883			1	576	1	576
All other ports (British possessions)									1	426	1	426
Austrian flag:												
United States			1	573	1	573			1	710	1	710
Italy							5	4,241			5	4,241
Austria	10	8,367			10	8,367	5	4,134	4	1,983	9	6,117
Turkey			1	498	1	498						
All other countries			3	1,334	1	1,334						
All other ports (British possessions)									2	891	2	891
Greek flag:												
Austria									1	478	1	474
Turkey	1	710	1	474	2	1,184						
Roumania							1	1,068			1	1,068
Egypt	1	1,068			1	1,068						
Total for year to August 31, 1885	831	524,147	514	112,145	1,345	636,292	602	387,882	293	71,510	895	459,392
Total for year to August 31, 1884	846	506,814	520	123,093	1,366	629,907	610	374,318	326	78,983	936	453,301
Increase		17,333				6,385		13,564				6,091
Decrease	15		6	10,948	21		8		33	7,473	41	

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Leith to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for year.
Ale	$9,453 03	$3,412 90	$7,674 07	$2,899 26	$23,439 26
Alum	.....	529 60	148 91	489 04	1,167 55
Biscuits	2,854 85	2,049 40	1,784 57	2,903 94	9,592 76
Boiler composition	.....	144 07	.....	.....	144 07
Books	33,431 84	53,940 02	53,553 70	54,841 20	195,766 76
Brandy	70 08	.....	.....	.....	70 08
Brass wire	.....	71 17	.....	.....	71 17
Cement	5,124 62	4,433 93	6,418 08	.....	15,976 63
Chemical manure	48,040 95	.....	.....	.....	48,040 95
China and glassware	517 41	.....	.....	281 26	798 67
Clothing	166 80	.....	.....	76 77	243 57
Coals	28,762 84	14,180 21	13,656 49	13,502 17	70,101 71
Corkwood	.....	126 04	.....	4,268 69	4,394 73
Dry color	623 58	1,148 62	971 48	760 55	3,504 23
Electrotype plates	.....	.....	176 33	.....	176 33
Fishing nets	.....	705 89	.....	286 15	992 04
Gelatine	14,454 11	38,495 48	36,732 84	30,475 85	120,157 78
Grease	93 24	.....	.....	.....	93 24
Grindstones	.....	.....	.....	327 78	327 78
Gun	150 62	.....	.....	.....	150 62
Household goods	190 60	.....	.....	859 42	1,050 02
Jewelry	.....	.....	.....	444 68	444 68
Lawn tennis shoes	.....	543 95	.....	.....	543 95
Leather goods	1,826 15	.....	.....	140 03	1,966 18
Lime juice	.....	.....	2,655 12	1,100 54	3,755 66
Linens	.....	305 62	85 71	1,613 73	2,005 06
Lithographs	.....	236 13	.....	.....	236 13
Machinery	4,483 99	904 07	209 02	1,251 73	6,848 81
Maps	4,911 68	1,763 76	4,661 86	6,419 24	17,756 54
Medicinal preparations	3,501 55	4,956 87	2,410 66	10,127 75	20,996 83
Morphia	.....	6,836 58	4,684 88	.....	11,521 46
Oat meal	1,561 76	383 36	.....	301 05	2,246 17
Oil paintings	379 71	486 65	1,133 89	.....	2,000 25
Old papers	11,965 08	15,883 10	16,560 44	16,067 76	60,476 38
Paper	142 45	933 27	.....	.....	1,075 72
Photo trays	.....	.....	.....	319 41	319 41
Picture-frame moldings	.....	.....	.....	62 96	62 96
Plants	.....	223 07	.....	32 97	256 04
Ponies	.....	.....	.....	178 96	178 96
Preserved provisions	264 07	.....	.....	.....	264 07
Preserves	119 66	.....	.....	.....	119 66
Printing ink	.....	629 11	1,093 79	1,580 52	3,303 42
Printing materials	314 31	.....	264 21	.....	578 52
Prints	.....	.....	159 50	.....	159 50
Rags	1,692 67	.....	.....	.....	1,692 67
Rifle fittings	.....	.....	.....	122 94	122 94
Saponifying oil	.....	876 27	215 77	582 97	1,675 01
Sealing wax	.....	274 81	.....	.....	274 81
Seeds	.....	.....	.....	149 64	149 64
Stained glass	.....	.....	612 08	.....	612 08
Stationery	.....	146 24	39 78	.....	186 02
Tweed cloth	.....	.....	1,925 33	11,369 72	13,295 05
Velvet pile goods	.....	.....	.....	476 31	476 31
Vulcanite	1,413 82	3,080 84	6,509 39	1,450 89	12,454 94
Whisky	3,780 10	391 02	352 58	4,505 45	9,029 15
Wine bitters	185 17	.....	.....	.....	185 17
Wines	177 39	334 90	.....	.....	512 29
Wool	26,844 77	559 55	358 88	56,882 67	84,645 87
Total from Leith	207,498 90	158,986 50	165,048 86	227,154 00	758,688 26
Galashiels agency:					
Tweed cloth	12,935 43	50,324 39	11,321 83	60,308 63	134,890 28
Hosiery	.....	.....	.....	830 70	830 70
Australian skin wool	1,270 05	.....	.....	.....	1,270 05
Whisky	.....	.....	224 21	.....	224 21
Total from Galashiels	14,205 48	50,324 39	11,546 04	61,139 33	137,215 24
Total from this consular district during 1884-'85	221,704 38	209,310 89	176,594 90	288,293 33	895,903 50
Total from this consular district preceding year	239,680 77	226,948 25	242,639 22	284,100 52	993,368 76
Increase	.....	.....	.....	4,192 81	.....
Decrease	17,976 39	17,637 36	66,044 32	.....	97,465 26

OSCAR MALMROS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leith, October 1, 1885.

IRELAND.

REPORT OF CONSUL PIATT ON THE TRADE OF CORK, AND AGRICULTURE OF IRELAND.

EXPORTS FROM CORK TO THE UNITED STATES.

I have the honor to transmit herewith Form D, showing the declared exports to the United States from this consular district for the year ended September 30, 1885. A net decrease of nearly 9 per cent. from the total value of declared exports during the preceding year will be seen; the amount for the past year is $65,254.28, as against $71,631.23 for the year ended September 30, 1884. There was an increase in the first and fourth, but a decrease in the second and third quarters, the amount of net decrease being $6,376.95. The principal articles of export were calf-skins, feathers, cotton, and cotton crochet goods, and whisky.

NAVIGATION AT CORK.

The statement of navigation at the port of Cork (Queenstown) for the year past shows that 67 steamers, with tonnage 59,052, discharged their cargoes here, as against 53, with tonnage 46,502, during the preceding year, an increase of 14 steamers and 12,550 tonnage; 79 sailing vessels, tonnage 43,455, discharged, as against 70, tonnage 31,205 last year, an increase of 9 vessels, with 12,250 tonnage. The total increase of tonnage, therefore, between the past year and that preceding was 24,800; 32 American vessels called for orders, and of these 13 entered the consulate, but no American vessel discharged here this year. The tonnage of the 32 American vessels calling for orders was 42,502; of the 13 which entered the consulate, 16,057.

I have heretofore spoken of the impossibility of getting an official statement of the several exports and imports at this port, and I have not considered it worth while to procure the lists of articles exported and imported, which have heretofore been furnished, since the values could not be given.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR IRELAND.

I inclose the agricultural statistics of Ireland for 1885, general abstracts showing the acreage under crops, also the number and description of live stock in each county and province for the year, from which it appears that the total extent of land under crops (including meadow and clover) in the island was 4,954,028 acres, as against 4,872,744 last year; increase, 81,284 acres, or 1.7 per cent.

In the province of Munster, the acreage under crops was 1,230,252, as against 1,208,161 last year; increase, 22,091 acres, or 1.8 per cent.

The extent of land under grass this year in Ireland was 10,245,927, as against 10,346,876 acres last year; decrease, 100,949.

In Munster, this year, 3,282,219 acres were under grass, as against 3,292,229 last year; decrease, 10,000 acres.

The total extent of land in Ireland under tillage this year was 2,921,167 acres, as against 2,910,257 last year; increase, 10,910 acres. In Munster the acreage was 615,986, as against 616,468 acres last year; decrease, 482 acres.

In Ireland there was a decrease of 5,462 acres in the land under cereal crops. In Munster, where the acreage in cereals was 313,881, as against 314,943 last year, there was a decrease of 1,062 acres.

There were, however, 1,657 more acres in wheat and 2,210 in barley this year in Munster than last, the principal decrease being 4,867 acres in oats.

The acreage under potatoes this year in Ireland was 797,103, as against 798,952 last year; decrease, 1,849 acres. In Munster the acreage under potatoes was 186,217, as against 187,674 last year; decrease, 1,457 acres.

There was a decrease in Ireland of 7,129 acres in turnips; in Munster, 1,044; whilst an increase of 2,698 acres in cabbage is noted in Ireland, and in Munster 1,494 acres.

The harvest of hay in Munster this year was abundant, but unfortunately in many districts it was allowed to remain out until protracted rains came in August, preventing the saving of it, and destroying much of the crop. The wheat, barley, and oats promised well, and was greater than the average crop, though the long continued rains at harvest time did much injury, especially to the barley.

The root crops are very good, except that in some cases the potatoes have suffered from blight; this, however, does not exist to any great extent.

Prices of grain, and of agricultural products generally, are unusually low, and the farming classes are much depressed in consequence. The cause is attributed to the

cheap rate at which grain is imported into this country from the United States and elsewhere.

EMIGRATION FROM CORK.

The number of emigrants, according to the official returns of the board of trade, who embarked at Queenstown for the United States, for the year ended September 30, 1885, was 28,359, as against 29,850 during the preceding year—a decrease of 1,491. Of the total number emigrating 13,269, including 1,657 children, were females.

HEALTH OF THE PORT.

The health of this port has been good. There was some apprehension of cholera during the earlier part of the summer, since vessels occasionally call here from Mediterranean ports. No case appeared, however, and few cases of any dangerous disease have been reported.

JOHN J. PIATT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cork, October 31, 1885.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Cork (Queenstown) to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Calf-skins	$10,886 35	$4,525 84	$4,379 83	$11,144 28	$30,936 30
Whisky	4,474 69	533 93	566 92	1,070 55	6,646 09
Feathers	4,367 71	4,844 47	1,990 25	3,271 18	14,473 61
Cotton crochet goods	1,634 66	327 26	1,852 65	1,457 99	5,272 56
Linen goods	299 69				299 69
Wearing apparel	18 00				18 00
Salt skins		2,335 92			2,335 92
Sausage casings		97 33	486 65	197 09	781 07
Cotton goods				4,442 38	4,442 38
Red setter dog (for breeding purposes)			48 66		48 66
Total	21,681 10	12,664 75	9,324 96	21,583 47	65,254 28
Total for preceding year	20,045 75	12,759 35	24,178 59	14,647 54	71,631 23
Increase	1,635 35			6,935 93	
Decrease		94 60	14,853 63		6,376 95

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Cork (Queenstown) during the year ending September 30, 1885.

From and for—	Entered. Steamers. No.	Steamers. Tons.	Sailing vessels. No.	Sailing vessels. Tons.	Total. Tons.	Cleared. Steamers. No.	Steamers. Tons.	Sailing vessels. No.	Sailing vessels. Tons.	Total. Tons.
British flag:										
United States	19	52,698			83,057	19	52,698			83,057
Black Sea	34					34				
France	3					3				
Baltic	2					2				
Spain	1					1				
United States			16	30,359				16	30,359	
Australia			6					6		
North America			12					12		
France			4					4		
Holland			3					3		
Belgium			2					2		
Germany			1					1		
Spain			1					1		
Greek flag:										
Black Sea	5	4,511	..		4,511	5	4,511			4,511

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Cork (Queenstown), &c.—Continued.

From and for—	Entered.					Cleared.				
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
German flag:										
Black Sea	1	1,093			1,234	1	1,093			1,234
Holland			1	141				1	141	
Norwegian flag										
Norway	2	750			11,354	2	750			11,354
North America			10	10,604				10	10,604	
Norway			16					16		
Danish flag:										
North America			1	743	743			1	743	743
Iceland			1					1		
Dutch flag:										
Ipswich			1	128	128			1	128	128
French flag:										
Philipopolis			1	298	298			1	298	298
Swedish flag:										
North America			3	1,182	1,182			3	1,182	1,182
Total for year	67	59,052	79	43,455	102,507	67	59,052	79	43,455	102,507
Preceding year	53	46,502	70	31,205	77,707	53	46,502	70	31,205	77,707
Increase	14	12,550	9	12,250	24,800	14	12,550	9	12,250	24,800

NOTE.—Sailing vessels called for orders during year, 762; registered tonnage, 532,478. Steamers called for orders during year, 12; registered tonnage, 12,144.

BELFAST.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Belfast, including agencies, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	
Linens and cottons	$1,143,546 18	$1,716,222 38	$1,144,139 81	$1,826,332 26	$5,830,240 63
Flax and tow	105,208 86	55,740 84	17,769 37	172,057 68	350,776 75
Whisky	7,092 13	1,980 03	577 44	448 79	10,098 36
Ginger ale	13,331 79	26,154 07	35,136 06	36,760 44	111,382 36
Stationery	20,197 67	13,731 21	11,912 47	11,101 65	56,943 00
Machinery	4,127 25	3,579 30	.....	10,332 77	18,039 32
Animals	203 18	644 81	590 08	574 25	2,012 32
Felts	3,612 94	7,442 31	4,611 31	4,145 30	19,811 86
Threads	19,885 49	65,665 55	46,310 29	44,960 11	176,821 44
Sundries	57,156 50	51,097 99	111,046 04	8,732 82	228,033 35
Total	1,374,361 99	1,942,258 49	1,372,092 87	2,115,446 07	6,804,159 42
Linens and cottons:					
Ballymena agency	47,537 95	40,775 12	21,162 01	19,131 15	128,606 23
Lurgan agency	297,805 79	317,621 10	146,155 17	105,748 94	867,331 00
Grand total	1,719,705 73	2,300,654 71	1,539,410 05	2,240,326 11	7,800,096 65
Total for preceding year	1,735,534 62	2,148,614 10	1,242,761 49	1,715,190 52	6,842,100 73
Increase	.....	152,040 61	296,648 56	525,135 64	959,995 92
Decrease	15,828 89	.....	.....	.....	.....

GEORGE W. SAVAGE,
Consul.

DUBLIN.

REPORT BY CONSUL BARROWS ON THE TRADE OF DUBLIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

The principal exports were, in 1884, as follows:

Ale, porter, and mineral waters	$634,171 12
Glue	28,619 27
Oat meal	53,955 18
Prune wine	33,161 20
Salted skins	114,811 65
Whisky	29,798 96

The total amount of the exports to the United States for 1884 was $937,414.91.

There was an increase for the year ending September, 1884, of $33,936.84; there is a decrease for the year ending September 30, 1885, of $155,632.89.

The principal direct imports from the United States are wheat, maize, flour, and petroleum, and there is a large import of pork, &c., via Liverpool. During the last year the heavy importation of American meat had a decidedly depreciating effect on the market here, for, whereas, before we were paying from 11 pence to 1 shilling per pound for home-reared meat we now buy the same for 8 pence and 9 pence, the American meat running from 4 pence to 7 pence per pound.

These large imports have also depreciated the price of cattle in Ireland, to the extent, I am informed, of 2 pence or 3 pence on the pound.

B. H. BARROWS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dublin, November 4, 1885.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Dublin to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	
Ale and porter	$105,605 50	$78,350 50	$139,496 76	$175,200 34	$498,653 10
Aerated waters	5,690 22	1,752 78	13,300 50	16,060 24	36,803 74
Feathers	3,969 50	4,050 65	1,050 25	5,051 38	14,121 78
Glue	12,070 30	4,255 00	8,015 50	1,858 58	26,199 38
Oatmeal	16,990 50	9,900 75	5,780 75	14,338 80	47,460 80
Poplin	236 10	2,630 80	540 35	2,113 24	5,520 49
Prune wine	4,633 45	4,101 00	5,900 60	6,887 92	21,522 97
Skins	27,464 04	18,900 70	14,800 60	18,976 34	80,141 68
Sausage casings	.....	.....	.....	1,094 96	1,094 96
Waste paper	2,593 75	2,994 40	2,390 60	3,013 98	10,992 73
Whisky	12,072 50	3,815 60	500 00	10,853 76	27,241 86
Woolen goods	.....	1,650 00	3,230 50	1,140 72	6,021 22
Miscellaneous	2,734 05	250 60	1,650 50	1,372 18	6,007 33
Total	194,059 91	132,652 78	196,606 91	258,462 44	781,782 04
Preceding year	209,500 28	226,765 58	220,751 86	280,397 19	937,414 91
Decrease	15,440 37	94,112 80	24,144 95	21,934 75	155,632 87

LONDONDERRY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1885, BY CONSUL LIVERMORE, ON THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF LONDONDERRY.

I have the honor to inclose the following statements covering the trade and navigation at this port during the year ending September 30, 1885: Imports, exports, navigation, and trade with the United States.

These statements are based on official statistics obtained from the collector of customs at this port, and contain all the information that I am able to impart relating to the trade between this consular district and the United States.

It is obvious from the papers named that none of the products of this district enter into direct trade with the United States; the ships which convey the products of the United States hither either return in ballast or seek cargoes at other ports.

A number of superior flour mills have lately been built here, and it is probable that wheat, rather than flour, will be in demand, as a consequence.

ARTHUR LIVERMORE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Londonderry, October 16, 1885.

Statement showing the imports at Londonderry during the year ending the 30th of September, 1885.

Countries whence imported.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Australia	Bags empty	9,249	$374 72
United States	do	74,404	7,470 07
France	Barley cwts.	31,790	61,091 80
Canada	Herrings cured do	17	97 33
Russia	Flax seed quarters	5,639	71,858 73
Canada	Apples bushels	65	77 86
United States	do do	10	
Do	Nuts do	1	
Do	Flour (wheaten) cwts.	110,128	303,820 45
Belgium	Ground phosphate tons	515	5,980 92
France	Gypsum do	160	778 64
Norway	Ice do	780	2,676 57
Germany	Kainite (manure) do	150	375 97
Roumania	Maize cwts.	293,982	386,658 61
United States	do do	854,213	1,137,417 84
Do	Oil-seed cake tons	328	11,971 59
Do	Petroleum gallons	145,044	20,064 57
Do	Phosphate rock tons	680	4,963 83
France	Rye cwts.	5,500	10,706 30
Germany	do do	55,300	61,317 91
United States	Tallow do	22	160 59
Spain	Sulphur ore tons	753	5,012 49
Australia	Wheat cwts.	38,645	75,625 41
United States	do do	131,430	262,771 53
Canada	Wood goods loads	12,360	131,960 00
Russia	do do	152	944 09
Germany	do do	515	6,827 70
United States	do do	628	9,357 41
Total			2,583,962 63

Statement showing the exports from Londondery for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Whither.
Bog ore being oxide of iron tons	165	$401 43	Spain.

Statement showing the imports into Londonderry from the United States for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Imports.	
	Quantity.	Value.
Bags, empty grain bags	74,404	$7,470 07
Flour, wheaten cwts.	110,128	303,820 45
Fruit, apples bushels	10	24 33
Nuts bushel	1	
Maize cwts.	845,213	1,137,417 84
Oil-seed cake tons	328	11,971 59
Petroleum gallons	45,044	20,064 57
Phosphate rock tons	680	4,963 83
Tallow cwts.	22	160 59
Wood goods loads	628	9,357 41
Wheat cwts.	131,430	262,771 53
Total		1,758,022 21

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Londonderry to the United States during the four quarters ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Quarter ending— December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	September 30, 1885.	Total for the year.
Whisky	$374 49	$229 83	$221 78	$495 33	$1,321 43
Dogs	30 66				30 66
Dulce				49 26	49 26
Total	405 15	229 83	221 78	544 59	1,401 35
Preceding year	1,163 08	757 30	10 21	86 38	2,016 97
Increase			211 57	458 21	
Decrease	757 93	527 47			615 62

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Londonderry for the year ending September 30, 1885.

From and for—	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Steam.		Sail.		Total.		Steam.		Sail.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British flag:												
Australia			2	1,337	2	1,337						
Canada			11	6,252	11	6,252			9	5,192	9	5,192
Belgium			3	288	3	288						
France	7	1,058	1	94	8	1,152						
Germany	1	99	1	313	2	412						
Russia	3	2,219			3	2,219						
Roumania	7	6,858			7	6,858						
Spain	1	325	1	133	2	458			1	94	1	94
United States	16	18,654	18	13,242	34	31,896			10	7,956	10	7,956
French flag:												
United States			1	541	1	541						
France									1	541	1	541
German flag:												
Germany	2	952	1	351	3	1,303						
Denmark									1	351	1	351
Saint Thomas									1	227	1	227
United States			2	1,142	2	1,142						
Greek flag:												
Roumania	1	976			1	976						
Italian flag:												
United States			3	1,657	3	1,657			2	1,153	2	1,153
Norwegian flag:												
Canada			3	1,352	3	1,352			2	900	2	900
Norway			2	595	2	595			2	761	2	761
United States			1	516	1	516			1	607	1	607
American flag:												
Canada			1	390	1	390						
Total*	38	31,141	51	28,203	89	59,344			30	17,782	30	17,782

* No explanation is given by the consul in regard to the fact that no clearances of steam vessels are noted in this statement, while it is evident that all, or the greater number, of those entered must have cleared during the year.

HOLLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL ECKSTEIN ON GENERAL SUFFRAGE IN HOLLAND.

This report may, perhaps, prove to be interesting when considered as supplementary to, and when read in connection with, my report on "the elective franchise in Holland," of December 21, 1882, and published in consular reports of August, 1883, No. 32.

I then stated that—

The necessity and desirability of an extension of the existing elective franchise have been long since recognized by the mass of the people throughout the country; that for the purpose and to the end of accomplishing the object an agitation was begun many years ago; and whilst it constantly and steadily increased, participated in by public meetings, political clubs, and the press, discussions on the subject were always characterized by extreme moderation and calmness.

The report referred to also contained in substance the following statements:

The Second Chamber of the States General, the popular branch of the national legislative body of this country, is composed of eighty-six members. In 1877 these were chosen by 122,511 voters out of a population numbering 3,861,682 souls, or about 1 voter out of about 31 of the inhabitants. Still it cannot be said that up to the present, the introduction of general suffrage is strongly favored by public sentiment.

I am induced to again take up this matter because of the political importance which it involves, but more particularly to point out that the recent and present unfavorable economical and social political conditions of the country have brought about a most remarkable change in the sentiment of the people on the subject in question and in the nature of the movement now going on as compared with what it was three years ago.

Then it appeared as if a moderate limited extension of the elective franchise on the basis provided in the constitution of the country, being a direct tax-payment qualification, by lowering the amounts required to be paid to entitle persons to vote, would meet the necessities of the case and satisfy the people.

Now it seems to be conceded on all sides that the number of electors requires to be very largely increased. In some quarters it is held to be necessary that the franchise be made more general, whilst the great mass of the workingmen and laboring classes of the country in sympathy with and urged on and encouraged by an organization called the Netherlands League (bond) for General Suffrage, have rather suddenly set on foot a somewhat impetuous and intemperate movement in favor of the speedy introduction of general manhood suffrage, pure and simple.

In this they have co-operated with the social democrats; and as the workingmen of this country have apart from this, politically speaking, nothing in common with that party, it is held that they committed a grave error in making common cause with them in their efforts to obtain the ballot.

It may here be stated that the workingmen of this country are organized and form what is styled, the General Netherlands Workingmen's Union, which is regarded as a non-political organization. This union consists of a very great number of different associations, such as the typographic and lithographic associations, tailors', carpenters', and painters' associations, &c. They exist not only in the larger cities, but

in almost every town of any note. Their object and aim, until a comparatively recent date, have been to guard the rights and promote the general interests of the artisan and laboring classes, but independently of any attempts of intermeddling with national politics.

They enjoy all political rights in common with other classes of the community, except that the present peculiar system of the elective franchise as established by law virtually excludes them, almost to a man, from participating in the choice of national legislators, and from exerting the least direct, or perhaps any influence on national legislation.

Whether they had good cause to smart under the discrimination is not my purpose to determine, and if there existed any widespread discontent in consequence thereof, but little was generally known or heard of it until a comparatively late day.

This so general, sudden, and hardly expected awakening on the part of the workingmen of this country, and the determined manner in which they all at once came before the country on behalf of general suffrage, has rather "astonished the natives," and seems to be noteworthy.

Of the regular political parties in the country in or out of the States General, and which consist of, (1) the Liberal party, (2) the Catholic or Ultramontane party, (3) The Calvinist or anti-revolutionary party, and (4) the Conservative party, no two are fully agreed upon any plan or are prepared to propose a new system to be generally advocated with a prospect of ultimate adoption, or to take the place of the existing one. As yet there does not even appear to be unanimity on the subject even on the part of the leaders of any one party, and there is still less cohesion or co-operation on the part of the press.

In the mean time, judging from the amount of attention which has been for some months past and is now absorbed by what has transpired here, one might be led to imagine that the salvation of the country depended on general suffrage, or that the people were determined to solve the social problem on Dutch soil.

Further details relating to the present agitation are contained in what follows:

The propagation and spread of socialism in various countries of Europe left the Netherlands unaffected for many years. Except a small number of persons whose attention it attracted, and these only for purposes of scientific study, it made no impression on any class of the community for a long time, and it certainly caused no apprehension that its doctrines and teachings would ever find favor with a sufficient number of the inhabitants of this country to disturb in any way the equanimity of the general public, as it now does to a certain extent.

I shall not undertake to describe, in full, how within the last five years or so a combination of facts and circumstances gave rise to and favored to be organized a social democratic party. Suffice it to say that such a party does now exist, and if it is not as yet very formidable in its number of adherents and supporters, it makes up for it by its composition, consisting, as it does in great part, of such elements in the community as make it appear to threaten the peace and good order of the state.

The "party" manages to sustain several newspapers, and the mere names of one or more of them are quite enough to convey some idea of the doctrines they promulgate.

"Recht voor Allen" (Right for All) is a paper published at The Hague and in circulation about three years, and another, "De Opstand" (The Insurrection or The Rebellion), has made its appearance more recently.

The constitutional right of assembly and petition, free speech, and a free press are national institutions of the Netherlands, of which the social democrats are now making, to say the least, most questionable use.

Their co operation with the workingmen and others in favor of general suffrage is, therefore, more likely to injure them than to further the cause.

The motives, objects, and aims of all who desire and claim the right or the privilege of a voice in the affairs of the nation through the ballot, whether they be workingmen or others, are generally considered to be pure, honorable, and fair so long as they are entirely disassociated from and non-sympathizing with the doings of the social democrats; but they also have, within the last few months, resorted to means for the accomplishment of their purpose which seem more calculated to bring failure than success.

They participated in demonstrations which resulted in more or less riotous proceedings in the streets of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and in several provincial towns. The efforts of the police to prevent or suppress such flagrant violations of municipal law were, in some cases, met with open defiance, compelling the police to use their side-arms and make numerous arrests before order could be restored. In one or more places, but not at Amsterdam, it became necessary to bring out the military to quell the disturbances.

Afterwards it was, as a rule, indignantly denied by the workingmen's organizations that any such acts of lawlessness were actually shared in by workingmen, but the fact remained that they were found in the company of those who committed them, whoever they may have been. Aside from proceedings of such a nature, the feeling which prevails amongst the working classes of the country and the present abnormal social and economical condition of affairs seem to be evidenced by the following: The workingman's union of Groningen about two months ago petitioned the States General that the children of workingmen, who are properly qualified, should be freely admitted as scholars and students in the different high schools and universities, receive their education, and be maintained at the cost of the Government during the time of their studies.

At about the same time men out of work at Rotterdam employed peremptory and threatening language in petitioning the city council to order certain public works to be executed and healthy and cheap dwellings to be furnished to the working classes.

Several weeks ago, on the day before the opening of the present session of the States General, upon a call from the Dutch Association for Universal Suffrage and Vote, the General Dutch Workmen's Association, and the Social Democratic Union in Holland, there met at The Hague about 1,500 persons, including about 100 women, being delegates from over 130 organizations existing throughout the country, and for the sole purpose of making a joint demonstration on behalf of the speedy introduction of general suffrage.

In the procession which took place, the ordinary workmen's unions carried their insignia before them, but the social democratic unions made some display of red flags and a Phrygian cap, revolutionary emblems.

Arrived at the Academy of Arts and Sciences, a meeting was convened and a number of speeches made, where the most enthusiastically received and loudest cheered sentiments were such as about the following:

Suffrage is the natural right of every citizen, and the people, therefore, should no longer be deprived of it. They wished it to be clearly understood that it was the last time the people would make known their wishes in an amicable way; and that should the Government wrap itself again in disdainful silence, the people would take that which they had not been able to obtain voluntarily, &c.

The resolutions passed contained about the following:

The national assembly, held to-day, the 20th September, 1885, at The Hague, and called by the chairman of the Dutch Association for Universal Suffrage and Vote, the General Dutch Workingmen's Association, and the Social Democratic Union in Holland, declares as its opinion that universal suffrage guaranteed by constitution must be proclaimed as soon as possible.

A longer denial of this popular claim would be a crime, and the possible consequences of further postponement would recoil on those persons who, forgetful of the earnestness of the moment, shall have prevented in any unanswerable manner the necessary reform.

And the assembly holds itself exempt from the duty of making known again to Government, in the manner as it has been done to-day, the wishes of the people, as a repetition of the present movement would be an insult to the dignity and self-respect of the Dutch nation.

On the following day a copy of these resolutions was handed to the minister of the interior by a deputation. It was graciously received, but as the minister objected to the words "national assembly" in the resolutions, as having a revolutionary character by their origin and making reference to past and troublous times, the deputation defended themselves by declaring that the words "national assembly" were not intended to convey any such sense, but were merely meant to signify that the "assembly" occupied itself with matters of a general and popular interest.

It is represented that the minister also remarked, "If he could share the optimistic expectations of those who look to universal suffrage for beneficial results to the working classes or for an improvement in the social and economical conditions of the country, he would be foremost in the support of those who ask for it."

In the mean time the Chambers will be likely, in the course of this session, to consider the necessity of revising the constitution on the subject, with a view to changing the existing law on the elective franchise, in the sense of extending the same.

In contradistinction to the rather inconsiderate and headlong manner in which the mass of the workingmen here have come before the country in urging their claim to general suffrage, the fact that there are, at the same time, such as would not hesitate publicly to declare their disapproval of the agitation, and that they expect no benefit from general suffrage, seems to deserve mention.

And yet this is the case, as is shown from an address recently issued by the board of management of the workingmen's union, "Hulp naar Vermogen" (Help in proportion to means), at Zalt Bommel, in the province of Gelderland, and directed to the laboring classes of the Netherlands.

The contents of the publication referred to attracted my special attention, and believing that they will prove interesting to the readers of this report, I furnish a translation of it as follows:

To the laboring classes of the Netherlands:

Deeply impressed with the conviction that the outrages committed at various places in our native country are injurious to our cause, and reflect shame on our good name where work people join therein, the board of management of the working-class union "Hulp naar Vermogen" (help in proportion to means) at Zalt Bommel takes the liberty to address an appeal to all workpeople in the Netherlands, and in their joint interest to urge upon them the maintenance of good order.

Hard are certainly the times we live in, and a more anxious time of utter dearth of work threatens to distress us.

It is only through the co-operation of all well-minded people in every station of life that means of remedy can be provided.

They are our enemies, who strive to lead us on the road of rough and stupid violence.

Society must now indeed prove to be in reality a fraternity; many members, but one body. Head and heart, eye and ear, hand and foot, must be of one accord.

Hand and foot, must, however, not want to take the place of head and heart.

It is a falsehood that capital, that those who give work, that people of high station are our enemies. Amongst them we number our best friends, whose example only requires to be generally followed.

In our commune we can point to our working-class union, composed of members having various religious persuasions; a union which, supported by our suppliers of work and citizens, and amongst these some of the most notable, has put our opponents to shame, founded our meeting-house, secured aid to our workmen in the event of illness, and opened a prospect of support in old age.

And outside of our union we can likewise point to manufacturers, whose names live in the hearts of all well-minded workmen; to statesmen and promoters of industry, who with our Heldt, created the general pension fund for the working-classes; to the champions for our national instruction; to those who procured us the government post-office savings banks; to the men of the press, who plead for our interests before the public, and enlighten us; to all who in their several circles work for us wherever they can.

If there are unworthy men who trample our interests under foot, we have just as little right to blame all for the sake of these few as people have to hold us responsible for the follies which some workmen commit. Our friends have a right to claim that we, too, fulfill our duties.

We do not require to wait, in giving our vote, until the question of general suffrage in politics, from which we expect no benefit, has been decided.

Let us now at once give our vote, before we can and are bound to do so, and there where it is but too rarely given.

The champions for national instruction ask our vote, in order to co-operate in obtaining the greatest treasure that we can procure for our brethren.

Instruction, also, at drawing and trade schools is undoubtedly of the greatest importance in solving the social questions.

The Volksbond calls upon us to secure for the savings banks the millions of florins that are annually consumed in spirits, in order that food and dwelling-houses may be improved, amusements ameliorated, and that meeting-houses for the People's Union may everywhere arise.

Let us therefore unite on the path of order and deliberation, where the fulfilment of our duties will itself lead to the maintaining of our rights.

Let no difference of opinion respecting general suffrage in political matters, or as to disputed religious questions any longer debar us from direct co-operation in the interest of all.

Let every one's religious persuasion be respected, but let it also be manifested in its choicest fruits: in mutual demonstrations of love, in toleration, in watching, in confidence. Let every man do his duty.

Then, and only then, can we confidently look forward to even the most inauspicious future.

The board of management of the Working-class Union:

HULP NAAR VERMOGEN.

ZALT BOMMEL, *September* 9, 1885.

What is generally regarded as being as much, if not more than anything else, the cause of the movement in question, and which is, although rather incoherently, described by the foregoing, can be stated in very few words: the long-continued and still prevailing hard times.

As to how almost all important enterprises and pursuits have been during the past two or three years, more or less dragging and unproductive to both capital and labor in this country, I do not deem it required to illustrate in this report.

There is hardly a doubt that a speedy revival of the various material interests of the country, a return of greater general prosperity, would soon allay the now existing discontent and irritation, as plenty of work and good wages would be likely to prove to workmen and laborers a greater blessing than to be immediately enfranchised, with insufficient or no employment. The outlook in this direction is, however, exceedingly gloomy, and present aspects predicate anything but a change for the better in the very near future. With the winter before them, and

already existing great scarcity of work, the working and laboring men's prospects seem poor indeed. Under all these circumstances it would not be surprising if, during the next few months, further disturbances should result.

That general suffrage will be added to the many other national institutions of this country may safely be predicted, but that this can or will be done at an early day is very doubtful.

At present the elective franchise is governed and regulated by the "Grondwet" (fundamental law or constitution), and no power whatever is vested in or delegated to the States General (Parliament) to legislate on the subject, excepting upon the basis provided for in the "constitution," which, as herein already stated, consists of a certain "direct tax payment qualification."

It is thus, for the time being, impossible for ordinary legislation to bring about or effect any important or radical change in the premises.

To substitute for the at present existing system any other, as several are proposed and advocated, including, of course, "general suffrage," involves the necessity of a previous revision and change in the constitution itself. To this it will come in the course of time, and when it does it will be, according to present indications and in my humble opinion, for the purpose of establishing "universal suffrage."

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, October 29, 1885.

AMSTERDAM.

REPORT OF CONSUL ECKSTEIN ON THE SUMATRA TOBACCO TRADE AT AMSTERDAM IN 1885.

I beg respectfully herewith to submit to the Department a few brief facts and figures relating to the exports of Sumatra tobacco from Amsterdam to the United States, and to transactions in the article in general in this market, from January 1 to November 30, 1885.

In my report on same subject, made in February last, I said it seemed likely that a much larger quantity of Sumatra tobacco would find its way to our markets in the course of the present year than ever did during any previous twelvemonth, and now it is shown that the expectations on this point have been realized.

During the past eleven months of the current year the shipments of Sumatra tobacco from this port to the United States amounted to 22,428 bales, representing an invoice value of $3,207,824.56. This shows the export of the article to have more than doubled, when compared with what it was during the entire year of 1884, inasmuch as in 1884 only about 11,000 bales were shipped, valued at $1,684,694.19, and it exhibits an increase over the exports of 1883, amounting in quantity to about 5,500 bales, and in value to about $900,000.

Thus it will be seen that the consumption of and the demand for Sumatra leaf in and for the American market is largely on the increase.

There were also a larger number of representatives of American leaf-

tobacco firms, who came over and staid here, at intervals from April to November of this year; examined the tobacco; were present at the sales, and made their selections and purchases, than has hitherto been the case in any one year.

The attendance of buyers from Germany, from Hamburg, Bremen, and other places was also much more numerous than in former years.

The Amsterdam tobacco merchants, who usually are the purchasers of the greater portion of the tobacco at the original subscription sales, appear to be fully confident that a large and permanent demand for Sumatra tobacco is now assured in the American market, notwithstanding any change that can or will be made in our tariff regarding the duty on leaf tobacco.

In evidence hereof I need only to state that several of the principal houses have sent their representatives to, and established agencies in, New York, to whom they ship large quantities of tobacco on consigment, to be disposed of to dealers in the article or to manufacturers of cigars.

The crop of 1884, as to quantity, is now represented to me to have amounted to 125,536 bales, which includes 12,329 bales lost at sea in consequence of the foundering of the steamer Tencer.

The following statement shows the crops of Sumatra tobacco each year, from 1880 to 1884, both inclusive, and the increase of last year's crop over those of the preceding years, viz:

Crops.	Number of bales.	Increase in 1884, bales.
1880	64,964	60,572
1881	82,356	43,180
1882	102,050	23,486
1883	93,503	32,033
1884	125,536	.....

Of the 113,207 bales which reached this country over 100,000 bales were sold at Amsterdam, and the balance at Rotterdam.

There were in all seven sales here, the first taking place on the 14th of April, and the last on the 28th of October.

As regards the quality of the 1884 crop I find it to be difficult to speak of it in general terms in comparison to former years' crops.

The opinion of those best understanding this matter is very conflicting. It would seem that whilst as to certain particulars last year's product was equally as good, if not superior, it showed, as to others deterioration when compared to the crops of former years.

A most noteworthy feature of or relating to Sumatra tobacco transactions at Amsterdam this year consists hereof, that whilst the supply was so largely in excess of that of any former year, and whilst it is not claimed that the quality of it was better, the average price realized from the sales of the entire crop of 1884 exceeded the price ever obtained since 1876, when the product amounted to only about 29,000 bales.

According to a statement furnished me by one of the sworn brokers in tobacco, the average price obtained for the 1884 crop was about 1 florin and 44½ cents, Dutch currency, per half kilogram, or about 52 cents American, per pound, and the estimated total value of the crop, including the lost 12,329 bales, about 26,500,000 of florins, or about $10,600,000.

The approximate average price realized per pound, in United States

currency, and the estimated total value of the crop, has been from 1876 to 1884, both inclusive, as follows:

Crops.	Average price.	Total value of crop.
1876	$0 55½	$2, 580, 000
1877	45½	2, 676, 000
1878	45	3, 648, 000
1879	42½	4, 120, 000
1880	40½	4, 536, 000
1881	41½	5, 792, 000
1882	49¼	8, 566, 000
1883	48	7, 620, 000
1884	52	10, 600, 000

From the foregoing and brief review of the Sumatra tobacco trade in 1885 and preceding years, it will be observed that the culture of the article is enormously profitable to those who own or are interested in the tobacco plantations on the island of Sumatra. When mentioned, I am assured, that the cost of production does not exceed 80 to 90 cents, Dutch currency, the highest, per one-half kilogram.

Concerning the crop of this year it would be premature to say anything positive, but such reports as have been received, predicate a decrease of from 20 to 25 per cent. in quantity, as compared to last year.

The long continued drought in the early part of the year, and the excessive rains in the months of July and August, seem to have destroyed the hope of so large a crop as the one of 1884.

D. ECKSTEIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, December 1, 1885.

ITALY.

REPORT OF CONSUL CARROLL ON THE CHOLERA AT PALERMO.

Cholera appears to be now at an end, no new cases having been reported or known for the last several days, in consequence of which the greater number of those who fled from the city have returned and resumed business. All the stores and shops are again open. Trade is good and everybody seems to be busy and prosperous. Apparently not a vestige of the scourge remains. No one who was not aware of the fact could tell from the appearance or actions of the people that it was so recently in their midst.

In communicating the termination of a disease so dreaded, and usually so destructive to human life, I am pleased to say that the havoc made thereby has been much less than was feared, in view of the apparent imperfect sanitary condition which obtained, and the apathy of the municipal authorities at and previous to its inception.

As stated in previous correspondence, the disease manifested itself on the 7th of September.

On the 19th of November, the Italian Government at Rome, issued an order abolishing quarantine on vessels sailing from Palermo for other ports in Sicily, thus virtually announcing that the scourge had ceased.

Still there were new cases and deaths on that day, but they were not

reported, nor have any new cases or deaths been officially reported since.

The sanitary council discontinued the issue of the daily bulletin of cases and deaths after the 14th of November, so that the cases and deaths after the date adverted to do not appear in the exhibit accompanying this report, but will be submitted in a supplemental statement after the sanitary council shall have made their final report, which, it is believed, will exhibit a great many more cases and deaths than those given to the public during the prevalence of the disease. Indeed, this is within the personal knowledge of the consulate; notwithstanding it is deemed proper to submit the figures furnished daily to the office during the period of the scourge by the sanitary council, as they are official, and consequently entitled to credit.

According to the figures adverted to, there were 4,828 cases of cholera, and 2,614 deaths therefrom, during the epidemic, or from the 7th of September to the 14th of November; the cases and deaths since, as stated, not being reported thus far. Thus it is seen that $54\frac{1}{7}$ per cent. of those reported to have been attacked died.

The disease reached its acme on the 19th of September, 258 cases and 185 deaths occurring on that day, after which, with variations, it slowly decreased to 6 cases and 2 deaths, on the 5th of November. From this date no new cases were reported, although the deaths from old cases continued to be reported up to the 14th of the month adverted to.

I now transmit the following for the information of the Department, viz:

A diagram showing the inception, increase, decrease and variations of the cholera; a chart of the weather obtaining in Palermo during the prevalence of the scourge, and a map of the Valley of Palermo, indicating the various places therein affected by the disease. No. 1 denotes the place where it first manifested itself, and so on consecutively, to No. 41, where it terminated, within the valley and city.

The procuration and preparation of the data represented in the inclosures referred to, were suggested by the knowledge of the numerous and diverse views entertained by gentlemen of equal eminence as to the cause of cholera, and, in some cases, the conditions favorable to its development and spread. It therefore occurred to me that information of the character in question would be of use, especially as I was not aware of any such record having been kept during previous epidemics, and that it could be utilized by persons who may be desirous of determining as to whether atmospheric or other changes have any effect on the course of the disease.

In each of the representations adverted to, save in the map of the Valley of Palermo, the cases and deaths are shown differently, and in each those occurring are represented opposite or over their respective dates. This course was pursued in order to make the study of the table and diagrams more simple and easy, and it is hoped it will have that effect.

The predominant state of the sky during the epidemic was clear and the prevailing winds were W. SW., SW., and NE., in the order named.

The highest temperature occurred on the 28th of September, the thermometer ranging on that day 36.7 centigrade, or about 96.80 Fahrenheit. The lowest occurred on the 8th of November, the thermometer indicating a temperature of 7.2 centigrade, or about 44.60 Fahrenheit. The barometer on the days in question marked 755.13, 754.21, 755.20, and 750.25 millimeters, respectively, the second and last numbers being the minimum on the days named.

The cases and deaths on the days adverted to were as follows, viz:

On the 28th of September, 143 cases and 75 deaths, and on the 8th of November, no cases and 8 deaths were reported.

On the 15th of September the barometer indicated 764.30 millimeters, this being the highest point reached during the epidemic, and on the 11th of October it marked 742.40 millimeters, this being the lowest during the period referred to. On the same days the thermometer indicated a maximum of 29.7 and 27.3 centigrade, respectively.

The cases and deaths on the days named were:

On September 15, 7 cases and 3 deaths, and on the 11th of October, 110 cases and 51 deaths.

On the 19th of September, the day on which the greatest number of cases and deaths occurred, the thermometer reached the height of 28.9 centigrade and a minimum of 15.7, while the barometer indicated a maximum of 757.27 and a minimum of 756.

By reference to the column indicating the cases and deaths from midday to midnight it will be seen that those occurring during that period were largely in excess of the cases and deaths between midnight and midday.

From these facts, as well as from a careful comparison of the conditions obtaining each day during the epidemic, which can easily be made from the data previously referred to, important deductions seem possible.

The epidemic was managed with skill and efficiency by Professor Albanese, director of the sanitary council. To his vigorous and intelligent action is due the comparatively light epidemic and early termination thereof.

Immediately upon his appointment he assumed control of everything appertaining to the sanitary affairs of the city, and he exacted obedience to every order emanating from his office.

Dr. Albanese directed that all wells should be closed in the affected districts, and that the city should be thoroughly disinfected, and especially the more filthy and crowded portions thereof. He also recommended water should be boiled before being drank, and that all precautions necessary and possible against the disease should be adopted.

Immediately after the closing of the wells the disease commenced to decline, but before this persons from the affected districts who had been attacked fled to other portions of the city in order to hide, and thus escape being taken away by the authorities and placed on one of the vessels at first employed to isolate persons attacked. Thus the disease was enabled to spread, and many new districts and places became contaminated, which were subjected to the same treatment as those originally infected, the wells and open conduits being closed and a guard placed over them to prevent the people from using the water or from washing in the conduits.

Boiled water was generally used by the intelligent people of Palermo during the epidemic. It was used in all the hotels and dining saloons, and it is understood that all who took this precaution, as well as the further one to boil their milk and cook their food well, escaped the disease.

The doctors and nurses appear to have had almost perfect immunity from the disease, only a few of the former having slight attacks, from which they soon recovered. It is understood that one nurse had a violent attack from which she died.

Members of the various aid societies, who were in the midst of it from the start, appear to have had similar immunity. Very few of them were attacked, and only one is known to have died.

The immunity in these cases appears to be due to the observance of the precautions suggested, as well as to their taking care to immerse their hands in water in which was the proper proportion of corrosive sublimate after they had come in contact with a patient and before placing them to their mouths. Corrosive sublimate is said to be the most efficacious article known, so far as killing microbes is concerned, and it was the most popular disinfectant with the authorities during the epidemic. It was used almost exclusively in the hospitals and largely in the streets of the city for this purpose.

The original point of the outbreak of the epidemic is a dirty, filthy locality, crowded by people similar thereto, whose occupations on the male side of the house are fishermen and on the female side washerwomen.

It was to such similar places that the disease spread, and the more dirty and filthy the place and people the more violent was the disease.

It was noticed during the epidemic that places connected by water or sewerage pipes with the affected district became contaminated, and that the cutting off of these checked the spread of the disease.

All the recently badly infected places have been condemned by the authorities, and the houses thereon will be speedily razed to the ground.

Cholera was seldom seen in its incipient or first stage during the recent epidemic, and this accounts for—as in all epidemics of this character, I doubt not—the large percentage of deaths of the cases reported. When cases were seen and treated in the first stage it is understood they generally recovered.

Treatment in the hospitals, depending on the stage of the disease in which the patient was upon entering, consisted of his being placed in blankets, which had been thoroughly heated in an apparatus designed for the purpose, and hot appliances placed to his feet, viz, bottles or bricks, or other material. Internally he was given laudanum, ether, or brandy, in doses which might appear at the time proper.

At the homes of patients, until a doctor was called in, the treatment was on the hap-hazard principle, and it is known that many of those who were given doses that would certainly and ordinarily kill a person in health, were beneficially affected and ultimately recovered.

In many cases, especially in the early days of the epidemic, the aid societies and others attending to and looking for persons attacked had to taste every medicine administered before the patient could be induced to take a dose. It was therefore a little unpleasant and awkward at times to be engaged in this calling. In fact during the period referred to it was dangerous for doctors and disinfecting parties to go out without a guard, as they were charged by the ignorant people with spreading the disease. This feeling, however, gradually diminished until I think it finally disappeared, and it is now thought that most of the people referred to have been educated up to the efficacy of precautions and prophylactic measures in connection with cholera, and should there be another epidemic there will be little or no trouble in dealing with this class.

The short and lax quarantine of five days which obtained a short time prior to the outbreak of the disease is said to be the cause of the epidemic this year, and it is thought that there is much truth in this, especially when it is considered that an epinemic obtained last year at Naples, a place much nearer Palermo than Marseilles, and yet, because of the rigorous quarantine which then existed of twenty-one days it would seem cholera was kept out of the city. I think no one can be found here who does not believe in the efficacy of quarantine in this

connection, and anterior epidemics at Palermo, afford ample proof of this being correct.

In the absence of quarantine, or when from any cause to maintain one rigorously is impracticable, it is believed that the inhabitants of a community, town, or city, would be afforded immunity from an outbreak of the disease if they should sedulously and universally see that all water and milk shall be well boiled before using the same as an aliment; even while in communication with places where epidemics prevail, care always being taken to disinfect ships, rags, &c., coming from infected places. If the above precautions are taken, even if infected persons should enter, an epidemic seems impossible. This view is entertained largely here by persons of experience in the epidemic just terminated as well as in previous epidemics. Together with the above, meat and all food should be well cooked, and bread should be toasted, lest in the handling thereof by various and unknown persons it may become contaminated with the cholera germ.

There is no danger in fruit, ripe, unripe, or decayed, save that which attends it at any time. If it is not contaminated it is impossible that it should produce cholera. Care, however, should be taken to cleanse it well before eating the same. The same applies to all aliments during an epidemic or when it is desired to escape one prevailing at other places.

It seems to be pretty generally understood and accepted, and it certainly seems to be here, that the active agent in the production of cholera is not in the air, and exists in it at no time, and that therefore there is no danger from that quarter; consequently if the precautions adverted to are observed a person seems as safe in the midst of an epidemic as if none existed. This was demonstated here during the recent epidemic.

Cholera is dreaded because of its sudden and insidious onslaught and often precipitate and fatal termination. People, when attacked, often succumb because of their complete surrender to the disease, whereas, if they kept up courage and fought the disease for an hour or two, and submitted to proper treatment, the chances often are in favor of recovery. The time, it seems, is not far distant when cholera will be less dreaded than typhoid fever and will be less fatal. I know of persons who were violently attacked by the disease and who received prompt treatment being able to attend to business in three hours after the attack.

During the recent epidemic the disease was more prevalent among old people and young children. Many very old people are known to have recovered.

The disease was principally confined to the lower classes, only about twenty of the middle or higher classes being attacked, very few of whom comparatively succumbed thereto, which may be attributed to prompt and intelligent treatment and courage of the patient.

Strength seems to have little or nothing to do with combating or contracting the disease, but strength of character and a strong will seem to exercise a strong influence over both. I know of two persons who seemed to have an unlimited lease of life, so far as strength and health were concerned, who succumbed to the disease in three hours after being attacked, and I know of others, whose appearance indicated that they were half dead prior to being attacked, having recovered.

A young boatman, aged twenty one years, who was in the habit of coming to this consulate, looked the picture of health and strength. Early in the epidemic he was attacked about 11 o'clock at night and died before morning. His father and mother, who were also strong and

robust, succumbed to the disease soon after and in less time than their son.

Death in the two last cases is believed to have been caused by grief, commingled with fright, more than the effects of cholera.

I know persons who would turn white and shake like a leaf if cholera were mentioned, and as cholera was the sole topic here for months, they had a somewhat unpleasant time. In fact, it is understood that many such people imagined they had an attack and came near dying.

During the epidemic this office maintained intimate and pleasant relations with the sanitary officials, and it is indebted to them for many courtesies, one of which, and perhaps the most important, is the furnishing, by direction of Dr. Albanese, of the daily bulletin of cases and deaths, which were sent by special messenger to the consulate every morning. It is understood that this is the only consulate in the city to which this courtesy was extended, but it is also understood that this is the only consulate which solicited the information adverted to; otherwise, of course, it would have been furnished to others had they made the request.

In connection with the diagram, &c., which accompany this report, I am indebted to the services of Mr. William A. Churchill, the efficient clerk to the consulate, for the execution of the same under my immediate direction.

PHILIP CARROLL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palmero, Italy, December 4, 1885.

Date.	Cases.		Deaths.		Date.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	Midnight to midday.	Midday to midnight.	Midnight to midday.	Midday to midnight.		Midnight to midday.	Midday to midnight.	Midnight to midday.	Midday to midnight.
Sept. 19	157	101	87	90	Oct. 10	28	63	22	27
20	86	96	58	65	11	42	68	13	28
21	84	130	35	82	12	40	78	17	33
22	82	108	40	56	13	40	46	9	24
23	60	112	45	44	14	18	36	11	27
24	61	84	22	72	15	15	39	9	15
25	35	71	21	53	16	20	33	15	15
26	67	97	22	59	17	18	38	12	18
27	57	102	45	49	18	11	42	5	23
28	52	91	21	51	19	14	30	7	14
29	56	98	24	44	20	9	34	8	15
30	68	97	23	49	21	16	23	10	8
Oct. 1	62	102	25	40	22	13	24	6	11
2	59	132	27	56	23	20	20	6	16
3	53	74	23	47	24	9	12	5	14
4	40	106	12	35	25	6	20	7	12
5	46	114	18	41	26	7	10	6	6
6	38	84	21	48	27	7	12	4	8
7	40	88	15	46	28	6	12	7	6
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	5	15	4	8
9	32	69	24	27	30	4	13	4	11

NOTE.—Prior to September 9 and after October 30 no returns of this nature were made.

GENOA.

REPORT BY CONSUL FLETCHER ON RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN PETROLEUM IN GENOA.

After weeks of diligent inquiry brought about by the activity displayed by importers of petroleum, particularly in Russian stock, I am at length able to give the Department some facts and figures in regard to the oil trade at this port.

The importation of all brands of petroleum to Genoa is confined to four or five firms who agree on all points connected with the trade, and therefore have a monopoly of the whole business.

About four years ago Russian oil was introduced in this market; but little, however, could be disposed of until within the past year, notwithstanding the fact that it was offered at lower rates than the American article.

During these years the importers were not idle; reading human nature rightly and its tendency to sell and buy in a sure market and at reasonable margins, they sent agents to Russia, into the interior of Italy, and to Switzerland, the former to obtain lowest prices, and the latter to sell at fair profits. From the table of figures accompanying this advice, it would seem that the agents have been successful everywhere, except in the interior of Italy.*

Russian petroleum is sold at this port at rates varying from 2.50 to 3 francs per 100 kilograms cheaper than American oil.

It is an error to assume that the Caucasus oil, loaded at the port of Batoum, costs more for its delivery at Genoa than that brought from the United States. It is just the reverse, for the following reasons: (1) European labor is cheaper than in the States; (2) Black Sea ports are nearer Italy, and the seas less boisterous than between, say, Philadelphia and Mediterranean ports; (3) vessels can be, and are, chartered from 15 to 20 per cent. less to Batoum than they can be to any port in America.

These Genoese importers are *to-day* working up a trade in Russian petroleum throughout England. As late as the 2d instant they chartered one of the largest Italian sailing vessels to go to Batoum for oil. The capacity of the vessel is 6,000 barrels.

The oil is to be taken direct to England from the Black Sea. The freight agreed upon is 3 shillings per barrel, and to go in ballast from Genoa to Russia. These monopolists, at this very hour, are working hard to charter more vessels for the same purpose.

There is no doubt that empty barrels of American manufacture are sent from Genoa to Batoum, there to be refilled with Russian petroleum. In my opinion, however, this is not done for the purpose of deceiving the public as to the brand and quality of the oil, but because the barrels can be brought here and carried to Russia at cheaper rates than like articles can be manufactured in the Batoum district.

Petroleum brokers have replied to questions asked by me in the interest of American oil, as follows: "We buy Russian stock cheaper, freights are lower, and we can sell it at lower rates than American petroleum, and at larger profits." To the question, "If American dealers

* I am informed by a prominent broker here that the stations, as a general rule, will not use other than American oil, notwithstanding the fact that Russian petroleum can be purchased for less money.

reduce prices, would it have a tendency to check the Russian trade in oil?" the exact answer was, "The United States must sell as cheaply as Russia, and reduce ship's expenses in America."

JAMES FLETCHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, December 4, 1885.

Importation and stock on hand of petroleum at the port of Genoa for the nine months ending September 30, 1885.

Date.	Petroleum.			
	American.		Russian.	
	Barrels.	*Cases.*	*Barrels.*	*Cases.*
January 1:				
Stock	250	32,500	1,650	240
Import	2,560	121,900	.....	.....
February 1:				
Stock	1,900	27,236	450	.....
Import	3,216	106,897	3,420	1,900
March 1:				
Stock	2,964	48,612	3,129	1,420
Import	2,214	26,100	1,800	2,000
April 1:				
Stock	4,314	34,312	3,507	2,731
Import	500	.....	2,000	22,314
May 1:				
Stock	3,852	17,500	4,280	21,970
Import	.....	27,352	.....	.....
June 1:				
Stock	3,455	27,877	3,898	20,130
Import	3,364	124,275	.....	.....
July 1:				
Stock	3,550	91,767	3,317	19,970
Import	.....	78,338	.....	27,775
August 1:				
Stock	7,880	118,632	2,611	46,775
Import	.....	100,220	1,700	46,902
September 1:				
Stock	9,614	182,662	4,311	14,174
Import	3,545	131,605	3,856	7,578

MEXICO.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL SUTTON ON THE EXPORTS OF MEXICO.

All values in the following tables, thirty-seven in number, and elsewhere in this report, except when otherwise specially stated, are in United States money. These have been obtained by reducing Mexican money at 85 cents on the dollar of the United States.

In making this reduction I have dropped the cents, and in equalizing the tables the totals show a variation of one or two dollars as compared with those published by the Mexican statistical bureau. Some slight inaccuracies were found in the Mexican tables, which have been corrected.

The exports of precious metals increased some three and one-half over the previous year, or some fourteen millions more than for the year 1882. As a result some more paper money is in circulation, and silver is still scarcer than last year.

Silver is so low in London that shipping eagle dollars to make exchange is more expensive than last year. Along this lower frontier New York exchange at 18 to 21 per cent. premium is as profitable as

shipping eagle dollars. The total coinage at the mints for some five years past has been about twenty-five millions (eagle dollars) per annum. The stated exports of coined silver and gold amounted to twenty-three millions (eagle dollars) in 1883 and to nearly twenty-four millions (eagle dollars) in 1884.

As I have stated in former reports, the stable prosperity of Mexico will largely depend upon the increased export of other products than precious metals. In 1882 these amounted to $10,216,597; in 1883 to $10,352,097, an increase of $135,500. In 1884 these amounted to $11,264,383, a substantial and gratifying increase of $912,286 over the previous year.

A proper development of the fiber plants, coffee, tobacco, live animals, &c., would steadily increase these exports, which apparently might easily be doubled within five or ten years.

Sugar exports, which have been so much discussed in connection with the proposed treaty with Mexico, are still decreasing. The opening of railways will still further reduce the exports of sugar until the production shall be greatly increased.

The effect of the American railways to the border and those lately built in Mexico is shown in the increased traffic through Paso del Norte, Nuevo Laredo, and Nogales.

For the five years ending June 30, 1883, Vera Cruz exported 62 per cent. of the metals, 36 per cent. of the other products—56 per cent. of the total exports; while Paso del Norte, Neuvo Laredo, and Nogales exported .016 per cent. of metals, .034 per cent. of other products—in all .022 per cent. of the total exports.

For the year 1884 Vera Cruz exported 64 per cent. of the metals, 28 per cent. of the other products—54 per cent. of total; while the three ports above named exported .14 per cent. of the metals—.055 per cent. of the other products—in all, .066 per cent. of the total exports.

WARNER P. SUTTON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Matamoros, September 9, 1885.

Exports from Mexico during the year ending June 30, 1884.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Hennequen:		Copper:	
Hammocks	$87,596	Bar and sheet	$3,044
Rope	117,549	Ore	29,750
Raw	3,335,122	Sarsaparilla	31,855
Woods:		Chickpeas	16,757
Ordinary	757	Paper money and bank stock	16,215
Construction	12,182	Manufactures	13,966
Fine	972,403	Leguminous plants	12,715
Mulberry	211,358	Merchandise returned	12,561
Dye	510,877	Equipages	10,564
Hides and skins:		Brown sugar (piloncillo)	10,002
Tanned	23,088	Machinery	8,123
Sheep	5,331	Horns	7,259
Kid	586,850	Grains and seeds	5,587
Beef	713,569	Tackle and cordage	5,108
Deer	148,702	Corn (maize)	4,665
Other	7,027	Pepper	4,567
Coffee	1,342,168	Spice	4,535
Animals:		Cocoa	4,331
Asses	337	Hats (sombreros)	4,323
Horses	147,152	Marble:	
Hogs	34	Common	4,113
Sheep, goats	4,201	Fine	68
Mules	59,181	Nickel money	4,154
Cattle	315,512	Salt	3,281
Other	1,397	Bones	3,253
Vanilla	422,877	Figures of cloth, clay, &c	3,450
Ixtle:		Jewelry	4,088
Hammocks	94	Blank books	2,975
Rope	3,065	Printed books	2,806
Raw	366,107	Plants, alive	2,783
Tobacco:		Starch	2,567
Worked	171,992	Furniture	2,444
Leaf	89,782	Asphalt	2,226
Caoutchouc	172,122	Provisions	1,804
Lead	160,200	Feathers	1,615
Sugar	150,671	Oil paintings	1,500
Raiz de zacaton	118,754	Chapopote (crude asphalt)	1,335
Chicle (crude gum)	114,357	Lard	1,449
Honey	90,323	Saffron	1,287
Horse-hair	67,749	Confections	1,490
Fruits	67,096	Rags	1,216
Beans	64,191	Saddles	1,157
Orchil	63,795	Medicinal drugs	1,078
Extract of logwood	49,587	Barley	1,074
Raiz de jalapa	47,735	Shrimp	1,053
Pearl shells	42,540	Guano	1,049
Fine pearls	34,740	Miscellaneous	25,378
Wool	36,676		
Añil (indigo)	38,977	Total	11,264,393

Exports of Mexico, 1884.

BY CUSTOM-HOUSES.

Custom-houses.	Precious metals.	Other products.	Total.
Vera Cruz	$18,226,081	$3,125,428	$21,351,509
Progreso	237,715	3,731,421	3,969,136
Mazatlan	3,699,538	150,554	3,850,092
Paso del Norte	2,077,706	47,885	2,125,591
Nuevo Laredo	1,200,725	489,886	1,690,611
Tampico	349,017	584,518	933,535
Nogales	636,291	81,652	717,943
Tabasco	20,749	532,277	553,026
Matamoros	313,974	197,544	511,518
Isla del Cármen	1,275	469,273	470,548
La Paz	327,411	103,448	430,859
Guaymas	375,758	30,721	406,479
Tuxpam	7,438	341,608	349,046
San Blas	217,518	42,289	259,807
Manzanillo	210,774	47,994	258,768
Coatzacoalcos	.....	238,395	238,395
Acapulco	120,827	113,885	234,712
Piedras Negras	50,202	165,774	215,976
Campeche	36,795	108,630	145,425
Salina Cruz	42,412	79,727	122,139
Zapotla	107,525	.....	107,525
Mier	43,615	61,329	104,944
Altata	46,293	48,698	94,991
Sásabe	29,486	54,338	83,824
Camargo	39,645	42,328	81,973
Soconusco	.....	72,596	72,596
Tonalá	17,541	47,625	65,166
Palominas	11,477	49,246	60,723
Bahia de la Magdalena	.....	60,529	60,529
Ascension	.....	52,566	52,566
Puerto Angel	.....	35,980	35,980
Guerrero	680	25,053	25,733
Cabo de S. Lúcas	3,825	7,588	11,413
Todos Santos	.....	10,535	10,535
Tijuana	.....	7,513	7,513
Reynosa	.....	2,685	2,685
Quitovaquita	.....	2,564	2,564
Presidio del Norte	.....	351	351
	28,452,293	11,264,383	39,716,676

TO COUNTRIES.

United States	$10,898,905	$7,651,836	$18,550,741
England	14,675,642	1,754,986	16,430,628
France	1,976,515	473,185	2,449,700
Germany	423,802	611,732	1,035,534
Spain	232,146	632,097	864,243
Colombia	130,722	47,085	177,807
Guatemala	111,278	1,508	112,786
Belgium	782	58,930	59,712
San Salvador	2,501	10,520	13,021
Holland	.....	12,703	12,703
Russia	.....	8,619	8,619
Costa Rica	.....	637	637
Honduras	.....	518	518
Hayti	.....	27	27
	28,452,293	11,264,383	39,716,676

Exports of Mexico by separate years, ending June 30, from 1879 to 1883, both inclusive, with total and annual average.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Total.	Annual average.
PRECIOUS METALS.							
Silver:							
Coined	$13, 911, 846	$14, 265, 820	$11, 206, 361	$9, 866, 705	$19, 524, 146	$68, 774, 878	$13, 754, 975
Bullion	2, 252, 841	2, 584, 067	3, 380, 347	3, 009, 845	4, 057, 839	15, 284, 939	3, 056, 988
Ore	271, 204	411, 050	421, 648	456, 209	477, 772	2, 137, 883	427, 576
Sulphate of	.....	.....	.....	3, 230	89, 685	92, 915	18, 583
Mineral earth	.....	10, 922	22, 138	8, 525	25, 589	67, 174	13, 435
Argentiferous lead	.....	.....	.....	.....	11, 071	11, 071	2, 214
Silver worked	2, 390	494	319	1, 087	.....	4, 290	859
Gold:							
Bullion	189, 631	357, 112	442, 535	411, 088	465, 833	1, 866, 199	373, 240
Coined	952, 504	646, 581	535, 942	474, 638	281, 952	2, 891, 617	578, 323
Platina	6, 545	34	4, 351	.....	.....	10, 930	2, 186
Foreign money:							
Coined silver	468, 993	267, 356	125, 018	103, 396	124, 624	1, 089, 387	217, 877
Coined gold	212, 516	187, 482	131, 595	169, 480	125, 848	826, 921	165, 385
	18, 268, 470	18, 730, 918	16, 370, 254	14, 504, 203	25, 184, 359	93, 058, 204	18, 611, 641
OTHER PRODUCTS.							
Hennequen	1, 077, 269	1, 653, 511	1, 942, 581	2, 271, 291	2, 814, 404	9, 759, 056	1, 951, 811
Woods	1, 229, 806	1, 358, 044	1, 373, 915	1, 240, 147	1, 629, 725	6, 831, 637	1, 366, 327
Hides and skins	1, 228, 286	1, 643, 310	1, 352, 710	1, 452, 271	1, 405, 191	7, 081, 768	1, 416, 354
Coffee	1, 895, 582	1, 686, 802	1, 907, 215	2, 052, 357	1, 459, 612	9, 001, 568	1, 800, 314
Live animals	104, 649	92, 215	142, 469	287, 029	529, 220	1, 165, 582	233, 116
Ixtle	162, 594	420, 600	347, 035	527, 169	507, 053	1, 792, 031	358, 407
Vanilla	194, 654	248, 180	312, 502	663, 706	377, 273	1, 968, 725	393, 747
Tobacco	121, 152	263, 624	315, 923	298, 565	231, 336	1, 230, 600	246, 120
Caoutchouc	9, 176	67, 292	106, 175	97, 288	135, 901	415, 832	83, 166
Lead	15, 441	1, 033	21, 988	49, 260	40, 422	128, 144	25, 628
Sugar	205, 108	421, 074	270, 246	226, 165	168, 610	1, 291, 203	258, 240
Raiz de zacaton	11, 832	30, 465	25, 305	34, 626	104, 922	207, 150	41, 430
Chicle	16, 144	22, 667	47, 475	13, 378	69, 874	169, 538	33, 908
Honey	42, 578	70, 510	90, 607	51, 775	98, 445	353, 915	70, 783
Horse-hair	25, 240	31, 651	28, 076	35, 557	52, 707	173, 231	34, 646
Fruits	26, 771	33, 080	31, 921	36, 995	67, 063	195, 830	39, 166
Beans	54, 528	64, 880	71, 143	53, 156	77, 045	320, 752	64, 151
Orchil	129, 777	46, 394	13, 018	98, 276	63, 435	350, 900	70, 180
Raiz de jalapa	14, 111	44, 521	25, 119	31, 870	29, 403	145, 024	29, 004
Pearl shells	40, 032	35, 614	33, 524	60, 471	37, 752	207, 393	41, 478
Añil (indigo)	149, 337	216, 403	163, 122	174, 078	537	703, 477	140, 696
Wool	46, 478	105, 042	52, 607	14, 786	260	219, 173	43, 835
Pearls	38, 522	46, 240	10, 625	31, 875	15, 725	142, 987	28, 597
Copper	15, 048	41, 388	58, 471	37, 854	56, 097	208, 858	41, 772
Sarsaparilla	33, 901	40, 622	30, 941	40, 777	43, 094	189, 335	37, 867
Chick-peas	5, 752	33, 166	6, 231	3, 834	24, 527	73, 510	14, 702
Bank-notes	.....	.....	12, 323	23, 166	17, 800	53, 289	10, 658
Manufactures	1, 054	620	1, 710	3, 569	5, 994	12, 947	2, 590
Leguminous plants	351	6, 044	5, 341	5, 093	16, 658	33, 487	6, 697
Piloncillo	1, 656	17, 539	43, 023	36, 098	27, 312	125, 628	25, 125
Grains and seeds	130, 311	93, 735	38, 222	18, 824	2, 438	283, 530	56, 706
Corn	8, 627	20, 777	29, 646	51, 954	54, 132	165, 136	33, 027
Spices	310	8, 486	1, 156	11, 143	15, 202	36, 297	7, 260
Cocoa	3, 227	.....	428	1. 827	426	5, 908	1, 182
Other	99, 983	167, 576	156, 347	180, 367	162, 502	766, 775	153, 355
	7, 139, 287	9, 033, 105	9, 069, 140	10, 216, 597	10, 352, 097	45, 810, 226	9, 162, 045

RÉSUMÉ OF TOTAL EXPORTATION.

Precious metals	$18, 268, 470	$18, 730, 918	$16, 370, 254	$14, 504, 203	$25, 184, 359	$93, 058, 204	$18, 611, 641
Other products	7, 139, 287	9, 033, 105	9, 069, 140	10, 216, 597	10, 352, 097	45, 810, 226	9, 162, 045
	25, 407, 757	27, 764, 023	25, 439, 394	24, 720, 800	35, 536, 456	138, 868, 430	27, 773, 686

Exports from Mexico by articles—comparative—year ending June 30, 1884, with previous year and with average annual exports for five years ending June 30, 1883.

Articles.	Annual average for five years ending June 30, 1883.	Year ending June 30, 1883.	Year ending June 30, 1884.	Changes from 1883 to 1884.		Comparing the average annual for five years with year ending June 30, 1884.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
PRECIOUS METALS.							
Coined silver	$13,754,975	$19,524,146	$22,099,895	$2,575,749		$8,344,920	
Silver bullion	3,056,988	4,057,839	4,514,614	456,775		1,457,626	
Silver ore	427,576	477,772	703,991	226,219		276,415	
Sulphate of silver	18,583	89,685	68,625		$21,060	50,042	
Mineral earth	13,435	25,589	57,643	30,014		44,208	
Precipitated black sulphuret of silver			16,258	16,258		16,258	
Argentiferous lead	2,214	11,071	4,420		6,651	2,206	
Silver, various	859		4,943	6,963		4,084	
Argentiferous copper			200	200		200	
Gold bullion	373,240	465,833	592,155	126,322		218,915	
Coined gold	578,328	281,952	170,694		111,258		$407,690
Gold dust			25,358	25,358		25,358	
Platina	2,186						2,186
Foreign coined silver	217,877	124,624	174,757	50,133			43,120
Foreign coined gold	165,385	125,848	18,740		107,108		146,645
	18,611,641	25,184,359	28,452,293	3,514,011	246,077	10,440,232	599,580
OTHER PRODUCTS.							
Hennequen	1,951,811	2,814,404	3,540,267	725,863		1,588,456	
Woods	1,366,327	1,629,725	1,707,577	77,852		341,250	
Hides and skins	1,416,354	1,405,191	1,485,167	79,976		68,813	
Coffee	1,800,314	1,459,612	1,342,168		117,444		458,146
Live animals	233,116	539,220	527,814		11,406	294,698	
Ixtle	358,407	507,053	369,266		137,787	10,859	
Vanilla	393,747	377,273	422,877	45,604		29,130	
Tobacco	246,120	231,336	261,774	30,438		15,654	
Caoutchouc	83,166	135,901	172,122	36,221		88,956	
Lead	25,628	40,422	160,200	119,778		134,572	
Sugar	258,240	168,610	150,671		17,939		107,569
Raiz de zacaton	41,430	104,922	118,754	13,832		77,324	
Chicle	33,908	69,874	114,357	44,483		80,449	
Honey	70,783	98,445	90,323		8,122	19,540	
Horse-hair	34,646	52,707	67,749	15,042		33,103	
Fruits	39,166	67,063	67,096	33		27,930	
Beans	64,151	77,045	64,191		12,854	40	
Orchil	70,180	63,435	63,795	360			6,385
Extract of logwood			49,587	49,587		49,587	
Raiz de jalapa	29,004	29,403	47,735	18,332		18,731	
Pearl shells	41,478	87,752	42,540	4,788		1,062	
Añil (indigo)	140,696	537	38,977	38,440			101,719
Wool	43,835	260	36,676	36,416			7,159
Pearls	28,597	15,725	34,740	19,015		6,143	
Copper	41,772	56,097	33,403		22,694		8,369
Sarsaparilla	37,867	43,094	31,855		11,239		6,012
Chick-peas	14,702	24,527	16,757		7,770	2,055	
Bank bills, &c.	10,658	17,800	16,215		3,350	5,557	
Manufactures	2,500	5,994	13,966	7,972		11,376	
Leguminous plants	6,697	16,658	12,715		3,943	6,018	
Piloncillo	25,125	27,312	10,002		17,310		15,123
Grain and seeds	56,706	2,438	5,587	3,149			51,119
Corn	33,027	54,132	4,665		49,467		28,362
Spices	7,260	15,202	4,535		10,667		2,725
Cocoa	1,182	426	4,331	3,905		3,149	
Other	153,355	162,502	133,929		26,808		19,426
	9,162,045	10,352,097	11,264,383	1,371,086	458,800	2,914,452	812,114

RÉSUMÉ OF TOTAL EXPORTATION.

Metals	$18,611,641	$25,184,359	$28,452,293	$3,514,011	$246,077	$10,440,232	$599,580
Other products	9,162,045	10,352,097	11,264,383	1,371,086	458,800	2,914,452	812,114
	27,773,686	35,536,456	39,716,676	4,885,097	704,877	13,354,684	1,411,694

Exports of Mexico by nations—comparative—year ending June 30, 1884, with previous year and with annual average for five years ending June 30, 1883.

Nations.	Annual average for five years ending June 30, 1883.	Year ending June 30, 1883.	Year ending June 30, 1884.	Change from 1883 to 1884.		Comparing annual average for five years with year ending June 30, 1884.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
PRECIOUS METALS.							
United States	$6,175,569	$7,681,257	$10,898,905	$3,217,648		$4,723,336	
England	8,507,414	12,921,360	14,675,643	1,754,283		6,168,229	
France	2,712,397	3,027,689	1,976,514		$1,051,175		$735,883
Germany	323,748	334,013	423,802	89,789		100,054	
Spain	519,256	879,761	232,146		647,615		287,110
Central and South America	373,189	340,279	244,499		95,780		128,690
Belgium			784	784		784	
Italy	68						68
Total	18,611,641	25,184,359	28,452,293	5,062,504	1,794,570	10,992,403	1,151,751
OTHER PRODUCTS.							
United States	5,768,001	6,546,975	7,651,836	1,104,861		1,883,835	
England	1,467,846	1,748,146	1,754,986	6,840		287,140	
Spain	489,547	811,109	632,097		179,012	142,550	
Germany	686,541	622,849	611,732		11,117		74,809
France	670,069	546,480	473,185		73,295		196,884
Central and South America	73,772	51,599	60,267	8,668			13,505
Belgium	4,937	24,684	58,930	34,246		53,993	
Holland	669		12,703	12,703		12,034	
Russia			8,619	8,619		8,619	
Hayti	384		28	28			356
Italy	236	255			255		236
Switzerland	43						43
Total	9,162,045	10,352,097	11,264,383	1,175,965	263,69	2,388,171	285,833

RÉSUMÉ OF TOTAL EXPORTATION.

United States	$11,943,570	$14,228,283	$18,550,741	$4,322,508		$6,607,171	
England	9,975,260	14,669,506	16,430,629	1,761,123		6,455,369	
France	3,382,466	3,574,170	2,449,699		$1,124,471		$932,767
Germany	1,010,289	956,861	1,035,534	78,673		25,245	
Spain	1,008,803	1,690,870	864,243		826,627		144,560
Central and South America	446,961	391,877	304,766		87,111		142,195
Belgium	4,937	24,684	59,712	35,028		54,775	
Holland	669		12,703	12,703		12,034	
Russia			8,619	8,619		8,619	
Hayti	384		30	30			354
Italy	304	255			255		304
Switzerland	43						43
Total	27,773,686	35,536,456	39,716,676	6,218,684	2,038,464	13,163,213	1,220,22

Exports from Mexico for half year ended December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
Henequen:		Marble:	
Hammocks	$5,524	Common	$2,806
Rope	30,491	Fine	69
Raw	1,687,318	Lead ore	2,835
Woods:		Bones	2,801
Ordinary	734	Chick-peas	2,626
Construction	6,208	Chapopote (crude asphalt)	2,179
Fine	347,421	Barrels, empty	2,087
Mulberry	47,731	Brown sugar (piloncillo)	1,925
Dye	293,238	Pepper	1,783
Hides and skins:		Earthenware	1,639
Tanned	6,870	Plants, alive	1,587
Sheep	1,325	Salt meat	1,374
Kid	200,421	Cascarilla:	
Beef	341,286	Powder	24
Deer	55,680	Common	1,309
Other	6,659	Furniture	1,215
Coffee	330,996	Machinery	1,085
Animals:		Corn	1,012
Asses	122	Wood	930
Horses	68,569	Horns	930
Hogs	416	Paper money	895
Sheep, goats	1,921	Sacks	859
Mules	8,922	Figures of clay	798
Cattle	158,889	Salt	781
Other	591	Hats	718
Vanilla	232,208	Safflron	682
Ixtle:		Starch	680
Hammocks	145	Printed books	659
Rope	622	Pulse	628
Raw	228,210	Rags	606
Tobacco:		Lemons	536
Worked	75,489	Chocolate	529
Leaf	64,235	Objects of natural history	521
Lead, bars	104,769	Añil (indigo)	510
Honey	60,869	Saddles	506
Orchil	52,527	Miscellaneous	58,073
Raiz de sacaton	47,202		4,929,581
Wool	42,481	PRECIOUS METALS.	
Pearl shells	41,062		
Beans	35,592	Coined silver	9,785,632
Fruits	31,461	Silver bullion	2,526,771
Fine pearls	27,838	Silver ore	418,821
Chicle (crude gum)	22,619	Gold bullion	144,220
Copper ore	21,930	Coined gold	89,039
Hair	20,976	Foreign-coined silver	60,450
Extract of logwood	20,777	Silver (sulphate of)	57,943
Caoutchouc	19,836	Silver, mixed	15,401
Sarsaparilla	16,644	Gold dust	10,316
Sugar	14,509	Foreign-coined gold	9,951
Stone coal	10,804	Silver paste	1,445
Raiz de jalapa	6,860	Argentiferous lead	1,275
Manufactures	5,981	Gold ore	425
Cocoa	5,256	Argentiferous copper	159
Equipages	3,700		13,121,848
Jewelry	3,319	Other products	4,929,581
Gypsum	3,251	Total	18,051,429
Leguminous plants	3,018		
Oil paintings	2,936		
Merchandise returned	2,926		

Exports of Mexico, by nations, half year ended December 31, 1884.

Countries.	Precious metals.	Other products.	Total exportation.
Germany	$214,832	$280,892	$495,724
Belgium		27,515	27,515
Spain	43,755	201,973	245,728
United States	6,776,104	3,479,666	10,255,770
France	484,532	245,721	730,253
Guatemala	50,320		50,320
Holland		18,859	18,859
England	5,384,003	655,517	6,039,520
Italy		60	60
Peru		25	25
San Salvador	934		934
Colombia	167,368	19,353	186,721
	13,121,848	4,929,581	18,051,429

SAINT THOMAS.

REPORT BY CONSUL SMITH ON TARIFF AND SHIP DUES.

The accompanying ordinance regulating the tariff and ship dues at the port of Saint Thomas, having been adopted by the colonial council and approved by His Majesty the King of Denmark, has been promulgated by the local government, and will go into effect on the 1st of December, 1885.

By the adoption of this ordinance Saint Thomas offers greater inducements to vessels to call at her port for orders, supplies, charter, or repairs than ever before. As pilotage is neither compulsory nor necessary the only fee that will hereafter be exacted by the Government from vessels that do not load or unload cargo is a light-house due of 1 cent per register ton.

Vessels calling for orders, or information regarding freights at other ports in the West Indies, can communicate either by mail or cable wherever they may desire. Whenever freights are to be had at either of the ports in Porto Rico, San Domingo, Hayti, or Cuba charters therefor can be effected through one of the Saint Thomas merchants. By chartering here for such freights vessels are not only saved the time and expense that would be incurred in calling at different ports seeking, but as a rule obtain better rates than when chartering at the port of loading. No charge for services rendered is made by the consignees of vessels arriving in ballast, unless a charter is effected through them, in which case their commission is 5 per cent. on the amount of freight to be carried by virtue of the charter.

As a port of repairs Saint Thomas offers facilities that are not surpassed in the West Indies. Steamers drawing 21 feet, with 288 feet keel and 321 feet deck, have been taken on the floating dock. Its lifting capacity is 3,000 tons. Repairs to machinery are made at the Royal Mail Company's machine shops. There are several resident master shipwrights, sailmakers, riggers, and calkers, all of whom execute any repairs in their respective lines of business in a workmanlike manner and with moderate dispatch.

All laws relating to vessels, cargoes, and seamen are as liberal as can reasonably be desired, and are executed in the same spirit. No unjust fines are ever imposed on a vessel, and vexatious restrictions or annoyances are never resorted to by the officials.

It is very seldom that a case of yellow fever or other contagious distemper is contracted in the harbor. This is undoubtedly due to the channel cut some years since, which gives free egress to the water from every part of the harbor.

The health officer boards all steamers on their arrival, and such sailing vessels as arrive from ports designated, from time to time, by the quarantine commission as infected. Every favorable precaution is taken to prevent communication with vessels arriving with cases of contagious diseases on board. In such cases the sick are treated in the quarantine hospital located a mile from town, and the vessels are relegated to the quarantine station. Sailors are not permitted to be on shore after 8 o'clock at night without special permission from the police master. These precautions make it quite safe for vessels bound to ports in the United States to call for orders or supplies.

V. V. SMITH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Saint Thomas, W. I., November 18, 1885.

[Inclosure.]

An ordinance regulating the tariff and ship dues at Saint Thomas, Danish West Indies.

CHAPTER I.

A.—*Concerning import duty.*

SECTION 1. All goods may be imported to Saint Thomas, from Danish as well as from foreign places; fire arms and ammunition, however, subject to such control in respect of warehousing and exportation, as the superior authority shall prescribe.

SEC. 2 (*a*) On all goods imported import duty shall be paid at the rate of 2 per cent. of the value of the goods at the last place of exportation, including all costs and charges incurred in placing the goods free on board at the last place of exportation.

(*b*) Import duty on ships, boats, and other craft shall be paid as hitherto, in the manner enacted by ordinance of 8th September, 1871. (1½ per cent.)

(*c*) On goods remaining on board the vessel and carried away therein, and on goods transshipped from vessel to vessel and not destined for Saint Thomas and Saint John, no import duty shall be charged.

As a condition for exemption from the payment of import duty in the case of transshipment, the goods in question shall be specified, in bills of lading or by special report, as destined for another place than Saint Thomas and Saint John.

(*d*) Furthermore, no import duty shall be charged on:

(1) Fresh fish and live turtles; fresh fruits and vegetables; gold and silver in ingots or coins; coals; mules and asses; printed books and papers; and used articles, such as wearing apparel, furniture, instruments, &c., provided that said articles are imported as luggage for the account and use of those who have already used them.

(2) Casks for sugar, rum, and molasses; staves, headings, hoops; agricultural implements; implements for boiling sugar, making rum, or for use in the sugar mills; mill timber; fire-bricks; machinery in sets, or parts thereof; manure; when imported for use in Saint John and not landed in Saint Thomas.

When the said articles are landed in Saint Thomas, import duty shall be paid; but if it be proved to the satisfaction of the custom-house that the articles are subsequently used in and for the cultivation of sugar in Saint Thomas, the parties interested will get the duty thus paid refunded.

(3) All goods on which duty has been paid in Saint Croix, and that are imported in Danish vessels and accompanied by clearance showing that such duty has been paid.

(4) All productions of the Danish West India Islands imported in Danish vessels, which goods, subject to the necessary control and regulations, may be carried in Danish vessels, from one of the said islands to another without being subject to import duty in that island to which they are imported.

(5) All goods imported, for the public service, for the account of the Danish state treasury or the Danish West India colonial treasuries.

B.—*Concerning export duty.*

SEC. 3. On sugar produced in Saint Thomas or in Saint John a duty of 5 per cent. on the value of the sugar shall be paid on exportation.

On rum and molasses produced in Saint Thomas or in Saint John a duty of 1½ cents per gallon shall be paid on exportation.

All other goods are exempt from export duty.

CHAPTER II.

Concerning ship dues.

SEC. 4. Light-due is paid on clearing inwards by all vessels of 50 register tons and upward, whenever touching the port of Saint Thomas, say 1 cent per each register ton of the burden of the vessel.

Vessels engaged in regular trade between the Danish West India Islands are exempt from the payment of this due.

SEC. 5. Ship due is paid on clearing inwards and outwards in the following manner, and at the following rates:

(1) Vessels of 50 register tons and upwards, per ton of goods discharged or laden ..... 50 cts.
(2) Vessels upward of 20 register tons, but under 50 register tons, per ton of goods discharged or laden ..... 25 cts.
(3) Vessels of 20 register tons and less, which discharge or load 1 ton of goods or upward, per register ton of entire burden, inwards and outwards... 15 cts.
(4) Sailing vessels under Danish flag trading between the Danish West India Islands, that discharge or load 1 ton of goods or upward, per register ton of entire burden, inwards and outwards ..... 2 cts.
(5) Steamers under Danish flag trading between the Danish West India Islands, per ton of goods discharged or laden ..... 2 cts.
(6) Vessels of 50 register tons and upward, discharging or transshipping coal, pay for every register ton discharged ..... 32 cts.
(7) Vessels of 50 register tons and upward, loading coal from the shore or from another vessel, pay no ship due on account of the coal.
(8) The vessels mentioned sub Nos. 1 and 2 of the present section, to and from which cargo (excepting coal) is transshipped, two-fifths of the charges specified sub Nos. 1 and 2.

But should the transshipment be effected from and to vessels of the same line, the charge specified sub No. 1 will be but one-eighth.

(9) Vessels registered in the Danish West India Islands are exempt from ship due when the voyage does not go beyond the customs district of Saint Thomas, which comprises the islands of Saint Thomas and Saint John, with the islets thereto belonging.

SEC. 6. Ships of war and other Government vessels, Danish or foreign, not used in the carrying trade, are exempt from light due and ship due.

SEC. 7. The former charges of harbor master's fee and fort fees are abolished.

When the services of functionaries of the harbor department are used for piloting vessels to or from the harbor of Saint Thomas, or for mooring or warping vessels in the port, such services shall be paid for at the following rates:

A.—*Piloting sailing vessels.*

Draught.	To the harbor.		From the harbor.	
	From sunrise to sunset.	From sunset to sunrise.	From sunrise to sunset.	From sunset to sunrise.
Ten feet inclusive	$2 00	$3 00	$2 00	$3 00
From 10 feet to 12 feet	3 00	4 50	2 00	3 00
From 12 feet to 14 feet	4 00	6 00	3 00	4 00
From 14 feet to 16 feet	5 00	7 50	3 50	5 00
From 16 feet to 18 feet	6 00	9 00	4 00	6 00
From 18 feet to 20 feet	7 00	10 50	5 00	7 00
From 20 feet to 22 feet	8 00	12 00	6 00	8 00
From 22 feet to 24 feet	10 00	15 00	7 00	10 00
Above 24 feet	15 00	24 00	10 00	15 00

B.—*Steamers to or from the harbor.*

(*a*) Ships of war. Steamers belonging to companies habitually using pilot. Steamers entering for the purpose of coaling or discharge coals, or for receiving orders:

Draught.	Day.	Night.
Twelve feet inclusive	$4 00	$6 00
From 12 feet to 16 feet	5 00	8 00
From 16 feet to 20 feet	8 00	12 00
From 20 feet to 24 feet	12 00	16 00
Above 24 feet	16 00	20 00

(*b*) Other steamers:

Draught.	Day.	Night.
Twelve feet inclusive	$6 00	$8 00
From 12 feet to 16 feet	8 00	12 00
From 16 feet to 20 feet	12 00	18 00
From 20 feet to 24 feet	18 00	24 00
Above 24 feet	24 00	32 00

For warping in the harbor, when demanded, the charge is the same as for piloting from the harbor.

For mooring, when demanded, the charge is half of the amount fixed for warping, but not less than $2.

SEC. 8. In regard to the measurement of vessels and reduction of foreign tonnage to Danish, the rules and regulations enacted by ordinance of 8th September, 1871, continue to be in force.

SEC. 9. Cargoes on which ship dues are calculated are reduced into ton's measure in the manner set forth in the regulations prescribed for that purpose; say in case the detailed information prescribed by the said regulations is furnished to the custom-house; if otherwise, the reduction is made by assessment of the custom-house. The calculated tonnage of a vessel entering or leaving shall in no case be in excess of the measured tonnage of the vessel.

In the calculation of tonnage one-half ton and upward is considered equal to one ton, whereas fractions below one-half ton are not considered. In the case of vessels which in the course of the voyage discharge or receive less than one ton no ship due is charged. Deck load is considered only in the case the hold is not filled with cargo on which ship due is paid.

Reporting a less quantity of cargo than the actual quantity is punishable with the penalty enacted by sections 30 and 31 of the present ordinance.

CHAPTER III.

A.—*Concerning clearance for entry.*

SEC. 10. As soon as a vessel has anchored, the clearance, manifest, bills of lading, cockets, and other documents relating to the cargo, shall be delivered on demand to the harbor master or his assistant, who shall forthwith hand them over to the custom-house. The master of the vessel shall furthermore, within twenty-four hours of the arrival of the vessel, appear in person at the custom-house and deposit the vessel's certificate of measurement, or register, or any corresponding ship paper, which document remains in the keeping of the custom-house until the vessel is cleared outwards; unless the said ship papers be deposited with the consulate of the nation to which the vessel belongs, in which case the consul becomes officially and personally responsible for the forthcoming of the papers whenever required, until the vessel has cleared at the custom-house.

SEC. 11. Before commencing the discharge, and not later than twenty-four hours after the arrival of the vessel, the master shall sign, at the custom-house, the general entry, made out there, of the entire cargo, inclusive of statement of what part of the cargo is destined, respectively, for landing, for transshipment, and for exportation in the same vessel. Any change of disposition regarding the cargo, and tendering the same subject to the payment of import duty, under section 2 of this ordinance, or of a higher rate of ship due, under section 5 of this ordinance, must be communicated to the custom house before the discharging is commenced.

SEC. 12. In the case of vessels entering in ballast, the master is bound by the regulations, in respect of delivery of document showing what the vessel carries of ship papers and of making entries that are enacted in sections 10 and 11 of this ordinance for vessels arriving with cargo.

SEC. 13. Concerning that part of the cargo which is destined for being landed, the receiver shall not later than three times twenty-four hours after the arrival make special entry for duty at the custom-house.

If special entry is delayed three times twenty-four hours after the arrival of the vessel, a fine of $5 shall be imposed; if more than five times twenty-four hours, but not beyond eight times twenty-four hours, $10.

If special entry is not made within eight times twenty-four hours after the arrival of the vessel, the fine is imposed in accordance with section 30.

SEC. 14. If a vessel arrives on a holyday, or on the day before a holyday, the term

allowed, respectively, the master to make general entry, or the receiver to make special entry, is extended by twenty-four hours for each intervening holyday.

SEC. 15. The receiver's special entry for duty shall set forth the vessel's name, the master's name, the place whence the goods came, the marks, numbers, and number of the packages, and contain statement as to the description of the goods contained in the packages, and their value at the place of exportation, as enacted by section 2 *a* of this ordinance.

For goods sold by weight, or by the piece, the weight or number of pieces hereof shall also be stated. Of liquids in casks the gauge shall be stated. In the case of lumber the measurements customary in trade shall be stated. In the entry of dry-goods it shall be stated whether they are silk, woolen, linen, or cotton, or mixed. Other goods shall be entered under their general denomination, for instance, as jewelry, fancy goods, glass, &c.

It is allowed to enter two or more parcels under one head only when their contents are of the same kind. The value of different kinds of goods must not be reported summarily, except when imported in small quantities and in one package.

SEC. 16. On written demand to that effect by the custom-house the receivers are bound to prove the correctness of the value reported, by producing the original invoice, or, in the absence thereof, by other documents satisfactory for that purpose; even as they may be required to affirm by oath taken in court the correctness of the invoice or other documents that have been produced.

When such documents are not produced, or the parties refuse to take oath as aforesaid, or the documents are proven incorrect, the custom-house shall fix the value according to the best of their judgment. But if, in such a case, the party concerned is dissatisfied with the evaluation of the custom-house, he shall be entitled within eight days to demand evaluation made by impartial men nominated by the court; which evaluation the custom-house as well as the party concerned shall be at liberty to demand verified by revaluation, to be demanded within eight days of the valuation.

The party against whom the evaluation goes defrays the cost thereof, and eventually shall be fined in accordance with sections 29 and 31 of the present ordinance.

The custom-house is, in all cases, entitled to make minute examination of the goods.

SEC. 17. If the receivers have not such knowledge of the value of the goods as to be able to make exact and special entry thereof, and such case is proved to the satisfaction of the custom-house, the receivers may enter such goods for further report, in order that the necessary information may be procured by the receiver within a reasonable delay granted by the custom-house; or the value may be declared on previous agreement with the intendant of customs.

If the receivers do not fulfill the above conditions, the custom-house is entitled to fix the customable value of the goods, in such a manner, however, that, as set forth in section 16 of this ordinance, the receiver is entitled to demand that the matter be decided by legal evaluation.

SEC. 18. Special entry for the payment of duty may be made in Danish or in English.

If persons not established as merchants in Saint Thomas desire to make entry by verbal report at the custom-house, they shall be allowed to do so, and written declarations in due form shall in that case be prepared at the custom-house, free of charge, for the signature of the parties in question.

B.—*Concerning clearance for departure.*

SEC. 19. When sugar, rum, or molasses, produced in Saint Thomas, is intended to be exported to any destination whatsoever, the exporter shall, before the loading is commenced, make special report thereof to the custom-house, which report shall set forth the number of casks, the gross weight of the sugar, and the gauge of the rum and the molasses.

On the exportation of said produce to the mother country or to Saint Croix, the report shall also set forth the name of the estate on which they are manufactured, and certificate to that effect from the owner, administrator, or manager of the estate shall be delivered at the custom-house; the customs officers shall, moreover, have access, before the lading of the produce, to ascertain that the casks are branded with the brand of the estate.

SEC. 20. Of goods received on board from another vessel for exportation report must be made before the goods are received on board, and agree with the report made by the vessel whence the goods are transshipped.

SEC. 21. Saving the cases above specified it is not necessary that the report should be made before the lading. But when this is ended the master shall appear in person at the custom-house for the purpose of signing the report, which, if at the arrival goods have been entered for exportation, shall specify, in accordance with the said entry on arrival, the goods remaining on board in the vessel.

After this report has been made no more goods can be laden that may cause an augmentation in the ship dues without a further report.

SEC. 22. For vessels clearing to a foreign port or to a duty-free port, the masters' report, in accordance with section 21 of this ordinance, may be made summarily under general denominations, such as provisions, dry goods, colonial produce, &c.

But when a vessel is clearing to the mother country, the report of the whole cargo shall specify marks, number, contents, net or gross weight, and measurement or gauge, and state whether the goods are exported for the masters' own account or for the account of others, in which latter case special report from the parties must be appended to the masters' report.

With regard to cargo reported for exportation to Saint Croix, specification of marks, number, contents, net or gross weight, and measurement or gauge, must also be made. With regard to produce from Saint Croix or Saint John, whether exported to the mother country or to Saint Croix, statement must be made of when and in what vessel they are imported to Saint Thomas.

CHAPTER IV.

Concerning quarantine.

SEC. 23. When the health officer is ordered to make inspection on board a vessel in consequence of death or disease having occurred on board during the voyage, or of its coming from an infected or suspected port, quarantine fee shall be paid as follows:

By a ship, or any other three-masted vessel, brig, brigantine, or by any steamer of 200 tons and upwards	$5 00
By a two-masted schooner, sloop, or smaller vessel	3 00

If it is found necessary to place the ship under quarantine observation of some duration, or under quarantine for the purpose of discharging and disinfection, the following further charges will eventually be made: say, for the health officer's additional visits, fees as above specified; for quarantine guard on board, not more than $1 per day for each person and board as one of the crew, and for materials for fumigation, &c.

The above quarantine fees, say, of $5 shall be reduced to $3, and of $3 to $2 as soon as a vacancy occurs in the present post of health officer, which fees shall then accrue to the colonial treasury, at the same time as the health officer is placed on a fixed salary.

CHAPTER V.

Concerning stranded vessels and vessels with cargoes putting into the port in distress or on account of disastrous occurrences.

SEC. 24. Stranded vessels, and vessels that on account of contrary winds, damage sustained at sea, or other disastrous occurrences, or with a view of saving the cargo, put into the port, are exempt from ship due inwards and outwards, in as far as regards the goods brought and re-exported in the vessel.

The cargo discharged from such a vessel, but re-exported for account of the original owners, in the same vessel, or in another vessel, is, besides, exempt from import duty, provided that the re-exportation take place within one year of the importation.

In order to enjoy the above facilities, the parties in question must comply with such rules of supervision as the custom-house shall find cause to provide in respect of the unloading and subsequent reloading of the cargo.

CHAPTER VI.

General rules.

SEC. 25. The intendant of customs is allowed to grant merchants established in Saint Thomas credit with the duty on goods entered in the course of the month until the end of the month.

As security for the payment of the duty with which credit is thus granted, and of the duty on goods entered for further report without being left in the keeping of the custom-house, the customs is reserved the same preferential claim on the entire store of goods possessed by the party concerned, as, under ordinance of 1st February, 1797, section 75, 1, is held in warehoused goods; and if in any case it is discovered that the party concerned has surrendered his estate or become bankrupt after having sold or surreptitiously disposed of such a part of his stock that the remainder is insufficient to cover the credited duty, such party shall, on that account, be considered and dealt with as a fraudulent bankrupt.

SEC. 26. The intendant of customs is allowed to grant credit with the payment of light-due and of ship-due on entry, say, until the vessel clears for departure.

For the payment of light and ship due, the vessel, and in case of vessels touching, the cargo discharged or received on board is held as security.

SEC. 27. The custom-house shall be kept open for the transaction of business on all week days from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; but reports for the clearances of vessels must be made before 3 p. m. if the vessel is intended to be cleared the same day.

Subject to the regulations therefor prescribed, loading and discharging of vessels is allowed from sunrise to one hour after sunset; at any other time, only after report in writing has been made to the custom-house.

SEC. 28. For discharging of goods before the prescribed report has been made by the master, the penalty is forfeiture of the goods so discharged, or the value thereof, unless the offense is to be dealt with under section 31.

The same penalty is imposed in case the master omits to enter any goods, or if goods are discharged or received on board at any other time than the time allowed by section 27 of this ordinance. Forfeiture of the goods or the value thereof is likewise imposed as penalty when sugar, rum, or molasses manufactured in Saint Thomas or Saint John is laden before the special report enacted by section 19 of this ordinance has been delivered in the custom-house.

SEC. 29. If the receivers of goods omit altogether to enter an article, or report a less quantity or a less value than the actual quantity or value, the penalty is, in the two first mentioned cases, forfeiture of the non-reported goods, and, in the last-mentioned case, besides the ordinary duty on the goods, a fine equal to twenty-five times the amount of the duty chargeable on the non reported value. In case of repetition the penalty is forfeiture of the non-reported value.

Any person having three times, for himself or for others, signed a special entry with intent to defraud the customs shall forfeit his burgherbrief.

SEC. 30. Any person who infringes the rules enacted in the foregoing, and who shall not, under sections 28 and 29, incur a heavier penalty shall be punished, according to the circumstances of the case, with a fine of not less than $5 and not more than $100, and shall, besides, under pain of repeated fines, forthwith fulfill the obligations incumbent upon him according to the present ordinance.

SEC. 31. If the offenses mentioned in the foregoing have manifestly been committed through oversight the offender may be fined in a sum of from $2 to $64 for committal of a breach of order.

SEC. 32. The pretext that clerks, servants, or porters have been in fault shall not be accepted as ground for remitting or lessening the penalty.

SEC. 33. For all offenses committed by masters of vessels, or by persons acting in their behalf, and for the pecuniary penalties arising therefrom, the vessel is liable during the voyage in the course of which the offense is committed, in such a manner that the clearance can be withheld until the matter is finally settled, or sufficient security given.

SEC. 34. In respect of the procedure in cases of contravention of the customs ordinance, the rules in force at the promulgation of this ordinance shall remain in force until otherwise provided.

SEC. 35. The amounts of confiscations and fines arising from this ordinance shall accrue to the colonial treasury, after deduction of one-half for the informer, if any, in case he lays claim thereto.

SEC. 36. The Government of the Danish West India Islands is empowered:

(1) To place steamers under foreign flag engaged in regular and constant trade between the Danish West India Islands on even footing with steamers under Danish flag engaged in the same trade, say, in respect of ship and customs dues.

(2) To allow such steamers and sailing vessels, engaged in regular and constant trade with Saint Thomas, suitable facilities in respect of discharging and loading in the harbor, and in respect of warehousing, under proper control and free of duty, of articles of necessity, imported for account of the owners, in their own steamers, and intended exclusively for re-exportation in the steamers for use on board.

SEC 37. The Government of the Danish West India Islands fixes the time when the present ordinance takes effect, from which time all previous enactments at variance with the same are repealed.

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REPORTS

FROM THE

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES

ON THE

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.,

OF THEIR

CONSULAR DISTRICTS.

No. 62.—March, 1886.

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CONSULAR REPORTS

ON

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

No. 62.—MARCH, 1886.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL GRIFFIN ON NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL.

The wool clip of New South Wales for 1885, in spite of the drought and other drawbacks, bids fair to be in excess of that of 1884. The receipts of wool in Sydney from the 1st of July to the 1st of November, 1885, amounted to 142,576 bales, against 101,119 bales for the corresponding period of last year. While wool is coming in freely there seems to be no hurry on the part of the auctioneers to force it on the market. The number of bales thus far exported has been 86,324, against 62,521 during the same period for 1884, and 81,782 for 1883. The total export of wool from New South Wales from the 30th of June, 1884, to the 1st of July, was 294,000 bales. The figures, however, do not represent the actual wool product of the colony, for much of this wool was brought from Queensland. Then, on the other hand, a much larger proportion of New South Wales wool was shipped from the Riverina district to Melbourne and was entered at the customs as coming from Victoria. It is estimated that more than 50,000 bales of New South Wales wool, per annum, is credited to Victoria.

At one time Sydney was the only port in New South Wales, that afforded an outlet for wool, but last year about 42,000 bales were shipped from Newcastle. Wool sales were started in that city for the benefit of the growers in the northern districts, and the results proved satisfactory, as the prices obtained were higher than those at Sydney.

The Wool Buyers' Association of Sydney passed a resolution by which the members were pledged not to attend the Newcastle sales. The sales at Newcastle, however, will be likely to be successful until the completion of the railway between that place and Sydney. The railway, it is said, will be finished in about two years, and then the sheep farmers of the northern districts will be enabled to send their wool to Sydney, without the expense and delay incident to the transshipment at Newcastle.

WOOL ADAPTED TO THE AMERICAN MARKET.

Notwithstanding the vast pastoral area of New South Wales, only about one-fifth of the wool product is suitable to the American market. The kinds of wools desired by American manufacturers are those of fine fiber, elastic, sound, full stapled, and free from burrs and grass seed.

They should also be of light condition, with only a small proportion of yoke. Besides, no heavy or fatty wools could be profitably exported to the United States on account of the high duties there.

The area of New South Wales, where wool suitable to the American market is obtained, is situated on the western slope of the main mountain range, stretching from the border of the colony of Victoria to that of Queensland. The area embraces the districts of Albany, Waga Waga, Murrambarra, Yass, Young, Inverell, and a part of New England. The wool from Albany, and a part of that of Waga Waga, on account of being near Victoria, finds its outlet at Melbourne. The condition of the wool depends in a great measure on the character of the season. In a favorable season fully 50,000 bales of wool suitable for the American market could be produced on the plains of the western slope. In a season of drought, which, however, is uncommon in the districts named. the wool becomes impoverished on account of the heat and dust, and is very tender, with a dry, wasty top. Droughts are more frequent in the districts remote from the mountains, and the result is that the wools generally are of a very low class. Even in good seasons on account of the intense heat of the sun, the wools grown there do not rank high. It is now very well understood that sheep carrying plenty of yoke are best adapted to dry climates. The farmers on the dry plains in order to increase the yoke in their wool have recently imported a number of American rams with very favorable results.

On the table-lands of New England and Monaro droughts are almost unknown, and although the wool produced there is sound and well grown, it is generally too heavy and greasy for the American market.

About nine-tenths of New South Wales wool is shorn in the grease. In many districts there is not water enough to wash the wool on the sheep's back, and there is always great difficulty in keeping the wool clean between the washing and shearing. The wool, however, intended for the American market is not washed on the sheep's backs, even in districts where water is plentiful, from the fact that wool washed in that way is not desired in the United States. Moreover, the duty on washed wools is almost prohibitory. In very dry districts where there is sufficient water the wool is scoured after shearing, so as to save the expense of cartage. In a bad season much of the wool loses about 80 per cent. in scouring, and very little of that being yoke. The bulk of the wool offered for sale in Sydney last season was very tender, musty, and seedy, on account of the drought; nevertheless it brought better prices than at the London sales. About two-thirds of the wool clip of Australasia is sold direct to the manufacturers on the spot. The auction sales at Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane have been successful in the fullest sense of the word. In former reports I have endeavored to point out that at their local sales the growers realize the full value of their wools at once, and at the same time are saved the risk and anxiety attendant on a distant and uncertain market. The manufacturers also derive great advantages by having their buyers here, as they have an opportunity to make a full selection of the choicest clips. The manufacturers are, of course, anxious to get their goods to market as soon as possible, and consequently can afford to pay a good price for wools that suit them.

The London sales of colonial wools during the present year have been disappointing, and very little New South Wales or indeed any kind of Australasian wool was offered in London for the American market. The condition of the present clip is admitted to be much better than that of last season, although the drought was very severe in many parts

of the colony. The shipments of wool which arrived in the first part of the season were of poor quality, but all the later arrivals were found to be in good condition.

The condition, however, of the present clip and a portion of that of last season will perhaps be best understood by the examination of a case of samples marked A, which I have the honor to forward this day to the Department of State. The samples were furnished me by Mr. William S. Findlay, of the firm of Findlay & Bayne, No. 7 Gresham street, of this city. Mr. Findlay is one of the best known wool staplers in the colony. He has for many years taken a prominent part in the various agricultural fairs of Australasia, and at the wool show, held in connection with the International Exhibition at Melbourne, he was appointed one of the judges to select samples of prize wools for presentation to the United States and other countries.

The samples forwarded with this report are 70 in number, and represent wool grown in every district of the colony. The wools from the west and northwestern districts, say about 350 miles from Sydney, are from country visited by severe droughts periodically. Nearer Sydney, and on the western slope of the main range, which runs parallel with the coast and about 60 miles from it, the seasons are more regular, and the wool is better grown, softer, finer, and more elastic. The good condition of the wool is in a great measure due to the country being well supplied with timber; beyond that district the country consists principally of open plains. The table-lands, however, are generally well watered and the seasons more regular.

The samples on cards A and B represent the best and finest wools produced in Australia, and are taken from the stud flocks of the best breeders. No clip ever reaches the market in such superb condition. The samples are forwarded for the purpose of showing the high state of perfection to which wool can be grown in this colony, and will doubtless be of great interest to the sheep farmers in the United States. The number of days' growth and the weight of the fleece are marked on each sample. The climate of New South Wales is so mild that sheep can run out all the year round. They are seldom housed, except when gotten up for exhibition, and then they are housed only at night and during rainy weather. A few breeders clothe their sheep while in paddocks, but the plan is not thought to be a good one, as it injures the surface of the fleece and destroys its luster. On cards A and B will be found samples of wool from the Mudgee district. The flocks of this district have been greatly improved by importation of blooded sheep from New Zealand and Tasmania and also from Europe.

The effects of the seasons are shown very plainly in the samples on cards C and D. For instance, on card C the wool is well grown and very bright. The country producing this wool is well grassed and watered. The reverse, however, is the case with samples on card D, for the country in which they were grown was almost wholly destitute of water, hence the earthy, wasty, and seedy condition of the wool. Sample No. 14 on the same card was grown near the main range, on poor grass country. This wool is of very fine fiber and would command a high price in America, but on account of its light weight it is not regarded as profitable to grow. The samples upon which London prices are given represent wools sold in the London market from the 1st of November, 1884, to the 31st of May, 1885, and a reduction from 15 to 30 per cent. should be made on those prices to bring them to the present value. [These samples have been deposited in the National Museum, Washington.]

THE PRICES OF WOOL.

The continued decline in the price of wool has created the profoundest sensation here, and there is much speculation as to its cause. It is now said that wool has reached lower figures than during the years 1848-'49, or at any other period in the history of the colonies. Good wool is quoted here at 17 cents per pound; medium, 13 cents per pound; inferior and faulty, 9 cents per pound. These figures show a decline since last year of 4 cents per pound on good greasy wool, and from 4 cents to 5 cents per pound on medium, and from 5½ to 7 cents per pound on low and faulty wool, equal to about 15 per cent. on good and 30 per cent. on faulty and greasy.

THE RIVER PLATE AND AUSTRALASIAN WOOLS.

The improved condition of sheep farming in the River Plate country, South America, and the large and steady annual increase in the exports of wool from those districts have done more than anything else to in-

jure the demand for Australasian wools. Although the River Plate districts carry a larger number of sheep than Australasia, they do not produce as much wool as those of the latter country or of such excellent quality. The number of sheep in the River Plate is about 86,000,000, while that of Australasia is only 75,000,000. The number in Australasia has been reduced about 8,000,000 since 1883. The decline in New South Wales alone has been nearly 6,000,000, and in Queensland 2,000,000. The greatest loss took place during the year 1884. On the 1st of January of that year the number of sheep in New South Wales was 37,915,510, and on the 1st of January, 1885, it was 31,660,321, showing a decline of 5,255,189. The decrease, according to a recent report of Mr. Alexander Bruce, chief inspector of stock in this colony, was caused by the drought, through loss of lambs, deaths from starvation, and from forced sales and removals to other colonies for pasture.

The following table shows the number of the different breeds of sheep in the colony of New South Wales on the 1st of January, 1885:

Description.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
(1) MERINO.					
Superfine combing:					
Pure and stud	41,226	355,512	82,610	163,690	643,038
Ordinary	90,270	1,721,535	1,095,489	953,615	3,860,859
Total					4,503,897
Medium combing:					
Pure and stud	54,788	1,095,729	386,335	505,833	1,952,735
Ordinary	89,900	4,464,983	2,598,467	1,520,167	8,673,517
Total					10,626,252
Strong combing:					
Pure and stud	29,993	583,660	628,006	271,267	1,512,926
Ordinary	59,513	1,876,274	1,284,192	683,997	3,903,976
Total					5,416,902
Superfine clothing:					
Pure and stud	15,041	136,156	69,232	62,553	282,982
Ordinary	29,871	1,360,361	560,062	445,857	2,396,151
Total					2,679,133
Medium clothing:					
Pure and stud	14,392	400,975	337,042	176,695	929,104
Ordinary	92,618	2,316,576	1,556,197	665,548	4,630,939
Total					5,560,043
Strong clothing:					
Pure and stud	11,169	196,111	106,364	70,544	384,188
Ordinary	36,456	662,035	473,969	280,157	1,452,617
Total					1,836,805
(2) LINCOLN.					
Pure and stud	1,977	27,846	20,013	22,881	72,717
Ordinary	2,488	59,218	44,529	30,532	136,767
Total					209,484
(3) LEICESTER.					
Pure and stud	1,441	25,161	23,089	12,465	62,156
Ordinary	1,305	24,024	14,250	11,365	50,944
Total					113,100
(4) DOWNS.					
Pure and stud	616	7,515	3,076	4,300	15,507
Ordinary	952	9,641	10,717	3,612	24,922
Total					40,429

Description.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
(5) ROMNEY MARSH.					
Pure and stud	44	90	174	10	318
Ordinary	350	2,793	6,550	447	10,140
Total					10,458
(6) CROSSES.					
Pure and stud	940	71,532	56,237	44,228	172,937
Ordinary	2,858	201,587	165,482	120,954	490,881
Total					663,818

During last year 1,078,134 sheep were introduced into the colony. Mr. Bruce states that the Lincoln sheep, in a majority of the districts, give the best returns, both in wool and weight of mutton, and that the cross-breeds rank next. Of the total number of sheep in the colony 28,927,580 were in paddocks, 2,330,989 were shepherded, and 401,752 both paddocked and shepherded.

In twenty-eight districts the sheep improved, on account of careful breeding, through the introduction of high class rams and more careful classing and culling. In seven districts they were stationary, and in seven others they deteriorated. The number of lambs shorn in the grease was 3,010,553, the number washed, 80,990; total lambs shorn, 3,091,543. The number of sheep shorn in the grease was 24,110,459; hot water and spout washed, 306,908; creek-washed, 801,408, and scoured 307,950. The average weight of the clip was estimated as follows:

Description.	Lambs.	Sheep.
	Lbs. oz.	*Lbs. oz.*
Greasy	1 13	5 0
Washed	1 6	
Hot water and spout		3 3
Creek-washed		2 15
Scoured		2 14

In seven districts the clip was reported good; in eight, poor and unsound, and wanting in yoke; in thirteen districts, light but sound, and in the remaining districts, fairly grown and sound.

The total clip in the colony for the year 1884, according to the number of sheep, would be: 24,110,459 sheep shorn in the grease, average clip 5 pounds per sheep = 120,552,295 pounds; 306,908 sheep hot water and spout washed, average clip 3 pounds 3 ounces per sheep = 978,269 pounds; 801,408 sheep creek-washed, average clip 2 pounds 15 ounces per sheep = 2,354,136 pounds; 307,590 sheep scoured average clip 2 pounds 14 ounces = 885,357 pounds. Lambs, 3,010,553 lambs shorn in the grease, average clip 1 pound 13 ounces per lamb = 5,456,628 pounds; 80,990 lambs washed, average clip per lamb 1 pound 6 ounces = 111,361 pounds; total clip, 130,338,066 pounds.

The following is an estimate of the clip shipped at Sydney, and also the proportion sent across the borders and shipped by the other colonies at Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane, for the years 1883 and 1884.

Port of shipment.	1883.			1884.		
	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.	Greasy.	Washed.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Sydney	110,789,090	5,223,804	116,012,894	88,054,285	3,281,142	91,325,427
Melbourne	39,664,312	1,018,164	40,682,476	30,042,541	778,338	30,820,879
Adelaide	13,899,151		13,899,151	7,216,407	209,987	7,426,394
Brisbane	551,532		551,532	695,690	59,676	755,366
Total	164,904,085	6,241,968	171,146,053	126,008,923	4,329,143	130,338,066

In twenty-six districts the clip is reported as being well classed, and in the other districts it is not considered so, the reasons being that owners do not think it pays and the difficulty of obtaining competent wool-sorters.

A great number of different kinds of presses are used; those most in favor are Williams's and Robinson's rack, screw, and pinion presses. There is still room for improvement in the mode of pressing, especially by small owners. The wool-packs used are mostly Calcutta and Dundee, of various sizes, from 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 3 inches, and the weight from 10 to 12 pounds. On twenty-nine stations the wool is dumped before leaving. In most districts the system of ear-marking sheep is properly carried out, and nearly all the owners approve of it.

Mr. Bruce states that the system of tattoo-marking is mostly used by owners of stud sheep, but when used in the general flocks it acts as a preventive to sheep stealing.

ANNUAL OUTPUT.

The annual output of wool for all the Australasian colonies is about 1,200,000 bales against 700,000 bales for the River Plate country. The bulk of the wool supply of Europe is drawn from these two countries. The last three or four seasons have been more favorable to the River Plate than to Australia, but it is believed that the long drought from which Australia has been suffering is now at an end. Moreover, it is admitted by judges that the wool industry of Australasia, in spite of the drought, is capable of vast expansion. The lowest estimate that I have seen of the expected increase in the output of Australasian wools is at the rate of 50,000 bales per annum. The Australian farmers, however, should remember that the wool growers of South America are exerting themselves to the utmost to improve the condition of their flocks by the importation of blooded sheep from the United States. It is said that the South American farmers entertain a strong appreciation of the high qualities of wool for density and regularity of staple, but that they do not care so much for length. On the other hand, most Australian breeders strongly favor long-stapled sheep, and give less attention to high qualities of wool. Many of the Australian squatters do not seem to be aware that wools of short staple are now combed successfully with machinery, and that wools so combed of good quality are greatly preferred to long stapled wools of inferior quality. Much of the River Plate wool is finding its way to the United States, but a still greater quantity goes to Europe.

UNITED STATES WOOL DUTIES.

The wool-growing industry of the United States appears to have prospered under the system of protection, but there is no doubt that the manufacturers of woolens have suffered in far greater proportion by the tax on the raw material than the wool-growers have gained by it. The tax bears especially heavy upon the manufacturers of fine woolens, and there is no good reason for taxing the kinds of wool not produced in the States. In fact, many leading wool authorities, strongly wedded to the doctrine of protection, are very decided in the opinion that the American sheep farmer would be far more prosperous if all kinds of foreign wools were admitted free of duty. They state that American grown wool has brought the highest prices for a term of years under the lowest duties, for the reason that manufacturers require many different qualities of wool in order to work up their goods to the best advantage.

It has also been noticed that when the manufacturers are the most prosperous the demand for home-grown wool is the greatest.

During the year 1884 the United States imported wool to the amount of 66,729,000 pounds, and of this quantity 46,616,000 pounds was used by the carpet weavers. About 13,414,000 pounds of carpet wool was furnished by Russia. The Black Sea ports furnished 10,870,000 pounds and ports of the White and Baltic seas 2,544,000 pounds. The Russian wools are exclusively of the third class or carpet wool, and comprise about 23 per cent. of the total American imports of such grades. The clothing wools imported amounted to 15,961,000 pounds and the combing wools to 4,152,048 pounds.

LONDON SALES.

At the London sales in September the attendance was very small; merinoes showed a tendency to a still further decline in prices. One of the reasons assigned for the depreciation in Australasian wools is that manufacturers are using more cheviots than formerly. The colonial wools will, I think, soon come in demand again, especially as they are improving in quality. In the mean time the wool growers are taking steps to reduce the cost of shearing their sheep and getting their wool to market. In New Zealand the squatters have combined to reduce the cost of shearing to the extraordinary low figure of 12*s.* 6*d.* ($3.12) per hundred instead of the former price, 17*s.* 6*d.* ($4.25) per hundred. A good shearer can easily shear 100 sheep per day, and some shear as many as 150, but the average is about 80 per day. The shearers have held meetings all over the colony for the purpose of resisting the reduction, but up to the latest advices the squatters remained firm. The sheep of New Zealand are in better condition than those of any other part of Australasia. The country is so well watered that it seldom suffers from droughts, but from some cause not yet explained the bulk of last year's clip did not turn out as well as usual. The sample bales shipped to Boston, via San Francisco and thence across the continent, were found to be so tender that a curious theory was started to the effect that wool carried over the Rocky Mountains (where the thermometer is so often below zero) is injuriously affected by the frosts and violent changes in the temperature. There is doubtless no truth in the theory, but it has been noticed that the wool shipped by sailing vessels around the Cape was in better condition than that shipped overland.

THE CONSERVATION OF WATER.

The long droughts from which Australia has suffered has brought the subject of the conservation of water before the public more prominently than ever. The Victorian commission which visited the States on the Pacific slope of the United States for the purpose of studying the system of irrigation in use there, has returned, and the results of their investigation submitted to the government of Victoria. The final report will be published in a few days, and it is said that nearly all the colonies are perfecting their plans for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the commission.

A NEW MARKET FOR AUSTRALASIAN WOOL.

Another subject just now attracting much attention in Australasia is the probability of finding a new market for colonial wools in China and Japan. At a large and enthusiastic meeting of squatters held in Melbourne last October one of the speakers said that wool had steadily

declined within the last three years until it had reached a figure which left little or no margin for profit. It was asked "What should be done to remedy the evil?" And the reply was "that patient waiting should never be decided upon until human energy had exhausted its resources to establish a condition of prosperity." It was said by another speaker that an effort should be made to find a market for their products in China and Japan, and that China would doubtless grant permission to Australian capitalists to establish woolen mills for a proper remuneration. It was mentioned that China might ask the removal of the tax upon her people who visit Australasia. Before the meeting adjourned it was agreed to appoint a commission to go to China and Japan and report upon the inducements offered there for the introduction of colonial wools. The report of the commission will doubtless be a valuable one, but it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that the children of the sun can be easily persuaded to exchange their light cotton garments for those made of woolen. Indeed, the extra weight of English cotton goods is one of the reasons why they are being rapidly supplanted in Asia Minor and other eastern countries by the lighter and more durable cloths of American manufacture.

WOOLEN MILLS.

There were eight woolen mills in operation in New South Wales at the beginning of the present year; two were located in Sydney, four at Paramatta, one at Liverpool, and one at Botany. The total quantity of cloth and tweed manufactured at these mills is a little less than 200,000 yards per annum. The industry, however, cannot be said to be a progressive one, as the number of mills has not increased since 1875, and the annual output of cloth and tweed has declined since that year from 350,000 yards to less than 200,000 yards. I append hereto a table taken from the Government statistics showing the number of mills in the colony and the quantity of cloth manufactured for each year from 1875 to 1884, inclusive.

Table showing the number of mills in the colony and the quantity of cloth manufactured for each year from 1875 *to* 1884, *inclusive.*

Year.	Establishments.	Cloth and tweed.	Year.	Establishments.	Cloth and tweed.
		Yards.			*Yards.*
1875	8	354,700	1880	8	*203,100
1876	8	395,704	1881	†7	*208,000
1877	8	*271,452	1882	8	*169,225
1878	9	*330,037	1883	9	*202,000
1879	9	*265,400	1884	‡8	*155,000

*No return from one manufactory in Sydney district. †Two not working. ‡One not working.

It is said that the introduction of New Zealand woolen manufactures, for which there is now a steady and increasing demand, not only in New South Wales, but throughout Australia, has seriously interfered with the industry here, and a strong effort is being made to secure a specific or ad valorem duty on imported woolens, but it is not thought that the effort will be successful.

WOOL-WORKING MACHINERY.

The condition of the woolen mills throughout Australia would be greatly improved by the introduction of American machinery, which is much better adapted to the manufacture of cloths suitable to this cli-

mate than the heavy and cumbersome machinery imported from Great Britain. Several of the mills employ machinery made in Belgium, but their products are greatly inferior to those made on the Pacific coast of the United States. A number of scouring machines have been erected on the various wool stations in the colony, but the work done by them is generally of an indifferent character. The best scoured wool in the colony is said to be turned out by the McNaught or Petree machines at Botany and Liverpool.

A new and improved machine has recently been erected in Victoria for cleaning wool on the skin. It is modeled after the English machines, used for the purpose, and consists of a series of beaters forming a cylinder. The skin is made to pass between two rollers revolving at a high rate of speed, but which hold it in position and feed it against the beaters. The gearing apparatus is so arranged that the rollers can be reversed and allow the skin to be worked in and out. This machine is said to leave the pelt in a softened condition, thus helping to improve the quality of the basil.

"Burnell's Improvements," for drying wool, are employed in Adelaide, South Australia, but have not yet been introduced here. After the wool is scoured by this process, it is elevated to the floor above through a sheet-iron pipe by means of an exhaust fan. It then falls into a large cylinder made of galvanized wire netting, with the necessary supports and gearing to keep it in position and turn it around at slow speed. A number of shelves or ledges are placed in the cylinder on the decline, so as to allow the wool to pass gradually from one end to the other. A series of louver boards are arranged around the room where the air and wind are admitted as required.

A system of drying wool with hot-air fans is employed in Victoria, but the process appears to affect the color of the product, and it is said that Burnell's method will shortly be introduced there.

G. W. GRIFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Sydney, New South Wales, November 4, 1885.

BELGIUM.

REPORT OF CONSUL G. D. ROBERTSON ON THE COAL MINES IN THE PROVINCE OF LIEGE.

Consul G. D. Robertson transmits the following facts relating to the coal mines in the above province, United States consular district "Verviers and Liege," for the year 1884:

Total number of coal mines in the province	99
Total number of coal mines in operation during year	52
Number of steam engines in operation for extracting coal	94
Total horse-power of above	11,015
Number of steam engines in reserve	8
Total horse-power	230
Number of steam engines in course of construction	3
Total horse-power	190
Number of steam pumping machines	71
Total horse-power	12,044
Number of steam ventilating machines	81
Total horse-power	1,785
Miscellaneous machines, steam	227
Total horse-power	2,501

Total number of workmen as well as women and children:

Interior	18,285
Exterior	5,356

Total number of horses employed:

Interior	546
Exterior	226
Total	772

The 18,285 work people employed inside the mines earn on a average 65.8 cents per day; the 5,356 employed above ground average 47 cents per day.

The province is divided into two districts by the river Meuse. On the left bank are employed 13,406 persons, graded as follows:

Grade.	Interior.		Exterior.	
	Number.	Average earnings.	Number.	Average earnings.
Men	9,007	$0.72	2,179	$0.58⅜
Women	142	50¾	697	27½
Boys	906	36½	242	22½
Girls	11	36½	222	18½
Total	10,066	68½	3,340	46¾

On the right bank of the river 10,235 persons are employed, as follows:

Grade.	Interior.	Exterior.
Men	7,188	1,396
Women	159	311
Boys	856	180
Girls	16	139

Those employed under ground earn on an average 62¾ cents per day; those employed above ground, 46¾ cents per day.

According to the foregoing, the total number of work people employed in both districts is 23,641.

According to police regulation of April 28, 1884, boys cannot be employed under the age of twelve years, the minimum for girls being fourteen years. The average number of working days during the year, was, for the right bank of the river 297, and for the left 289.

Expenses:

Ordinary	$6,402,147 75
Extraordinary	752,101 70
Total	7,154,249 45
Wages	4,281,786,32
Other expenses	2,873,463 13
Total, as above	7,154,249 45

Gross quantity of coal produced, 4,063,064 tons; value, $7,527,877.

Price.—The average selling price per ton was $1.85¼; the cost of extraction was (wages, $1.05⅓; other expenses, 70⅔ cents) $1.76 per ton; gain per ton, 9¼ cents.

Of the above, $1.76, must be reckoned as extraordinary expenses, on wages, 8 cents; on other expenses, 10 cents; total, 18 cents.

During 1884, 31 mines made a gain of $564,000, and 21 mines suffered a loss of $176,000. There were 668 fewer workmen employed in 1884 than in 1883. On an average 172 tons of coal was produced per workman. There were 132,127 tons less produced in 1884 than in 1883, or about 3 per cent. In spite of the fact that the production suffered a diminution as above, the average selling price per ton dropped about 6 per cent. The cost of extraction decreased in 1884, as compared with 1883, about 8 per cent. Something more than half of this was in the reduction of wages, the balance in the diminution of the so-called extraordinary expenses.

G. D. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liege, December 17, 1885.

BOLIVIA.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL SEAY ON COFFEE.

Bolivia produces, as yet in limited quantities, a coffee which is said by good judges to be equal, if not superior, to any that is produced in any other part of the world. The grain is somewhat larger than that of the Mocha or Caracolillo, of Central America, and has a bright, sleek, and shiny appearance. Its strength is so great that I have been told it would produce delirium tremens if taken in excessive quantities. This is perhaps an exaggeration, but it is certain to produce deleterious effects on the nervous system if taken too freely on an empty stomach, as coffee is taken by the French and other coffee-drinking peoples. Its aroma is exceedingly pleasant, and when the coffee is mixed with the proper quantity of milk it makes the most delicious of beverages. It possesses this peculiar quality, that the grain can be exported with the outside bark on without any injury, a very great merit, indeed, in a country into which Yankee hulling-machines have not yet penetrated.

This coffee is raised in regions from 2,500 to 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. At present its cultivation is confined to a small area in the provinces of Yungas and Caupolicon, in the department of La Paz. It is said, however, that at least two-thirds of the cultivable land of the Republic could be made to produce it, from which it will be seen how wide a field there is for the cultivation of fine coffee whenever the conditions of trade shall demand it.

But it can hardly be said now to have developed into an industry at all. It cannot compete as such with either coca or sugar cane. The amount produced does not exceed 400,000 pounds a year. This is because of the great cost of production and expense of transportation to the sea-coast. None is ever seen in foreign markets, for the reason that not enough is made for domestic consumption, and the high price would prevent its competing successfully with the cheap coffees of Brazil, Mexico, and Central America. It costs 17 cents per pound on the plantations, and retails in the city at 22½ cents per pound of our money.

WM. A. SEAY,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
La Paz, December 19, 1885.

BRITISH GUIANA.

REPORT BY CONSUL FIGYELMESY, OF DEMERARA.

The quantity of sugar exported from this colony during the year 1885 is estimated at 106,731 hogsheads, being 32,575 hogsheads less than the previous year, 1884. This deficiency is attributed to the severe drought which prevailed here, depression in sugar trade, and the low prices obtained for that product in the several markets.

Of the quantity exported from here last year, about 22,380 hogsheads went to the United States, value $1,378,178.21.

P. FIGYELMESY, *Consul.*

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Demerara, January 4, 1886.

CHINA.

Minister Charles Denby, under date December 15, 1885, transmits the following information regarding the trade of China with the United States.

Our trade during the period, July to December, 1885, has been satisfactory as compared with the corresponding period of 1884.

At Shanghai, the chief port of entry of our products (for at Canton they are brought up from Hong-Kong in native junks, which do not pass through the foreign customs, so that no returns are furnished us), we find the following:

	July–September, 1884.	July–September, 1885.
Kerosene.....gallons..	2,017,550	3,714,850
Drills.....	131,655	128,567
Sheetings.....	223,285	466,220

Our exports from Shanghai are slightly less in amount during the same period than those for the same period in 1884.

	July–September, 1884.	July–September, 1885.
Tea:		
Black.....piculs..	8,015.12	6,635.65
Green.....do....	50,586.31	51,623.21
Silk.....do....	2,315.63⅓	1,822.48

FRANCE.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL WALKER.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRANCE, 1884 AND 1885.*

According to French official returns, the foreign commerce of France was as follows during the year 1884: General imports, $1,011,127,000; special imports, $838,295,000; general exports, $814,151,000; special exports, $623,872,000.

* As most foreign merchandise, when imported into France, pays specific duties, the declaration of the weights and measures is made obligatory; consequently, the quantities may be relied upon as correct; but since the declaration of values, except in a few cases, is not required, the Government officials, for statistical purposes, are compelled to form a list of prices which may serve to calculate the values. These prices are revised and corrected yearly at Paris, and consist of the averages obtained from actual sales, prices current, and official decisions made during the year. The values are consequently official, and while they may not be accurate or to be depended on in every instance, they are, perhaps, as nearly correct as it is possible to make them in absence of the actual declarations of values.

As compared with 1883, this shows the following decrease: In general imports, $125,006,000; in special imports, $88,935,000; in general exports, $66,257,000; in special exports, $42,345,000. The following table shows the values of the imports and exports of merchandise for the last twelve years:

Value of merchandise imported into and exported from France from 1873 *to* 1884, *inclusive; also, annual excess of imports or of exports.*

GENERAL COMMERCE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1873	$883,168,000	$930,704,000	.....	$47,536,000
1874	853,542,000	907,505,000	.....	53,963,000
1875	861,127,000	927,751,000	.....	66,624,000
1876	947,398,000	877,667,000	$60,731,000	.....
1877	881,991,000	843,564,000	38,427,000	.....
1878	962,158,000	793,558,000	188,600,000	.....
1879	1,076,805,000	824,033,000	252,772,000	.....
1880	1,179,809,000	890,174,000	289,635,000	.....
1881	1,157,267,000	911,782,000	245,535,000	.....
1882	1,150,647,000	919,452,000	231,195,000	.....
1883	1,186,133,000	880,408,000	255,725,000	.....
1884	1,011,127,000	814,151,000	196,976,000	.....

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

1873	686,076,000	730,949,000	.....	$44,873,000
1874	676,986,000	714,312,000	.....	37,326,000
1875	682,583,000	747,412,000	.....	64,829,000
1876	769,761,000	690,091,000	79,670,000	.....
1877	708,271,000	663,206,000	45,065,000	.....
1878	806,006,000	613,682,000	192,325,000	.....
1879	856,374,000	623,641,000	263,233,000	.....
1880	971,408,000	669,305,000	302,103,000	.....
1881	938,636,000	687,370,000	251,267,000	.....
1882	930,607,000	689,859,000	240,748,000	.....
1883	927,230,000	666,217,000	261,013,000	.....
1884	838,295,000	623,872,000	214,423,000	.....

Value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from France 1873 *to* 1884, *inclusive; also annual excess of imports or of exports.*

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1873	$109,045,000	$94,956,000	$14,089,000	.....
1874	183,736,000	30,687,000	153,049,000	.....
1875	168,875,000	42,267,000	86,608,000	.....
1876	155,172,000	30,687,000	124,485,000	.....
1877	131,819,000	27,406,000	154,413,000	.....
1878	104,992,000	36,477,000	68,515,000	.....
1879	64,076,000	81,832,000	.....	$17,756,000
1880	57,128,000	90,710,000	.....	33,582,000
1881	70,252,000	58,286,000	11,966,000	.....
1882	79,823,000	67,550,000	11,773,000	.....
1883	28,178,000	44,583,000	.....	16,405,000
1884	44,197,000	24,704,000	19,493,000	.....

The general commerce represent all goods received into and exported from France. Up to the year 1860 the special commerce embraced almost exclusively goods entered through the French customs for consumption and products of the soil and of the national industry exported to foreign countries; but since that year goods that had previously figured only under the head of general commerce were, in consequence of changes in the tariff, entered at the same time under general and special commerce. Certain treaties or tariff laws having suppressed the import duty on these goods, importers declared them as being entirely for domestic consumption without making

any distinction between goods intended to remain in the country and those which were intended for exportation. As the result of these declarations, imports under the head of special commerce were thus increased by a certain quantity of merchandise which up to 1860 were only registered as in bond or in transit, or under head of bonded warehouse, the same taking place with reference to the special commerce of exportation.

It is also to be remarked that a great quantity of manufactured goods which were, up to 1860, absolutely prohibited or had prohibitory duties laid upon them, have been since, by virtue of treaties, imported for French consumption, while previously the exports of manufactured goods represented the excess of the supply over the demand for domestic consumption, a part of these exports has been since 1860 only the equivalent of foreign goods which take the place of French goods on the market.

The following comparative statement of the values of special imports and exports of similar products shows for the year 1884 the values of foreign merchandise necessary to French consumption, and the excess of French supply over the demand for domestic needs. Said statement is divided into three parts, viz, 1, articles free of duty; 2, dutiable articles; 3, goods, the values of which as presented in the official statement of special imports and exports have been integrally maintained, because there is no absolute identity between them at their importation or at their exportation:

Comparative statement showing the value of similar products imported into and exported from France during the year ended December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Special imports.	Special exports.	Excess of imports over exports. (Foreign merchandise necessary to French consumption.)	Excess of exports over imports. (Excess of French supply over the demand for domestic use.)
Part 1.—*Free of duty.*				
Silk, raw, reeled, and cocoons	$40, 162, 598	$18, 142, 418	$22, 020, 180	
Silk, waste	9, 549, 939	3, 586, 974	5, 962, 965	
Cotton	32, 892, 807	7, 337, 146	25, 555, 661	
Wool	64, 096, 202	5, 123, 980	59, 972, 222	
Flax	12, 275, 110	2, 350, 809	9, 924, 310	
Hemp	3, 135, 524	142, 733	2, 992, 791	
Jute	3, 428, 410	341, 301	3, 087, 109	
Skins, undressed	32, 386, 645	11, 846, 708	20, 539, 937	
Lard and tallow	4, 713, 095	3, 578, 759	1, 134, 336	
Furs, undressed	1, 480, 842	1, 288, 947	191, 895	
Guano	3, 842, 260	456, 120	3, 386, 140	
Oleaginous fruits (arachis and toulouconna)	11, 439, 880	103, 092	11, 336, 788	
Oleaginous seeds (colsa, castor-poppy)	1, 264, 012	242, 968	1, 021, 044	
Oleaginous seeds (flax, rape, mustard, and others)	19, 198, 431	186, 782	19, 011, 649	
Seeds for sowing	1, 714, 851	3, 783, 313		$2, 068, 462
Gums, exotic	1, 412, 441	899, 043	513, 398	
Timber	24, 481, 526	3, 242, 487	21, 239, 039	
Staves	9, 729, 987	411, 779	9, 318, 208	
Wood, cabinet	4, 312, 112	756, 775	3, 555, 357	
Saffron	1, 039, 980	397, 097	642, 883	
Indigo	4, 683, 360	931, 377	3, 751, 983	
Copper	6, 038, 742	648, 175	5, 390, 567	
Lead	2, 712, 178	208, 016	2, 504, 162	
Pewter	2, 458, 611	68, 821	1, 389, 790	
Zinc	2, 380, 986	104, 117	2, 276, 869	
Articles not above specified	42, 259, 117	44, 212, 330		1, 953, 213
Total free of duty	343, 089, 755	110, 392, 067	232, 697, 688	
Part 2.—*Subject to duty.*				
Cotton, flax, hemp, jute, silk, manufactures of	54, 892, 233	139, 084 445		84, 192, 212
Yarns and tissues, other	1, 819, 029	95, 794	1, 723, 235	
Cattle	9, 334, 468	3, 729, 693	5, 604, 775	
Sheep	18, 267, 248	228, 469	13, 038 779	
Horses	3, 892, 318	3, 358, 596	533, 722	
Mules and asses	33, 389	2, 071, 088		2, 037, 694
Cheese	4, 951, 677	1, 329, 476	3, 622, 201	
Silk flock	1, 708, 718	739, 551	969, 267	
Colonial products (sugar, coffee, cacao, tea, pepper, &c)	40, 962, 242	48, 366	40, 913, 876	

Comparative statement showing the value of similar products, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Special imports.	Special exports.	Excess of imports over exports. (Foreign merchandise necessary to French consumption.)	Excess of exports over imports. (Excess of French supply over the demand for domestic use.)
Part 2.—Subject to duty—Continued.				
Sugar, refined, and French raw sugar	$1, 562, 123	$13, 286, 217		$11, 724, 094
Coal and coke	32, 384, 383	1, 421, 414	$30, 962, 969	
Perfumery	192, 177	1, 959, 398		1, 767, 221
Wines	66, 456, 867	45, 803, 697	20, 653, 170	
Brandy and spirits	3, 145, 747	11, 917, 794		8, 772, 047
Mirrors and bottles	268, 593	2, 317, 531		2, 048, 938
Paper and pasteboard	2, 434, 798	3, 696, 494		1, 261, 696
Skins, dressed	7, 017, 041	21, 187, 005		14, 169, 964
Leather, manufactures of	1, 315, 933	25, 318, 747		24, 002, 814
Jewelry and plated ware	1, 378, 786	14, 137, 358		12, 758, 572
Metals, manufactures of	3, 706, 628	11, 076, 524		7, 369, 896
Fancy goods	2, 052, 790	17, 711, 805		15, 659, 015
Wood, manufactures of	3, 870, 497	4, 736, 280		1, 465, 783
Wearing apparel	1, 325, 440	14, 451, 284		13, 125, 844
Other articles not above specified	86, 355, 013	71, 543, 520	14, 811, 493	
Total dutiable	348, 728, 138	411, 250, 441	62, 529, 303	
Part 3.—Articles in regard to which no compensation can be determined at their importation or at their exportation.				
FREE OF DUTY.				
Butter	3, 086, 786	2, 995, 576		
Eggs	2, 8s7, 394	5, 841, 295		
Manures, other than guano	1, 748, 015	1, 347, 180		
Fish, river	503, 055	11, 370		
Fruits, fresh, other	1, 338, 880	4, 212, 151		
Firewood and charcoal	1, 026, 242	170, 166		
Bran	1, 864, 973	169, 025		
Oil cakes	544, 832	2, 845, 788		
Rags	2, 040, 900	3, 025, 537		
Lime and cement	1, 713, 561	1, 545, 402		
Tiles, bricks	592, 825	1, 091, 725		
Paving stones	2, 047, 809	142, 789		
Bitumen	2, 170, 204	236, 215		
Coal tar	956, 046	148, 621		
Goldsmith's dross	470, 301	50, 659		
Ores, all kinds	6, 450, 200	830, 357		
Books, engravings, &c	3, 779, 009	5, 194, 672		
Flowers, artificial and millinery	21, 026	5, 345, 488		
Scientific instruments	263, 208	1, 778, 000		
Objects of collection	1, 184, 944	1, 962, 239		
Miscellaneous	6, 858, 473	8, 890, 464		
Total	40, 855, 742	47, 834, 714		
SUBJECT TO DUTY.				
Game, poultry, and tortoise, live	998, 706	1, 064, 824		
Meat, fresh	3, 524, 243	1, 330, 853		
Butter, salt	338, 962	16, 769, 045		
Fish, sea	7, 439, 641	1, 732, 002		
Fish, preserved	579, 587	4, 176, 708		
Fish oil	1, 338, 655	49, 482		
Fruits, dried or preserved, other than grapes and almonds.	244, 179	2, 341, 476		
Olive oil	5, 646, 171	1, 571, 386		
Vegetables, preserved	75, 708	1, 287, 858		
Marble, manufactured	518, 240	412, 421		
Liquors	142, 547	1, 942, 074		
Chinaware	589, 308	1, 726, 225		
Glassware and crystals	923, 556	1, 826, 302		
Vitreous substances	1, 016, 244	92, 243		
Musical instruments	124, 473	1, 582, 675		
Miscellaneous	1, 401, 311	3, 784, 320		
Total	24, 801, 531	41, 689, 903		

Comparative statement showing the value of similar products, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Special imports.	Special exports.	Excess of imports over exports. (Foreign merchandise necessary to French consumption.)	Excess of exports over imports. (Excess of French supply over the demand for domestic use.)
Part 1	$343,089,755	$110,392,067		
Part 2	348,728,138	411,250,441		
Part 3	65,657,273	89,524,617		
Total	757,475,166	611,167,125	$146,308,041	

On account of sudden variations that take place in consequence of the state of crops, cereals and other breadstuffs were not included in the preceding comparative statement. Special imports of cereals and other breadstuffs during the year 1884 amounted to $69,523,843. Special exports amounted to $8,674,804, showing an excess of imports over exports of $60,849,039.

Statement showing in detail, by countries and by articles, the values of special imports into and special exports from France during the years 1883 and 1884.

SPECIAL IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES.

Rank, 1884.	Whence imported.	1883.	1884.	Per cent. of total.
	Europe.			
1	England	$134,463,000	$118,946,000	14.2
2	Belgium	94,898,000	89,359,000	10.6
3	Germany	89,127,000	80,462,000	9.6
4	Italy	82,469,000	71,159,000	8.5
5	Spain	71,557,000	57,591,000	6.9
8	Russia	40,106,000	42,248,000	5.0
10	Turkey	25,496,000	23,898,000	2.9
11	Switzerland	23,778,000	22,484,000	2.7
12	Austria	27,946,000	21,865,000	2.6
15	Sweden	13,317,000	11,406,000	1.4
17	Netherlands	8,550,000	7,276,000	0.9
25	Norway	4,806,000	5,173,000	0.6
27	Greece	4,748,000	4,883,000	0.6
29	Portugal	4,671,000	4,265,000	0.5
36	Roumania	5,308,000	2,412,000	0.3
49	Denmark	463,000	483,000	0.1
55	British Possessions in the Mediterranean Sea	96,500	135,000	
	Africa.			
23	Africa, western coast	7,199,000	5,782,000	0.7
26	Egypt	7,141,000	4,980,000	0.6
	Barbary States:			
40	Tunis	7,102,000	1,930,000	0.2
41	Morocco		1,351,000	0.2
54	Tripoli		154,000	
45	British Possessions in Africa	1,447,500	946,000	0.1
43	Other countries in Africa	753,000	1,216,000	0.1
	Asia and Oceanica.			
7	British East Indies	47,478,000	45,567,000	5.4
14	China	16,386,000	16,791,000	2.0
19	Japan	7,913,000	6,678,000	0.8
21	Australasia	1,235,000	6,118,000	0.7
30	Dutch East Indies	4,381,000	3,725,000	0.4
48	Philippine Islands	618,000	753,000	0.1
53	Siam	96,500	176,000	
59	Oceanica, other islands		77,000	

Statement showing in detail, by countries and by articles, &c.—Continued.

SPECIAL IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Rank, 1884.	Whither exported.	1883.	1884.	Per cent. of total.
	North America, Central America, and West Indies.			
6	United States	$68, 206, 000	$53, 943, 000	6.4
22	Hayti and San Domingo	6, 060, 000	5, 867, 000	0.7
37	New Granada	2, 528, 000	2, 335, 000	0.3
38	Spanish Possessions in America	2, 026, 000	2, 220, 000	0.3
44	British Possessions in America	1, 225, 000	1, 023, 000	0.1
46	Mexico	1, 351, 000	791, 000	0.1
47	Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras	849, 000	772, 000	0.1
58	Dutch Possessions in America	77, 000	77, 000	.....
61	St. Thomas	19, 000	13, 000	.....
	South America.			
9	Argentine Republic	37, 365, 000	37, 828, 000	4.5
16	Brazil	11, 638, 000	9, 476, 000	1.1
18	Peru	5, 211, 000	6, 967, 000	0.8
20	Uruguay	5, 751, 000	6, 128, 000	0.7
28	Chili	5, 269, 000	4, 458, 000	0.5
34	Venezuela	3, 648, 000	3, 069, 000	0.4
50	Bolivia	58, 000	251, 000	.....
57	Ecuador	39, 000	77, 000	.....
	French Colonies.			
13	Algeria	18, 431, 500	19, 686, 000	2.4
24	St. Pierre, Miquelon, &c	5, 443, 000	5, 674, 000	0.7
31	Martinique	4, 169, 000	3, 725, 000	0.4
32	Senegal	3, 987, 000	3, 532, 000	0.4
33	French East Indies	1, 911, 000	3, 281, 000	0.4
35	Guadaloupe	3, 609, 000	3, 049, 000	0.4
39	Island of Reunion	2, 934, 000	1, 949, 000	0.2
42	Cochin-China and Tonquin	521, 000	1, 756, 000	0.2
51	Mayotte, Nossi-Bé and St. Mary of Madagascar	714, 000	212, 000	.....
52	New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Noukahiva	367, 000	212, 000	.....
56	French Guiana	58, 000	185, 000	.....

RECAPITULATION.

1	Europe	631, 959, 000	563, 540, 000	67.4
6	Africa	25, 642, 500	16, 309, 000	1.9
2	Asia and Oceanica	78, 107, 000	79, 885, 000	9.5
4	North and Central America and West Indies	32, 353, 000	67, 041, 000	8.0
3	South America	68, 978, 000	68, 284, 000	8.1
5	French colonies	42, 093, 000	43, 211, 000	5.1
	Wrecks and salvages	96, 500	25, 000	.....
	Total	927, 230, 000	838, 295, 000	.....

EXPORTS OUT OF FRANCE BY COUNTRIES.

	Europe.			
1	England	$174, 395, 000	$162, 506, 000	26.0
2	Belgium	90, 980, 000	88, 104, 000	14.0
3	Germany	62, 918, 000	63, 285, 000	10.2
5	Switzerland	44, 236, 000	42, 151, 000	6.7
6	Italy	34, 122, 000	33, 157, 000	5.3
7	Spain	33, 080, 000	29, 548, 000	4.7
11	Turkey	8, 936, 000	9, 052, 000	1.4
12	Netherlands	7, 122, 000	6, 620, 000	1.2
17	Austria	5, 211, 000	3, 918, 000	0.6
19	Portugal	3, 821, 000	3, 860, 000	0.6
22	Russia	4, 342, 000	2, 586, 000	0.4
23	Greece	3, 069, 000	2, 297, 000	0.4
31	Norway	1, 428, 000	1, 409, 000	0.2
32	Denmark	1, 351, 000	1, 390, 000	0.2
33	Roumania	1, 467, 000	1, 332, 000	0.2
34	Sweden	1, 332, 000	1, 332, 000	0.2
50	British Possessions in the Mediterranean Sea	579, 000	405, 000	0.1

Statement showing in detail, by countries and by articles, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS OUT OF FRANCE BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Rank, 1884.	Whither exported.	1883.	1884.	Per cent. of total.
	Africa.			
14	Egypt	$4, 651, 000	$3, 957, 000	0.6
	Barbary States:			
21	Tunis	4, 323, 000	2, 644, 000	0.5
49	Morocco		425, 000	0.1
54	Tripoli		97, 000	.....
29	British Possessions in Africa	1, 853, 000	1, 660, 000	0.3
47	Africa, western coast	444, 000	598, 000	0.1
56	Africa, other parts	232, 000	174, 000	.....
	Asia and Oceanica.			
28	British East Indies	1, 563, 000	1, 776, 000	0.3
37	Australasia	926, 000	1, 158, 000	0.2
44	China	482, 000	772, 000	0.1
45	Dutch East Indies	618, 000	733, 000	0.1
46	Japan	579, 000	599, 000	0.1
52	Philippine Islands	328, 000	193, 000	.....
58	Other Oceanic islands	.....	38, 000	.....
59	Siam	.....	19, 000	.....
	North America, Central America, and West Indies.			
4	United States	67, 569, 000	53, 094, 000	8.5
13	New Granada	4, 825, 000	5, 288, 000	0.8
15	Mexico	4, 593, 000	3, 956, 000	0.6
20	St. Thomas	2, 798, 000	3, 397, 000	0.6
40	Spanish Possessions in America	1, 891, 000	984, 000	0.2
42	British Possessions in America	1, 081, 000	888, 000	0.1
36	Hayti and San Domingo	598, 000	1, 293, 000	0.2
51	Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras	251, 000	270, 000	.....
53	Dutch colonies in America	174, 000	135, 000	.....
	South America.			
9	Argentine Republic	20, 381, 000	23, 006, 000	3.6
10	Brazil	12, 854, 000	12, 062, 000	1.9
16	Uruguay	3, 628, 000	3, 937, 000	0.6
18	Chili	5, 307, 500	3, 860, 000	0.6
26	Peru	1, 563, 000	2, 046, 000	0.3
43	Venezuela	984, 000	868, 000	0.1
48	Ecuador	675, 500	521, 000	0.1
	French Colonies.			
8	Algeria	29, 818, 500	28, 315, 000	4.5
24	Guadaloupe	2, 393, 000	2, 258, 000	0.4
25	Martinique	2, 644, 000	2, 065, 000	0.3
27	Senegal	1, 660, 000	1, 795, 000	0.3
30	Cochin-China and Tonquin	1, 390, 000	1, 563, 000	0.2
35	Island of Reunion	1, 565, 000	1, 312, 000	0.2
38	New Caledonia, Tahiti, and Noukahiva	1, 158, 000	1, 119, 000	0.2
39	French Guiana	1, 189, 000	1, 004, 000	0.2
41	St. Pierre, Miquelon, &c	791, 000	907, 000	0.2
55	French East Indies	96, 500	77, 000	.....
57	Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, and St. Mary of Madagascar	58, 000	39, 000	.....

RECAPITULATION.

1	Europe	$478, 389, 000	$452, 950, 000	72.6
5	Africa	11, 503, 000	9, 555, 000	1.5
6	Asia and Oceanica	4, 497, 000	5, 288, 000	0.9
2	North and Central America, West Indies	83, 781, 000	69, 305, 000	11.1
3	South America	45, 394, 000	46, 320, 000	7.4
4	French colonies	42, 654, 000	40, 454, 000	6.6
	Total	666, 217, 000	623, 872, 000	

Statement showing in detail, by countries and by articles, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS, BY ARTICLES, INTO FRANCE.

Rank, 1884.	Articles.	1883.	1884.	Per cent. of total imports.
	Alimentary substances.			
1	Cereals	$72,375,000	$69,519,000	8.3
2	Wines	72,684,000	66,450,000	7.9
9	Cattle	36,052,000	29,182,000	3.5
12	Coffee	18,316,000	16,000,000	1.9
13	Fruits for the table	15,478,600	15,594,000	1.8
18	Sugar, foreign	11,194,000	9,341,000	1.1
19	Butter and cheese	8,858,700	8,280,000	1.0
21	Fish, salt-water	6,118,100	8,029,000	1.0
28	Rice	7,777,900	5,752,000	0.7
29	Olive oil	7,874,400	5,655,000	0.7
31	Sugar, from French colonies	7,353,300	5,288,000	0.6
35	Meat, fresh and preserved	5,983,000	4,767,000	0.6
36	Lard, tallow, and grease	10,615,000	4,709,000	0.5
39	Cacao	5,095,200	4,342,000	0.5
41	Brandy and spirits	4,072,300	4,227,000	0.5
43	Vegetables, dried, and flour of	5,867,200	3,397,000	0.4
	Other alimentary substances	20,457,400	17,079,000	2.1
	Total alimentary substances	316,172,100	277,611,000	33.1
	Articles necessary to industry.			
3	Wool	63,709,300	64,095,000	7.6
4	Silk and waste silk	59,096,600	51,840,000	6.3
5	Lumber	41,996,800	37,461,000	4.5
6	Skins and furs, raw	37,075,300	33,872,000	4.0
7	Cotton, raw	39,584,300	32,887,000	3.9
8	Coal and coke	32,308,200	32,385,000	3.8
10	Oleaginous seeds	21,828,300	20,458,000	2.4
15	Flax	10,499,200	12,313,000	1.6
17	Oleaginous fruits	10,383,400	11,464,000	1.4
25	Ores, all kinds	7,507,700	6,446,000	0.7
26	Copper	9,495,600	6,389,000	0.7
27	Tobacco, leaf	6,812,900	5,944,000	0.7
30	Guano and other manures	1,872,100	5,816,000	0.7
32	Petroleum and other mineral oils	4,747,800	5,211,000	0.6
33	Oils, vegetable, except olive oil	6,137,400	5,173,000	0.6
37	Indigo	4,593,400	4,690,000	0.5
40	Wood, cabinet	5,442,600	4,304,000	0.5
42	Horses	5,153,100	3,899,000	0.5
45	Hemp	3,165,200	3,127,000	0.4
47	Lead	3,860,000	2,721,000	0.3
48	Iron and steel	3,744,200	2,625,000	0.3
49	Zinc	2,663,400	2,548,000	0.3
50	Pewter	2,837,100	2,451,000	0.3
51	Jute, raw	3,647,750	2,277,000	0.3
53	Hops	2,316,000	2,046,000	0.2
54	Seeds, for sowing	2,045,800	1,718,000	0.2
55	Sulphur	1,563,300	1,718,000	0.2
58	Cast-iron, rough	3,088,000	1,583,000	0.2
62	Saffron	829,900	1,042,000	0.1
	Other articles necessary to industry	64,751,600	57,938,000	7.1
	Total articles necessary to industry	467,756,100	426,221,000	50.9
	Manufactures.			
3	Wool manufactures	17,736,700	17,138,000	2.0
14	Cotton manufactures	13,664,400	14,533,000	1.7
16	Machines and machinery	17,949,000	11,599,000	1.4
20	Silk manufactures	8,318,300	8,222,000	1.0
22	Thread, cotton	7,835,800	7,624,000	0.9
23	Skins, dressed	8,106,000	7,025,000	0.8
24	Paper, books, and stationery	4,091,600	6,678,000	0.8
34	Tools and hardware	6,195,300	4,979,000	0.6
38	Nitrates of soda and potash	5,558,400	4,439,000	0.5
44	Woolen yarn	3,435,400	3,358,000	0.4
46	Hats of straw, bark, &c	3,088,000	3,049,000	0.4
52	Mats and matting	1,756,300	2,209,000	0.3
56	Yarns of flax or hemp	2,200,200	1,698,000	0.3
57	Hemp or flax manufactures	1,331,700	1,602,000	0.2
59	Jewelry and plated ware	1,737,000	1,486,000	0.2
60	Leather manufactures	1,466,800	1,312,000	0.2
61	Tobacco manufactured, or simply prepared	772,000	1,139,000	0.1
63	Clocks and watches	1,100,100	1,023,000	0.1
	All other manufactured articles	41,958,200	35,361,000	4.1
	Total manufactured articles	148,301,200	134,463,000	16.0
	Total articles necessary to industry	462,756,100	426,221,000	50.9
	Total alimentary substances	316,172,600	277,611,000	33.1
	Grand total of imports	627,229,900	838,295,000	

Statement showing in detail, by countries and by articles, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS, BY ARTICLES, FROM FRANCE.

Rank, 1884.	Articles	1883.	1884.	Per cent. of total imports.
	Alimentary substances.			
2	Wines	$45, 644, 500	$45, 799, 000	7.3
8	Butter and cheese	20, 631, 700	21, 095, 000	3.4
13	Brandy and spirits	14, 146, 900	14, 070, 000	2.2
17	Sugar, refined	15, 594, 400	11, 387, 000	1.8
19	Cereals	11, 116, 800	8, 696, 000	1.4
20	Fruits for the table	6, 600, 600	8, 241, 000	1.3
24	Cattle	6, 484, 800	6, 157, 000	1.0
26	Fish, salt-water and preserved	7, 372, 600	5, 906, 000	0.9
27	Eggs	5, 963, 700	5, 848, 000	0.9
37	Lard, tallow, and grease	4, 246 000	3, 185, 000	0.6
39	Potatoes and dried vegetables	4, 709, 200	2, 856, 000	0.5
43	Meat, fresh, salted, or preserved	2, 393, 200	2, 509, 000	0.4
48	Sugar, raw	5, 442, 600	1, 891, 000	0.3
52	Olive oil	1, 022, 900	1, 563, 000	0.2
	Other alimentary substances	12, 664, 300	12, 023, 000	2.6
	Total alimentary substances	163, 934, 200	151, 196, 000	24.2
	Articles necessary to industry.			
4	Silk	28, 371, 000	29, 954, 000	4.8
9	Wool	18, 354, 300	18, 528, 000	3.0
14	Skins and furs, raw	15, 015, 400	13, 143, 000	2.1
21	Cotton, raw	7, 604, 200	7, 334, 000	1.2
28	Lumber	5, 404, 000	5, 655, 000	0.9
29	Horses and mules	5, 799, 000	5, 462, 000	0.9
31	Oils, vegetables, except olive oil	3, 686, 300	4, 304, 000	0.7
32	Building materials	3, 531, 900	3, 937, 000	0.6
33	Seeds, for sowing	5, 616, 300	3, 783, 000	0.6
34	Copper	3, 551, 200	3, 416, 000	0.6
38	Rags	4, 110, 900	3, 030, 000	0.5
40	Oil-cakes	2, 991, 500	2, 837, 000	0.5
42	Flax and hemp	2, 161, 600	2, 721, 000	0.4
45	Hair, animal, and bristles	2, 837, 100	2, 181, 000	0.3
53	Coal and coke	1, 466, 800	1, 428, 000	0.2
56	Indigo	1, 293, 100	926, 000	0.1
59	Oleaginous seeds and fruits	386, 000	540, 000	0.1
61	Saffron	347, 400	405, 000	0.1
62	Iron, steel, and castings	501, 800	309, 000	0.1
	Other articles necessary to industry	32, 038, 000	36, 613, 000	5.8
	Total articles necessary to industry	145, 058, 800	146, 506, 000	23.5
	Manufactured articles.			
1	Wool manufactures	71, 429, 300	64, 520, 000	10.6
3	Silk manufactures	58, 131, 600	45, 702, 000	7.3
5	Leather manufactures	27, 386, 700	25, 322, 000	4.0
6	Cabinet-works, brushes, fans, &c., buttons, umbrellas, furniture, &c	25, 360, 200	22, 870, 000	3.6
7	Skins, dressed	20, 458, 000	21, 191, 000	3.4
10	Cotton manufactures	17, 427, 900	17, 563, 000	2.8
11	Wearing apparel	12, 506, 400	14, 456, 000	2.3
12	Jewelry and plated ware	15, 748, 800	14, 147, 000	2.2
15	Chemicals	12, 216, 900	12, 101, 000	2.0
16	Tools and hardware	16, 173, 400	12, 062, 000	1.9
18	Paper and manufactures of	10, 171, 100	9, 110, 000	1.4
22	Glassware and pottery	7, 797, 200	7, 064, 000	1.1
23	Woolen yarn	6, 677, 800	6, 234, 000	1.0
25	Machinery	5, 461, 900	6, 137, 000	1.0
30	Millinery and artificial flowers	6, 986, 600	5, 346, 000	0.8
35	Clocks and watches	3, 667, 000	3, 262, 000	0.6
36	Dyewood extract	3, 879, 300	3, 242, 000	0.5
41	Flax and hemp manufactures	3, 802, 100	2, 721, 000	0.4
44	Medicines, prepared	2, 431, 800	2, 470, 000	0.4
46	Objects of collection	1, 659, 800	1, 969, 000	0.3
48	Perfumery	1, 601, 000	1, 949, 000	0.3
49	Hats, felt, wool, and silk	1, 840, 500	1, 737, 000	0.3
50	Colors	1, 775, 600	1, 583, 000	0.2
51	Musical instruments	1, 756, 300	1, 583, 000	0.2
54	Soaps, other than toilet	1, 447, 500	1, 428, 000	0.2
55	Hemp and flax thread	810, 600	1, 062, 000	0.2
47	Arms	1, 022, 900	772, 000	0.1
58	Candles, all kinds	366, 700	560, 000	0.1
60	Cotton thread	424, 600	444, 000	0.1
63	Tobacco, manufactured	308, 800	251, 000	0.1
64	Fancy goods, Parisian industry	135, 100	251, 000	0.1
	All other manufactured articles	16, 559, 400	17, 061, 000	2.8
	Total manufactured articles	357, 223, 700	326, 170, 000	52.3
	Total articles necessary to industry	145, 058, 800	146, 506, 000	23.5
	Total alimentary substances	163, 934, 200	151, 196, 000	24.2
	Grand total of exports	666, 216, 700	623, 872, 000	.....

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

According to the French official returns the special imports from the United States into France during the year 1884 amounted to $53,980,463, a decrease of $14,225,130 as compared with the year 1883.

The following comparative table shows for the last six years the value of special imports into France from the principal countries, with the rank of importance occupied by these countries in each year:

Year.	United States.		England.		Belgium.	
	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.
1879	1	$138,000,000	2	$116,000,000	3	$80,000,000
1880	1	141,000,000	2	128,000,000	3	88,000,000
1881	2	98,000,000	1	136,000,000	3	91,000,000
1882	4	75,000,000	1	139,000,000	2	78,000,000
1883	6	68,000,000	1	134,000,000	2	95,000,000
1884	6	54,000,000	1	119,000,000	2	89,000,000

Year.	Germany.		Italy.		Spain.	
	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.	Rank.	Value.
1879	4	$80,000,000	5	$69,000,000	6	$35,000,000
1880	4	85,000,000	5	77,000,000	6	66,000,000
1881	4	88,000,000	5	84,000,000	6	72,000,000
1882	3	72,000,000	6	70,000,000	5	71,000,000
1883	3	89,000,000	4	82,000,000	5	72,000,000
1884	3	80,000,000	4	71,000,000	5	58,000,000

In the matter of special exports from France in 1884 the United States occupied the fourth place, viz: England, $162,500,000; Belgium, $88,104,000; Germany, $63,285,000; the United States, $53,218,000.

The two following statements exhibit the quantities and values of the principal articles imported into France from the United States for consumption, and the value of French merchandise exported from France to the United States during the year 1884:

Special imports into France from the United States during the year 1884.

[Compiled from French customs returns.]

Articles.	Quantities.	Estimated values.	Specific duties collected.
Cotton in bales ..... pounds..	158,982,680	$20,226,251	.....
Cereals (grain and flour) ..... do....	744,132,329	14,028,361	$346,935
Petroleum and other mineral oils ..... do....	282,932,267	4,483,811	4,512,063
Tobacco, leaves or stalks ..... do....	27,389,958	3,021,241	3,405
Lard, tallow, and grease ..... do ..	31,086,580	2,793,665	2
Wood, common	.....	1,304,317	8
Coffee ..... pounds..	10,626,260	1,134,917	1,447,205
Feathers ..... do....	244,256	1,067,431	.....
Copper ..... do....	8,780,566	1,052,830	.....
Oils, fixed, pure ..... do....	7,287,238	483,264	41,607
Lobsters, fresh or preserved ..... do....	2,614,650	572,239	22,870
Hides, raw, fresh or dried ..... do....	3,905,671	633,357	20
Machines and machinery ..... do....	2,407,231	408,481	12,879
Copper ore ..... do....	5,855,160	348,556	.....
Seeds, for sowing ..... do....	2,719,206	297,562	.....
Spirits and liquors ..... gallons..	3 778	3,356	837
Bristles and animal hair ..... pounds..	494,438	221,514	377
Meat, fresh or salted ..... do....	2,971,028	293,966	11,708
Tools and hardware ..... do....	654,568	171,100	10,826
Fish oil ..... do	925,180	77,853	6,003
Fish, salted or preserved ..... do....	379,048	76,322	3,318
Resins, distilled ..... do	677,878	7,942	1,328
Cotton wadding ..... do....	552,678	4,838	.....
Cacao ..... do....	256,835	41,596	23,384
Jewelry, other than gold, silver, or platinum ..... do....	679	11,832	297
Silk and silk waste ..... do....	23,457	78,050	.....
Sponges ..... do....	39,508	62,208	1,211
Pimento ..... do	100,900	7,066	18,277
Quercitron ..... do....	2,489,917	43,595	.....
Apples and pears, dried ..... do....	974,523	51,288	.....
All other articles	.....	939,832	33,529
Total for the year 1884	.....	53,980,463	6,498,100
Total for the year 1883	.....	68,205,593	6,421,638

Special exports from France to the United States during the year 1884.

Articles.		Quantities.	Values.
Silk manufactures	pounds	2,174,662	$11,911,229
Wool manufactures	do	6,494,518	12,260,247
Cotton manufactures	do	1,512,695	1,747,329
Silk and silk waste	do	469,174	1,321,688
Feathers	do	211,161	3,273,150
Skins, dressed	do	2,729,234	2,667,635
Leather manufactures	do	290,666	1,838,077
Fancy goods	do	2,241,780	1,619,362
Clocks and watches			416,687
Wines	gallons	1,616,165	1,402,747
Argols and cream of tartar	pounds	5,173,917	1,087,063
Fruits for the table	do	11,149,495	945,758
Skins, undressed	do	3,958,753	924,101
Jewelry, other than gold, silver, or platinum	do	55,070	964,382
Cheese	do	282,328	42,443
Glassware and pottery	do		790,594
Tools and hardware	do	952,377	662,403
Hair, animal, and bristles	do	948,864	742,547
Wearing apparel	do	223,728	562,629
Flowers, artificial, and millinery	do	742,212	520,790
Paper, books, and engravings	do	1,061,480	389,308
Fish, preserved	do	2,172,638	391,539
Flax and hemp manufactures	do	264,009	295,447
Olive oil	do	1,155,807	151,776
Wool	do	1,943,984	361,047
Millstones	do	9,010	331,292
Brandy, spirits, and liquors	gallons	246,550	310,802
Objects for collection			294,743
Vegetables, salted or preserved	pounds	2,651,041	232,478
Horses			254,876
Jewelry, gold, silver, or platinum	pounds	1,000	161,831
Barrels, empty	do	9,920,784	170,248
Hats, straw or bark	do	25,891	116,850
Optical instruments	do	152,263	159,957
India-rubber and gutta-percha	do	273,692	155,741
Brushes	do	363,011	143,008
Musical instruments			133,347
Perfumery, not alcoholic	pounds	384,041	129,237
Dyewood, extracts of	do	1,002,689	114,114
Rags	do	2,205,410	100,989
Machines and machinery	do	291,391	72,244
Oils, volatile, and essences	do	90,212	84,800
Dyes from coal-tar	do	41,966	51,435
Seeds for sowing	do	913,176	95,932
Furniture	do	294,899	77,107
Drugs	do	218,762	75,308
Macaroni and vermicelli	do	1,186,584	62,327
Guano	do	2,266,350	59,521
Glue, fish	do	714,180	56,270
Other articles			2,305,304
Total special exports during the year 1884			53,218,819
Total special exports during the year 1883			67,575,244

NAVIGATION.

The total number of voyages performed by vessels of all classes and of all flags, with cargoes, to and from French ports, during the year 1884, was 52,123, representing 20,688,000 tons burden. Compared with the year 1883 this shows a decrease of 6,075 voyages and of 1,335,000 tons burden. As to tonnage, the French mercantile marine participated in 1884 in the proportion of 39 per cent.

Distinguishing between navigation by sail and navigation by steam, the French flag participated in the former category in the proportion of 25¾ per cent., and in the latter in the proportion of 42 per cent.

The countries with which France has maintained the greatest maritime relations are presented in the following table in their relative order, the United States appearing fifth on the list.

Countries.	1883.	1884.	Countries.	1883.	1884.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
England	7,490,661	7,061,273	Austria	278,905	223,754
Algeria	2,139,730	1,892,511	Norway	192,671	212,487
Spain	1,772,110	1,399,262	Netherlands	210,874	209,699
Italy	1,328,362	1,381,604	New Granada	176,290	295,975
United States, Atlantic coast	1,363,293	1,250,138	Belgium	176,150	192,980
Russia	840,004	717,793	Brazil	205,451	189,718
Germany	728,131	646,716	China	174,283	162,833
Argentine Republic	562,361	634,382	Peru	108,453	140,140
Turkey	559,871	567,019	Chili	166,897	132,326
East Indies, British	583,754	530,028	East Indies, Dutch	145,165	125,678
Sweden	539,475	496,569	Senegal	133,042	119,874
Barbary States	404,422	255,528	Mexico	109,525	108,928
Egypt	250,106	223,571	Roumania	111,629	102,519

The following tables show the condition and employment of the French marine during the year 1884:

Condition of the French mercantile marine December 31, 1884.

Classification of vessels.	Sailing vessels.			Steam vessels.			
	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of seamen.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of seamen.	Number of engineers and firemen.
Under 30 tons*	10,954	68,228	44,067	265	3,893	807	414
30 to 50 tons	1,012	37,431	6,135	98	3,820	438	239
50 to 60 tons	297	16,713	2,866	22	1,188	113	59
60 to 100 tons	811	60,382	6,231	74	5,830	400	215
100 to 200 tons	720	97,236	8,862	44	6,475	343	168
200 to 300 tons	268	63,337	3,197	27	6,936	289	153
300 to 400 tons	131	46,015	1,679	34	12,069	383	249
400 to 500 tons	88	39,343	1,251	32	14,342	395	223
500 to 600 tons	43	23,554	683	25	13,700	319	190
600 to 700 tons	45	29,441	859	40	26,449	623	413
700 to 800 tons	22	16,322	468	31	23,060	484	349
800 to 1,000 tons	12	10,283	274	44	39,427	917	520
1,000 to 1,200 tons	7	7,605	170	60	65,782	1,370	847
1,200 to 1,500 tons	2	2,514	57	30	41,168	761	424
1,500 to 2,000 tons				44	77,031	1,589	901
2,000 tons and over	2	4,351	62	68	169,902	3,394	1,429
Total	14,414	522,757	76,861	938	511,072	12,625	6,813

RECAPITULATION, SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS.

Classification of vessels.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of seamen.	Number of engineers and firemen.
Under 30 tons*	11,219	72,121	44,874	414
30 to 50 tons	1,110	41,251	6,573	239
50 to 60 tons	319	17,901	2,979	59
60 to 100 tons	885	66,212	6,631	215
100 to 200 tons	764	103,711	9,205	168
200 to 300 tons	295	70,275	3,486	153
300 to 400 tons	165	58,084	2,062	249
400 to 500 tons	120	53,685	1,646	223
500 to 600 tons	68	37,254	1,002	190
600 to 700 tons	85	55,890	1,482	413
700 to 800 tons	53	39,382	952	349
800 to 1,000 tons	56	49,710	1,191	520
1,000 to 1,200 tons	67	73,387	1,540	847
1,200 to 1,500 tons	32	43,682	818	424
1,500 to 2,000 tons	44	77,031	1,589	901
2,000 tons and over	70	174,253	3,456	1,429
Total	15,352	1,033,829	89,486	6,813

* These figures do not include vessels under 2 tons burden engaged in coast fisheries not required to make formal entries, which numbered 9,793, with a total measurement of 10,985 tons, and employed 15,915 men. The total power of steam vessels amounted to 219,302.

Employment of the French mercantile marine during the year 1884.

Services.	Number of vessels, all classes.	Tonnage.	Number of crew.
Long voyages	766	530, 690	14, 037
European and Mediterranean waters	648	220, 960	6, 668
Coasting trade	2, 160	106, 284	8, 174
Bank fishing	535	57, 767	11, 492
Coast and small fishing	10, 075	83, 332	46, 054
Pilotage, towing, yachts, &c	1, 168	35, 846	3, 061
Total	15, 352	1, 033, 829	89, 486

Statement showing the nationality and tonnage of vessels entered into the ports of France during the years 1883 *and* 1884.

Nationality.	1883.		1884.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
French	10, 215	4, 553, 272	8, 907	4, 272, 019
British	15, 286	5, 605, 677	14, 679	5, 230, 923
Italian	3, 857	812, 996	2, 786	877, 130
German	875	637, 972	858	587, 949
Norwegian	1, 696	590, 451	1, 481	531, 830
Spanish	2, 080	444, 254	1, 458	290, 745
Swedish	531	218, 124	485	206, 461
Dutch	259	179, 599	264	179, 044
Danish	299	118, 797	370	141, 967
Austrian	352	161, 318	266	132, 765
Russian	358	117, 221	306	106, 926
Greek	546	160, 610	377	113, 908
United States	38	36, 300	47	51, 146
Belgium	96	32, 539	73	19, 960
Portuguese	36	9, 604	25	7, 951
Mexican	1	2, 625	5	7, 049
Turkish	12	2, 529	12	3, 219
Roumanian	1	331	5	1, 943
Hawaiian	.....	.....	1	785
Brazilian	.....	.....	2	742
Siamese	.....	.....	1	574
Haytien	1	323	.....	.....
Tunisan	4	320	.....	.....
Venezuelan	1	183	.....	.....
	36, 520	13, 685, 445	32, 408	12, 765, 766

The following table shows the figures of navigation between the United States and France:

Statement showing the flag, number and tonnage of vessels engaged in commerce between France and the United States during the year 1884.

Flag.	With cargo.		In ballast.		Totals.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Entered:						
United States	40	45, 450	.....	.....	40	45, 460
French	121	269, 422	.....	.....	121	269, 422
Others	540	533, 673	.....	.....	540	533, 673
Total	701	848, 545	.....	.....	731	848, 545
Cleared:						
United States	4	4, 367	16	19, 103	20	23, 470
French	109	279, 594	4	2, 816	113	282, 410
Others	135	162, 364	158	117, 720	293	280, 084
Total	248	446, 325	178	139, 639	426	585, 964

Statement showing the number and tonnage of American vessels engaged in commerce between France and the United States from 1878 to 1884, inclusive.

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1878	195	139, 779	176	132, 214
1879	146	137, 337	126	122, 648
1880	149	138, 447	110	95, 802
1881	83	83, 251	62	61, 218
1882	77	97, 780	55	66, 520
1883	34	35, 500	20	18, 567
1884	40	45, 450	20	23, 470

COMMERCE DURING THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1885.

The following statement shows the imports into, and the exports from, France during the first ten months of 1885, as compared with the imports and exports for the corresponding period of 1883:

Description.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Articles of food	$216, 027, 023	$212, 432, 977	$115, 709, 290	$109, 774, 926
Natural products and raw materials	341, 934, 626	333, 688, 508	102, 972, 834	101, 674, 137
Manufactured articles	100, 001, 406	93, 831, 196	251, 199, 343	263, 711, 583
Other merchandise	28, 258, 867	28, 271, 412	23, 634, 780	27, 551, 329
Total	686, 221, 922	668, 124, 093	493, 516, 247	502, 710, 925

GEORGE WALKER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, December 3, 1885.

Table showing the value of declared exports from the consular districts of France (including agencies) to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Paris.	Bordeaux.	Cognac.	Havre.	Lyons.	Marseilles.
Albumen	$22, 395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argols and cream of tartar	308, 037	$793, 280	.....	.....	$256, 149	$9, 007
Art, works of	520, 487	.....	.....	$3, 368	.....	775
Books and engravings	322, 611	.....	.....	956	.....	.....
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures	73, 861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brandy	704	115, 553	$1, 066, 429	457	.....	.....
Bristles	117, 874	.....	.....	1, 321	.....	.....
Buttons and trimmings	1, 856, 422	.....	.....	335	.....	.....
Calf-skins, leather, and hides	4, 003, 874	200, 554	.....	40, 529	30, 975	108, 587
Carpets	3, 890	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 513
Carriages	19, 998	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese	.....	.....	.....	32, 141	.....	.....
Chemicals	421, 496	.....	.....	.....	.....	24, 782
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings	155, 848	.....	.....	1, 058	240, 506	.....
Clocks and watches	274, 812	.....	.....	1, 314	202	.....
Coffee	.....	.....	.....	73, 889	.....	.....
Corks	.....	77, 347	.....	22, 078	.....	666
Corsets	223, 670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costumes and dresses	243, 360	.....	.....	1, 234	.....	.....
Cotton goods	449, 361	.....	.....	421	1, 076	.....
Drugs and medicines	38, 109	23, 619	.....	96, 706	.....	31, 622
Dye-stuffs	254, 628	.....	.....	36, 157	35, 270	4, 242

Table showing the value of declared exports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Paris.	Bordeaux.	Cognac.	Havre.	Lyons.	Marseilles.
Fancy goods	$1,525,161			$318		$1,488
Feathers and flowers, artificial, and millinery	1,576,611			24,113		
Furniture, cabinet woods, and household goods	208,852			15,849		111,740
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	391,779		$391,817	1,176		368
Gloves	541,343					
Glue	88,176			1,179		
Hair, human	108,283			1,316		
Hair, vegetable and horse	17,048			3,881		3,564
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-iron	236,293			19,833	$40,633	10,397
Hats, hatters' goods, and furs	1,096,300				1,653	
Horses and asses	590,444			127,820		
Hosiery	757,819					
India-rubber	18,400			11,270		13,417
Jewelry and precious stones	2,474,219				6,446	
Laces, tulles, and crapes	2,102,575				227,457	
Lemons						3,256
Linen goods	222,360			1,451		
Licorice						
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods	7,659,309			2,047		
Millstones, plaster and cement	184			35,924		13,416
Miscellaneous	244,238	$691,682		5,985	187,361	58,995
Musical instruments	199,675			120	3,054	
Oils	13,815	178,919	333	14,078		203,282
Optical and scientific instruments	342,243				6,532	
Ores	7,957					
Paints and colors	98,767			32,415		17,341
Platinum	98,545					
Preserved fruits and vegetables	171,222	627,978		25,983	10,589	13,342
Preserved meats and sardines	65,195	437,431		22,189		
Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c	10,271	798,700				208,513
Rags and old paper	4,586	31,686		2,683		22,641
Salt						38,291
Seeds and plants	189,507			17,403		61,063
Shawls	549,135					
Silk, raw, waste, and pierced cocoons	567				1,279,326	4,483
Silk and velvet piece goods	124,857			526	5,481,729	
Silk and velvet ribbons	51,695				8,370	
Soap, ordinary						85,564
Soap grease	75,842					
Sponges	4,382					538
Stationery and paper	57,104	15,580	14,660			
Straw goods	16,137					
Sugar and confectionery	20,624			25,992		14,422
Tobacco	2,472					
Toilet articles and perfumery	488,506			155,899		62,446
Upholstery goods and wall paper	1,072,373			8,032		
Vinegar		7,043	382	479		
Whalebone and hornstrips for corsets	150,152		130			
Willow, wood ware, empty barrels	164		1,738	749	3,338	
Wines and liqueurs	23,357	1,281,989		88,582	82,027	107,910
Wool				3,313		414,681
Woolen cloth	298,536				4,581	
Zinc	898			19,509		
Total in United States gold coin	33,318,915	5,231,861	1,475,489	982,078	7,904,294	1,652,299
Total for the preceding year	38,457,395	4,723,976	1,732,412	2,789,142	10,798,497	2,130,353
Increase		507,385				
Decrease	5,138,480		256,923	1,807,064	2,894,203	478,054

Articles.	Nantes.	Nice.	Rheims.	Rouen.	St. Etienne.	Total for the year.
Albumen						$22,395
Argols and cream of tartar						1,366,543
Art, works of		$668				525,296
Books, and engravings						323,567
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures						73,861
Brandy			$50			1,183,193
Bristles						119,195
Buttons and trimmings			325		$74,876	1,931,958
Calf-skins, leather, and hides					4,034	4,388,503
Carpets						5,403
Carriages						19,998

Table showing the value of declared exports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Nantes.	Nice.	Rheims.	Rouen.	St. Etienne.	Total for the year.
Cheese						$32,141
Chemicals				$42,081		488,359
Church ornaments and metallic trimmings						397,412
Clocks and watches						276,328
Coffee						73,889
Corks			$800			100,891
Corsets			715			224,385
Costumes and dresses						244,594
Cotton goods			8,010		$19,113	477,981
Drugs and medicines						190,056
Dye-stuffs			1,642			331,939
Fancy goods			734			1,527,701
Feathers and flowers, artificial, and millinery		$285				1,601,009
Furniture, cabinet woods, and household goods		16,484		41,963		394,888
Glass, porcelain, and potteries	$1,475	2,809	1,543	461		791,428
Gloves					487,404	1,028,747
Glue						89,355
Hair, human						109,599
Hair, vegetable and horse						24,490
Hardware, machinery, rails, and pig-iron	193		790		6,513	314,652
Hats, hatters' goods, and furs						1,097,953
Horses and asses				62,703		780,967
Hosiery						757,819
India-rubber						43,087
Jewelry and precious stones						2,480,665
Laces, tulles, and crapes				1,010,716	24,102	3,364,850
Lemons						3,256
Linen goods				12,101		235,912
Licorice						
Merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods			232,579	197,495		8,091,430
Millstones, plaster and cement						49,524
Miscellaneous	68,959		577	11,972	617	1,280,386
Musical instruments				7,621		210,476
Oils		11,965				422,392
Optical and scientific instruments						348,775
Ores						7,957
Paints and colors						148,523
Platinum						98,545
Preserved fruits and vegetables	36,679	8	3,287			889,038
Preserved meat and sardines	95,201					620,016
Prunes, raisins, nuts, &c						1,017,484
Rags and old paper				51,774		113,370
Salt						38,291
Seeds and plants	32,279			80,443		330,695
Shawls						549,135
Silk, raw, waste, and pierced cocoons					4,201	1,288,577
Silk and velvet piece goods					14,943	5,622,055
Silk and velvet ribbons					456,196	516,261
Soap, ordinary						85,564
Soap, grease						75,842
Sponges						4,920
Stationery and paper			443			87,787
Straw goods						16,137
Sugar and confectionery		1,847	509			62,894
Tobacco						2,473
Toilet articles and perfumery		203,185		11,509		921,545
Upholstery goods and wall paper				57,372		1,147,777
Vinegar						7,904
Whalebone and hornstrips for corsets						150,154
Willow, wood ware, empty barrels			32,306	141,675		178,362
Wines and liqueurs	1,767	27	2,732,922		6,747	4,277,066
Wool				149,423		567,417
Woolen cloth	2,129			295,412		597,658
Zinc						19,907
Total in United States gold coin	238,682	236,779	3,017,232	2,124,719	1,098,746	57,280,594
Total for the preceding year	269,061	170,428	3,152,735	2,227,272	1,330,994	67,782,266
Increase		66,351				
Decrease	30,379		135,503	102,553	232,248	10,501,672

HAVRE.

REPORT OF CONSUL DUFAIS ON PROHIBITION OF PORK.

I inclose a translation of some editorial remarks of Mr. Lécureur in the journal Le Havre, and of a notice of an interview of the two Havre deputies, Messrs. Felix Faure and Julius Siegfried (the latter being also mayor of Havre) and Mr. Lalande, deputy from Bordeaux, showing that they had a very favorable hearing.

It seems therefore likely, that a solution of this vexed question may soon be expected.

F. F. DUFAIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, December 23, 1885.

AMERICAN RETALIATION.

[From Le Havre, November 17, 1885.]

PARIS, *November* 10, 1885.

To the MINISTER:

The decree of the 28th of December, 1883, prohibiting salted meats of American origin, has weighed heavily on our export trade since that time, and the imposition of retaliatory measures seems to-day imminent.

These measures would seem up to a certain point justifiable, inasmuch as it has been acknowledged that the question of hygiene ought not to be discarded as of no value.

We have been informed in a most distinct manner by our correspondents, that the Government of the United States wishes to obtain the abolition of this prohibition before the meeting of Congress, the 1st of December next, and that if at that time the question has not been determined, Congress will take such measures of retaliation against our wines, brandies, and silks that all exportation of those articles will become impossible.

Already the fear alone of new duties has affected in a sensible manner our trade with the United States.

Our duty of representing the commerce of exportation, so profoundly interested in this matter, is to insist with the greatest energy that the Government, which ought to defend the general interests of the country, shall take this affair to heart, and ought not to allow such a course of trade to stop, the loss of which would lead to the ruin of merchants, would cause misery of many families, and the despair of 200,000 silk-workers, who are already driven to extremity.

The amount of importations of salted meats was about thirty millions, while the exportations of the threatened articles amounted to two hundred millions. The placing together of these figures shows of how much interest the importation of these things from the United States is.

It is now time to consider this matter, and we cannot doubt that our Government will recognize the exceptional gravity of this subject.

We are assured that a copy of this document has been sent to the chambers of commerce and is at the moment under consideration. A graver subject has never been submitted to their deliberation. Indeed, on account of these threatened retaliations by the United States the little question of salt pork becomes almost a question of life and death to the industries and commerce of France.

Is it necessary at the price of seeing all French products repelled by the American Union to obstinately prohibit the entrance of salt meats at our sea-ports, which nevertheless enter by fraud across our land frontier? Is that good government? The question of health can only be thought a game, since in reality the Tirard decree does not prevent in any way the American meats from being delivered to the consumers as they were before.

It is vain to set up in opposition the idea of protection to national production, since French salt meats have not ceased to meet in our markets the competition of American pork sent from Antwerp and Hamburg, after a simple change of marks. It would indeed be more than simple-minded to believe that the thirty millions representing the value of American meats introduced before through the sea-ports are put up by the French salters. The truth is that they have had only a very small part of the cake, and as to the producers they have still less, the price of live animals being less than it was when the foreign importation was more important. Are we going to sacrifice our two hundred millions of exports for hygienic or financial advantages of no consequence or which in any event are so debatable?

One can scarcely believe that such a false step will be taken, particularly when the industry and commere of the country are in the last throes. Would not parliament instead of abandoning itself to Byzantine struggles, which only aggravate a situation already deplorable, do better by occupying itself with questions of business on the intelligent solution of which depends our salvation?

Let us still hope that good sense and patriotism will finally win.

A. LÉCUREUR.

[Translation of an article in Le Havre of November 21, 1885.]

Mr. Felix Faure, Julius Siegfried (deputies from Havre), and Mr. Lalande, of Bordeaux, were received yesterday by Mr. de Freycinet, the minister of foreign affairs, and by Mr. Dautresme, minister of commerce, and conferred with them on the question of American salted pork.

These deputies represented to the members of the Government the particularly grave consequences of the prohibition. They insisted upon the point that the United States had already adopted retaliation by raising the tariff on French produce and that they were about taking new measures in the same direction, especially on silk manufactures, gloves, Paris articles, &c.

Beside this the falling off in freights produces a very positive decline in the situation of maritime industry and in the commerce of our ports.

In fact, they insisted upon the point that it was absolutely proven that American salt pork offered no danger whatever to the consumer, because it is continually imported into the other European countries and even into France itself, where it finds its way through the land frontier after a simple change of packing. They requested the minister to take the projects of law up again, which the Government had during the last session brought before the legislature and which on the favorable report of Mr. Rodat was already at that time expected to be discussed.

Mr. de Freycinet expressed himself as favoring the withdrawal of the prohibitory measures, and Mr. Dautresme asked for a delay of a few days to study the question.

In continuation of my dispatch No. 36, of December 23 last, I have the honor to report that the two Havre deputies, Messrs. Felix Faure and Jules Siegfried, had a consultation on the 25th of January with Mr. Lockroy, the new minister of "commerce and industry."

Calling yesterday upon Mr. de Guerhoënt, who has assisted them, he informed me privately that the report of the Hygienic Commission, to whom the question in its sanitary aspect has been submitted by the minister, his predecessor having promised but omitted to do so, has been favorable to the annulment of the prohibition, and that probably in a week or two the Government would bring in a bill in the Chamber of Deputies to that effect.

This bill in the course of parliamentary procedure will then go before a committee, each one of the ten or twelve bureaus of the Chamber choosing a constituent member of it, whose duty it then will be to examine and report upon it. The process is a slow one, and it is quite doubtful what the protective temper of the Deputies will do. At any rate, it is Mr. de Guerhoënt's opinion that the fate of such a bill will not be decided for some weeks and may be not for some months; he appears to have serious misgivings about the result, but he has not lost courage, and is energetically following up the slight advantage gained so far. At all events at best the readmission of American hog products at an enhanced import duty is agitated, and he would consider the greatest inducement for a favorable solution of the question on the part of the French Chamber to be a lowering of the duty on French produce on the part of the American Congress.

F. F. DUFAIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, February 4, 1886.

LYONS.

REPORT OF CONSUL NEWMARK.

SILK.

In a commercial and industrial retrospect of 1885 it is interesting to enter into the causes of the decline in the general trade, and particularly in the exports to the United States of silk manufactures from this great center of their production, and to estimate from the present condition of business what this year promises in the way of improvement.

The declared value of the exports of silk and velvet piece goods from this consular district to the United States during the twelve months ending December 31, 1885, amounted to $5,710,782.48, as compared to $6,999,268.90 for 1884, being a decrease of $1,288,486,42, or 18.40 per cent. from even the low figures of that year.

Fully 75 per cent. of these shipments consisted of the cheaper grades of silk goods. Among the principal causes of the falling off in the sale of the better qualities was the invasion of woolen and mixed goods upon formerly silk consuming markets, and the change of fashion which produced a serious decline in the consumption of silk goods. The direct result of this comparative disuse of silk tissues was to decrease to an alarming extent the demand and therefore the production of the richer grades, in which Lyons never had and probably never will have an equal.

In the medium grades, Lyons meets the keenest competition to which her industry is subject, not only from her neighbors, Switzerland and Germany, but to a very great extent from the United States, which has heretofore been their common point of outlet. This may be evidenced from the comparative small amount of shipments of such articles as faule, gros grain, and taffeta piece goods, and in the production of which the American manufacturers are making rapid progress. The decreased demand for these classes of goods is very seriously felt by the Lyonnais, for they have always been the most important element of their manufacture.

In black silks Lyons has suffered the greatest loss. Her shipments of that article to the United States, which were enormous, have dwindled to a comparatively insignificant amount, principally because of the progress attained in their manufacture by the American weaver.

In the cheapest grades of silk goods, however, from the low quality of the ingredients and from the cheap labor employed in their manufacture (being all made in the adjacent country and on poorer looms), Lyons is, up to the present time, without any serious rival, and she depended in 1885 upon this class of goods principally for her trade with the United States. In this category may be mentioned satins dyed in the piece, which were shipped in very large quantities, and formed an important proportion of the entire silk exports.

1884 AND 1885 COMPARED.

Notwithstanding this considerable falling off in the shipments from Lyons of silk tissues to the United States during the past year, it would be incorrect, however, to estimate from the comparative results of 1884 and 1885 that the latter year had been more disastrous than the previous one. Although 1885 cannot by any means be called a prosperous year, the Lyonnais manufacturer without doubt preferred it to its predecessor, simply because it was the lesser of two evils.

The lessons taught in 1884 from overproduction, and in many cases ruinous stoppage in outlets for overabundant merchandise, from starving prices, and wholesale auction sales, sometimes called "slaughter sales," have all contributed to modify the manufacturer's ambition to produce goods for consignment as far as the United States is concerned; he has therefore been enabled to estimate this year's business in a much more satisfactory manner.

The causes for the general decrease in the Lyons silk-goods trade, whether to the United States or to other markets, have evidently produced the same effect in the German and Swiss manufacturing centers, as is abundantly shown by the amount of their exports.

LABOR TROUBLES.

In the record of the year just closed there are visible quite a number of vicissitudes that Lyons has experienced and passed through.

The weaver troubles, which began early in July, were of an entirely local nature—characteristic of this place. As usual, in such an emergency, the greatest possible importance was brought to bear upon the action of the "mixed commission," consisting

one-half of weavers, the other half of manufacturers, and whose function was the establishment of a new labor tariff. This so-called "tariff," according to the reports of some of the largest manufacturers, was maintained about three weeks. It is certainly not followed to the letter, and very much the same prices are paid as before the much exaggerated "crisis."

In one respect last year's labor difficulties brought about a certain change in the representative body of the Lyonnais manufacturers. Several officers and some of the principal members of the great syndical chamber resigned on account of a disagreement on the question of weavers' wages. Their places were filled by a younger element which gives promise of considerable enterprise and progress in the future history of the Lyonnais silk manufacturing industry. It may be positively declared that the system of immobillity and lack of observation, which for the past few years has been characteristic of the Lyons manufacturer, and his *modus operandi*, and which has brought such lamentable results upon his industry, is on the eve of a radical change.

THE SILK MARKET.

That Lyons has to-day become fully alive to the spirit of competition pervading the foreign centers of a kindred industry and to the lesson which has been taught her from her continually ignoring the significance of that competition on some of her principal market outlets, is beyond a doubt. She now fully realizes that to regain her former superiority in supplying foreign markets with her tissues she has to battle to-day with difficulties which will require her most strenuous efforts to conquer; and that the superiority of her manufacturing powers both as to quality and quantity is not necessarily an inevitable cause of her control, as in former times, of the principal silk goods consuming markets of Europe and the United States.

The situation in this market to-day can be considered materially better than that existing immediately prior to the great advance in raw silks, of the general benefit and wholesome influence of which upon Lyons there can be no question as there is ample evidence thereof on all sides. Her trade with Paris, the greatest of all her outlets, has decidedly improved, and her shipments to England have also changed for the better.

Rumors of an understanding having been agreed to by the Paris fashion-makers to reinstate silks to the position formerly held by these tissues, may have little foundation, although it is a most popular belief in the market at the present time that such is the case. Whether it is or not there is certainly a brighter prospect for the coming season, and improvements both in the character and quantity of American orders are anticipated with a more sanguine feeling.

The principal articles being shipped to the United States, with the exception of satins dyed in the piece above referred to, are silk trimmings, chiefly beaded gauzes with pearl designs, the volume of exportation of which will reach large proportions if continued at the present rate. Other articles destined for the Paris, London, and Eastern markets, and which are also comprised in the shipments to the United States, are crèpes, silk grenadines, surahs, umbrella silks, figured velvets, and checked and striped satins.

RAW SILK.

The interests of the silk manufacturers being so closely interwoven with raw silk a brief review of that article and its bearing upon the condition of the goods market is indispensable, and also because it occupies a very important position in the commerce of Lyons.

The reluctance with which manufacturers (whose stocks of the raw material were lower than ever before) paid the recent advance in prices at the start has been gradually overcome, in consequence of the firmness with which it has been maintained forecasting a stability and permanent duration.

For this reason the question of an advance on the prices of silk goods by the manufacturers would seem to be only a question of a short time; in some cases it has already been demanded and paid.

At the close of 1884 the low stocks on hand, which were not much increased for the first five months of 1885, contributed to maintain for the raw material the current prices of that period notwithstanding the continued decrease in the silk-goods trade and the unfavorable influences of political troubles.

This condition, however, was not prolonged, for early in June, when the nature of the European silk crop became known, and which was very favorable both in quantity and quality, holders began to unload, finding the market less and less reassuring.

Especially was this the case with the Italian reelers, whose excellent cocoon yields permitted them to place the raw silks below the market quotations, but whose supplies far exceeded the demand, thus causing general demoralization. The continued fall in prices

subjected Asiatic silks to the same fate, their demand in European weaving centers being very small; and even the Spanish cocoon crop, which for several years past has been steadily declining, could not revive the prices in Spanish greges, and which were not bought with any special alacrity. Slight fluctuations, occasioning feeble improvement, caused by reports of a less favorable result in the final outcome of the Italian crop and similar indications of that of Japan, could not change the state of affairs in July, when it seemed that what with the wretched sales in silk goods and the weavers' agitation Lyons' troubles would never end.

Matters were still worse in August. Only small and unsatisfactory sales were effected, purchasers believing that in pursuing their hand-to-mouth policy they would have the benefit of a further decline.

There was no improvement in September, all European silk centers being alike affected by the changes in fashion, mixed goods and woolen and cotton goods enjoying the bulk of the demand on every market that had formerly been supplied with pure silk tissues. Finally, the last degree of the year's adversity was reached in October, when trade generally suffered from inactivity and depression consequent upon the electoral periods of both France and England and the apprehensions of an international complition in the Servo-Bulgarian difficulties.

The failure of two large Italian reelers led to still more discouraging prices, and they now reached a point lower than had been known for more than twenty years.

RISE IN PRICES.

It was under such circumstances that in the beginning of November the syndicate of Italian bankers boldly began its operations, organized upon a large and solid financial basis, having, it is said, the moral and if necessary the material support of the Italian Government; strengthened by the fact of the meager stocks held by manufacturers and dealers, and having as its permanent object the general revival of the silk industry to at least its normal condition, and thereby cover their own advances to reelers upon their depreciated raw material. This syndicate, reported to be free from the influence of any purely speculative motives, purchased an enormous quantity of raw silk of every nature and origin, but principally Italian, in all the markets simultaneously.

The whole physical and moral aspect of the European and Asiatic silk markets changed as if by magic; all ideas and efforts were directed toward the general advance, which averaged at the close of the year from 15 to 20 per cent. over the lowest prices that had prevailed.

That the natural fate of this advance will be dependent upon the consumption of silk goods is obvious, but there can be no doubt, as before stated, that its influence can only have a tendency to improve, encourage, and revive the silk business generally.

WEAVERS AND THE FUTURE.

Hand-loom weaving at Lyons has largely benefited by the improvement noted above, and there is a sensible increase in the looms operated in the city proper.

The total number of hand-looms within the city limits amounts to upwards of 22,000, about one-half of which are unoccupied.

In the immediate vicinity, tributary to and working for Lyons, the number of hand-looms in existence to-day is over 80,000, of which not quite one-third, or about 26,600, are idle.

The total number of mechanical or power looms that are run at Lyons in the Department of the Rhône and in the neighboring departments is over 25,000, of which one-fifth, or about 5,000, are inactive.

All the looms in operation have comparatively large orders to fill, which will keep them active for some weeks; and as the orders for the fall season must be given early in March the Lyons manufacturers may with every practical reason look forward to a fair working half-year.

The chief requirement to-day on the part of buyers being rapid manufacture and prompt delivery of merchandise, the Lyonnais manufacturer will have to make many radical changes in his organization, in which all the recent labor and time-saving improvements must replace the larger part of the old material that for a long time has been retained through a false idea of economy.

In fact the present years will indicate whether the Lyons silk manufacturer has the enterprise to keepup with the requirements and spirit of the times, for upon his progressive zeal and energy will solely depend the commercial prosperity of his industry.

DYEING INDUSTRY.

The dyeing industry of Lyons, which is so closely related to that of the manufacture of silk tissues, has been subject to the same fortunes during the year just closed. It has as keenly felt the foreign competition in the manufacture of silk goods as the weaving industry itself; and the great Lyonnese dyers do not regard 1885 in any respect as having been a prosperous year for their business. It may be estimated that fully 70 per cent. of their business consists in silk dyeing for the Lyons region, and about 30 per cent. for foreign manufacturing centers. Their price of dyeing has been subject to no change; but the volume of their general business has materially decreased. It can be estimated that between four and five thousand workingmen are to day engaged in the dyeing industry at Lyons, and whose wages range from 4.50 to 5.50 francs per diem for skilled workmen, and 3.25 to 4 francs for other laborers.

Those establishments whose specialty consists of dyeing in the piece maintained their business in its normal condition during 1885, and within the last month it has even experienced a marked increase and improvement.

TANNERIES.

The tanning business of Lyons, one of the most important in France, cannot call 1885 a brilliant or prosperous year for its industry. The principal articles produced were white calfskins and cured hides, mainly for boot and shoe consumption, the respective quantities tanned being from 35,000 to 40,000 dozen of the former, valued at from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 francs, and 100,000 of the latter, with a value of from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 francs. The market prices during the year for white calfskins averaged 11 francs the kilogram when weighing from 11 to 16 kilograms per dozen and 8 francs the kilogram when weighing 18 to 36 kilograms per dozen. Skins were worth from 3.90 to 4.40 francs per kilogram, according to choice and weight.

The principal markets of the Lyons tanning industry are the United States, England, and France, but very little is exported direct from this consular district to the United States, as it only amounted in 1885 to 192,039.85 francs as compared to 349,990.30 francs in 1884, a decrease of 157,95).45 francs, or over 45 per cent.

The number of persons employed in the Lyons tanneries is about eleven hundred, whose wages are from 6.50 to 7 francs per day for skilled tanners and 3.50 to 4 francs per day for ordinary workmen.

TARTARIC ACID.

The manufacture of tartaric acid, which is made from argols or raw tartar, was well sustained during last year, about two hundred tons being sold on this market, the price averaging from 170 to 200 francs per kilogram. The principal markets for Lyonnese tartaric acid are the United States, Germany, and England.

The shipments of argols to the United States in 1885 amounted in value to 1,630,389.55 francs, being an increase of 898,715.10 francs over the exports in 1881. The total exports of argols from Lyons to all foreign markets being about twelve hundred tons, of a value of about 2,000,000 francs, it will therefore be seen that fully 75 per cent. were exported to the United States.

MACCARONI, ETC.

The manufacture of maccaroni and vermicelli, which has become a thoroughly Lyonnais industry, can count 1885 as a fairly prosperous year for its business, especially during the first six months.

The production can be estimated as having amounted to over 700,000 kilograms for the year, and the average wholesale market price delivered at Lyons without packing varied between 60 and 65 francs per kilogram. About one thousand persons are employed in this industry at Lyons, the wages being from 1.75 to 2.50 francs for women and from 3 to 5 francs per day for men. The principal markets are Paris, Lyons itself, the whole western portion of France, England, Canada, Belgium, South America, China, and the United States. A very inconsiderable decrease in last year's exports of maccaroni to the United States is perceptible, the total value in 1884 being 497,765.25 and 491,550.40 francs in 1885.

The condition of the maccaroni industry at Lyons has not been as satisfactory the latter half of last year, owing to the higher duties on foreign cereals, and as the manufacturers could not procure a corresponding advance in their goods they were compelled to increase their production, so as to reduce the average of their expenses. The result is that large stocks have accumulated, and an active trade can only be expected if the cold weather

should continue, for then the prices of vegetables advance, and cause an increased demand for such articles as maccaroni and vermicelli.

ANILINE COLORS.

Notwithstanding the ever-increasing consumption, and therefore the production of aniline colors and dye stuffs, the year just passed cannot be considered a very favorable one for this industry at Lyons. Prices have been on the steady decline owing to the falling off in the value of the raw material used in their manufacture, and business has become more difficult in consequence of an increase in the number of factories established, causing, therefore, greater competition.

Only the principal colors manufactured from archil have not sustained any depreciation in their respective values.

In the manufacture of aniline colors improvements are constantly made, and the business of some of the larger factories has improved from the sale of several new colors recently patented.

At Lyons the manufacture of aniline colors consists chiefly in orange, red, and yellow, whose market prices range from 4 to 10 francs per kilogram.

Colors manufactured from archil (orseille) brought from 1 to 4 francs per kilogram, these, whose main ingredient is indigo, sold at from 2.50 to 25 francs per kilogram, according to quality.

The principal markets for Lyons dye-stuffs and aniline colors are France, the United States, Italy, Spain, Germany, and Russia, their importance being in the order named.

Their exports to the United States during 1885 amounted to 260,756.30 francs, an increase of 66,736.80 over 1884.

STEARINE INDUSTRY.

Although its articles are not exported to the United States, the stearine and candle-making industry is worthy of mention as one of considerable importance at Lyons; over 600 persons are employed in the large candle factories, located in the suburbs of the city, principally at Vaise.

The consumption of candles was on the increase during 1885, and business was more prosperous than for several years past; larger profits were made in this business on account of the cheapness of the raw material, such as tallow and palm and cocoa oil, and prices in the manufactured article were not subject to the proportionate decline in value.

The outlet of Lyons stearine industry, the principal articles being candles, stearine, glycerine, oleine, stearic, and oleic acids, is the whole of France as far down as the Department of the Drôme; the southern portion of France is less important.

Its foreign outlets are Italy, Switzerland, and Spain.

Candles sold at 1.55 francs per kilogram last year, and the market prices of stearine, glycerine, and oleine were 138, 55, and 57 francs per kilogram, respectively.

The quantities of those different articles sold at Lyons during last year are estimated as follows:

	Kilograms.
Candles	3,250,000
Stearine	1,000,000
Oleine	3,500,000
Glycerine	770,000

Representing in value about 9,000,000 francs.

CHOCOLATE.

Quite an important manufacture at Lyons is that of chocolate. Owing to the impoverished state of the working classes, who are the principal consumers of chocolate, its business in 1885 was subject to a considerable loss. Under ordinary circumstances the French workingman's family largely depend upon chocolate as a nourishment, mainly on account of its cheapness and wholesome qualities.

The wholesale price of chocolate is from 3.40 to 3.80 and 4.50 frances per kilogram.

The production in 1885 amounted to about 2,000,000 kilograms, with an average of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 francs. Lyons chocolate finds a good market all over this country, but especially in the south of France.

There are many other industries in Lyons, such as the manufacture of hats, umbrellas, and parasols, jewelry, furniture, &c., but those above described are considered the most important.

M. J. NEWMARK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Lyons, France, January 20, 1886.

MARSEILLES.

REPORT OF CONSUL MASON.

It was to be expected that the statistics of the year 1884 concerning the trade and navigation of the port of Marseilles would reveal a considerable decline. These results will best be seen by comparing the returns of 1884 with those of 1883.

Class.	General importation.		Entered for consumption.		General exportation.		Entered for consumption.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Animal substances...	2,065,882	1,781,657	1,786,752	1,511,487	976,101	931,569	714,460	680,903
Vegetable substances	33,209,168	26,905,589	27,167,789	25,472,229	8,111,923	6,502,074	3,796,110	3,583,017
Mineral substances..	14,259,113	10,574,120	9,311,521	7,083,031	13,709,038	13,643,573	9,129,867	9,854,091
Manufactured substances.....	2,980,762	2,760,437	2,254,814	2,107,979	4,075,086	3,548,333	3,244,012	2,837,896
Total.....	52,514,925	42,021,803	40,520,876	36,174,726	26,872,148	24,625,549	16,884,449	16,955,907

It is seen at a glance how large was the falling off on all classes of articles with one exception, that of domestic mineral substances reported, and it is safe to suppose that the ballast supplied to vessels leaving this port, after vainly endeavoring to secure cargoes, chiefly contributed to the increase there noted. The returns of navigation show a corresponding decline, amounting to an aggregate of 1,279,879 tons.

The commercial community of this port is of course unanimous in ascribing this alarming condition of affairs to the disastrous effects of the cholera epidemic which scourged this city for four consecutive months. That this fatal visitation was largely instrumental in hampering the export and transit trade of Marseilles cannot be denied. But when it is remembered that alarm was already felt in 1883 for the condition of trade, and the obvious indications that Marseilles was losing ground in the commercial race of the world, it must be admitted that the threatening evil comes from a source perhaps less immediate but surely more permanent in its perils. This—and the French are beginning to awaken to a due sense of this weak point in their national character—results from the conservatism, apathy, and self-content of the people generally; more than all else, perhaps, in a natural propensity to look to the central Government for aid and protection when the true remedy should lie in their own exertions.

As far as Marseilles is concerned, the merchant who for a number of years has been applied to from all parts of the Mediterranean for supplies of all descriptions has cherished the delusive notion that his city and its produce cannot be rivaled or dispensed with. He has sought no information about the slow but steady progress made in other countries, nor made any effort to keep pace with it, and when he has had to confront dangerous rivals in markets which he considered as his own, his first step has been to ask his Government to intercede in every possible and impossible way. Some progress is now being made in the proper direction, and a society has been created under the denomination of "Societé pour la Défense du Commerce et de l'Industrie," which has essayed the task of keeping a close watch of the opportunities offered to the Marseilles trade, of the competitions it meets abroad, and of giving timely warning of both to the commercial community.

NAVIGATION.

As compared with those of the preceding year the returns of navigation show a decline of 2,281 ships and 292,571 tons for sailing vessels, and of 1,297 ships and 727,223 tons for steamers. This is the consequence of the quarantines which were for more than four months maintained everywhere against arrivals from this port, but it is to be noted that notwithstanding the decline above given in steam navigation, the total, which amounted to 8,374 vessels and 6,618,485 tons, still compares favorably with that of 1882 (9,076 ships and 6,504,244 tons), and is superior to that of 1881, which aggregated only 8,026 steamships with a tonnage of 5,723,903 tons.

In respect to sailing vessels, the decline seems to have been only precipitated by the cholera epidemic. There had already been noted in 1882 a decrease of 216,077 tons, and of 88,901 tons in 1883.

The tonnage of sailing vessels registered at this port has again undergone a diminution of 3,805 tons, although the number of ships remains the same, viz.: 381, measuring together 30,398 tons. The additions consisted of 25 small vessels, all intended for coasting and harbor service. With the exception of 11 vessels, all the sailing ships now owned in Marseilles measure less than 500 tons.

The steam fleet of this port is, on the other hand, steadily increasing. On the 31st of December, 1884, there were registered at Marseilles a total of 288 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 241,892 tons, owned by twenty-two companies, firms, or individuals. The additions in the course of the year consisted of 26 ships, as follows: One of 3,010 tons, 6 of from 2,000 to 3,000 tons, 4 of from 1,500 to 2,000 tons, 3 of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons, 2 of from 500 to 1,000 tons, 10 of 500 tons and less. Three only of these vessels were built in England, viz: the Gergovia, of 1,516 tons; the Languedoc, of 929 tons, and the Titan, a yacht of 26 tons, the French ship-yards furnishing the complement of 26 steamships.

The diminution accruing from losses at sea, transfers to other ports or countries, and other causes, amounted to 12 steamers, measuring 9,613 tons.

The port of Marseilles is now in direct communication with nearly every maritime country in the world. The following table will give a list of the regular lines running from this port:

Ports and countries.	No. of companies.	Services.
Algiers direct	4	Five weekly.
Algiers and coast of Algeria and Tunis	4	Thirteen weekly.
Corsica	3	Ten weekly.
Coast of Italy	5	Sixteen weekly.
Coast of Spain	4	Four weekly.
Alexandria, Egypt	3	Eight monthly.
Constantinople and the Black Sea	4	Seventeen monthly.
Syria and Turkey in Asia	2	Four monthly.
Morocco	1	Two monthly.
Tripoli	1	Once weekly.
London	2	Five monthly.
Amsterdam	1	Three monthly.
Bombay	2	Three monthly.
Calcutta	1	Every sixth week.
China and Japan	1	Every other week.
Batavia	2	Four monthly.
Australia and New Caledonia	1	Every fourth week.

The foregoing includes only the regular lines of steam navigation, and makes no mention of the numerous so-called irregular lines, notably that of New York, for which port from 2 to 5 steamers clear monthly, according to the freight demand.

The movement of emigration at this port was considerably reduced in 1884 by the cholera epidemic, and only amounted to a total of 8,976. Of these, 6,482, including 277 French subjects embarked at this port, the remainder, say 2,299 foreign and 195 French emigrants, proceeding by rail to Bordeaux, Havre, Antwerp, or London.

A similar decrease is observed in the number of arrivals and departures of passengers by sea, as follows: Arrivals, 74,410 in 1884; 109,612 in 1883; departures, 49,059 in 1884; 74,410 in 1883.

THE TRADE IN CEREALS.

As a natural result of the abundant harvests of last year throughout France, there was a corresponding decline in the imports of cereals, which will appear from the following comparison of the imports of 1883 and 1884 at Marseilles:

	1883.	1884.
	Quintals.	*Quintals.*
Wheat from Russia	2,469,702	2,055,441
Wheat from Italy	67,917	40,353
Wheat from Turkey	1,312,957	706,474
Wheat from Roumania	583,300	153,045
Wheat from Egypt	16,148	799
Wheat from Barbary States	16	.....
Wheat from East Indies	1,497,786	819,793
Wheat from United States	400,092	285,545
Wheat from Algeria	135,411	234,640
Wheat from other countries	67,617	43,895
Flour from all countries	9,257	13,989
	6,510,203	4,353,974
Rye from other countries	7,207	5,329
Indian corn from other countries	697,992	578,181
Barley	1,291,159	150,448
Oats	513,275	448,011
	9,019,836	5,535,943

The share of this general supply of cereals furnished by the United States was proportionately reduced. The importation of cereals from the United States at this port and for the whole of France during the past eight years shows the following fluctuations:

Years.	All French ports, including Marseilles.	At Marseilles.	Years.	All French ports, including Marseilles.	At Marseilles.
	Quintals.	*Quintals.*		*Quintals.*	*Quintals.*
1877	509,389	44,655	1881	6,427,450	539,181
1878	5,816,879	320,634	1882	5,890,102	562,177
1879	13,483,457	597,063	1883	3,771,797	400,072
1880	12,775,708	796,122	1884	2,929,706	285,545

The exports of cereals and flour during the past year show a decline of 767,301 metrical quintals as compared with those of 1883, and the shipments by rail from this city to the interior, a similar falling off of 493,450 quintals for the same period. This decline is attributed not only to the generally reduced movement of cereals at this port, but to the high rates imposed upon freights by the French railways, and to the new competition of the St. Gothard Railway, which now carries from Genoa and Venice a large part of the imported supplies of Switzerland and Southern Germany. Added to this has been an increase of 2.40 francs per 100 kilograms in the import duty imposed by France upon cereals.

SUGAR.

The act of July 29, 1884, which took effect during the following month, added 10 francs to the previous import duty of 40 francs per 100 kilograms on sugar. As no part of this tax is refunded upon sugars re-exported after being refined, the large refining interests of Marseilles were directly affected thereby, though the result is not so apparent in the statistics of 1884 as they will be in those of the present year, for the reason that the advance was anticipated and the importations during the first seven months of the year were notably large. The purpose of this legislation was mainly to protect the French colonies and the growers of beet sugar at home from alien competition, but its effect is already to seriously threaten the refining industry, which has depended largely upon exportation of its products. Hitherto the sugar product of France and its colonies has been from 30 to 40 per cent. in excess of the amount consumed at home; it remains to be seen

whether this product can be augmented by the increased protection. The one certain result was the immediate advance of the price of sugars from the date when the amendment took effect.

The imports and exports of crude sugars to France were as follows:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*
1882	107,965,884	8,120,745
1883	99,020,435	8,154,507
1884	101,140,000	7,332,004

Of the above importations, just one-half came from French provinces (Martinique, Reunion, Gaudeloupe), the remainder from foreign countries.

The course of sugar production in France during the past ten years illustrates again the stationary or decadent tendency of most important interests in this country, particularly in comparison with similar industries in Germany. Thus, while the sugar product of France has declined from 450,000 tons in 1874 to 325,000 tons in 1884, that of Germany has increased from 256,000 tons in 1874 to 1,150,000 tons in 1884.

During the same period the French exports of raw and refined sugars declined from 327,000 to 111,000 tons, while those of Germany increased from 12,000 tons in 1874 to 750,000 tons in 1884. It is to be noted in this connection that the sugar production of Germany has been stimulated by heavy protective duties and bounties on exports, and the French tariff act of July 1884, was a step toward adopting the policy which her great rival has found so effective.

COFFEE.

The total receipts of coffee for the year were 17,113 tons, against 24,691 in 1883, 20,796 in 1882, 26,470 in 1881, and 18,967 in 1880. Of this, Brazil furnishes about half; the remainder comes from Egypt, the West Indies, Venezuela, and the East Indies.

Besides the reduced importation, the year was a bad one in respect to profits in the coffee trade. Heavy speculations resulted in accumulating a large stock at Havre, which gradually bore down the price, until good average Santos, which was worth in January 75 francs per 50 kilograms would command only 52 to 53 francs in the following December. All other grades followed the same general decline, which practically swallowed up the profits of the trade during the year.

OLEAGINOUS SEEDS.

This important class of imports shows a slight augmentation as compared with the previous year, the record being as follows:

	Quintals of 220 lbs.
1883	3,086,310
1884	3,245,200
Increase	158,890

This increase was largely in the item of shelled peanuts from the East Indies, which are imported in rapidly growing quantities, and are crowding out of market the non-shelled nuts of the west coast of Africa.

COTTON.

Cotton shows also an increased importation of 85,327 bales against 81,086 bales during 1883. This favorable result was mainly due to the fact that the stock for the year was nearly all landed or en route before the effect of the cholera epidemic was felt along the arteries of commerce. The increase was wholly in Egyptian cotton, of which there was imported 6,896 bales more in 1884 than during the previous year.

There are no cotton manufactures is this district, and the raw staple imported here is all in transit for the north of France, Alsace, and Switzerland. It is for this geographical reason that American cotton forms no part of the importation of Marseilles, which is out of the line of direct transit from our cotton ports to the centers of European manufacture.

Formerly Marseilles imported cotton largely for Barcelona, but that city has now steamship lines of its own; and Genoa and the Mont Cenis Railway are competing sharply for the transport of Egyptian and Indian cotton to Central Europe. The following table shows the receipts of cotton during each month of the year, the place of origin, the range of prices for each quality, the total import of each year since 1874, inclusive, and the stock on hand at the close of each year:

Years.	Imports.	On hand at close of year.	Years.	Imports.	On hand at close of years.
	Bales.	*Bales.*		*Bales.*	*Bales.*
1874	125,487	8,879	1880	92,400	7,238
1875	103,509	3,472	1881	94,936	3,246
1876	126,245	6,993	1882	97,020	3,919
1877	95,543	4,006	1883	81,087	6,884
1878	62,023	1,365	1884	85,327	4,831
1879	85,353	1,718			

[In bales.]

Place of origin.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Jumel	3,694	5,264	2,110	1,551	1,636	690	489	96	210	763	2,719	5,784
Algeria				1			20					
Salonica	602	573	110	1,308	171	160			60		10	194
Volo		5										
Smyrna	1,170	980	277	50	465	284	305			200	110	200
Cyprus	18	49	68	543	54	29					34	435
Tarsus	1,741	1,329	2,169	851	1,013	606	204		40	16	887	928
Idelep and Lattaquie	201	252	1,356	1,031	1,365	1,188	314	352	222	76	207	299
Gallipoli					9	5						
Dardanelles		12	85	243	120					1		
Piræus					13							20
Italy	3	1	40	30	5				4	14		
Malta			8		46	6						
East Indies	782	832	6,323	5,077	3,336	12,714	1,865	864	446	100		953
Brazil										20		
United States			200	500	200	300				11		
China	1											
Total	8,212	9,296	12,746	11,185	8,433	15,982	3,197	1,312	982	1,201	3,967	8,813

Place of origin.	Total for the year.	Prices paid per 50 kilograms.		Stock.
		Francs		
Jumel	25,006	72.50 to	85.00	140
Algeria	21	90.00	110.00	
Salonica	3,188	*62.50	70.00	75
		†52.50	60.00	
Volo	5	55.00	62.50	
Smyrna	4,041	57.50	65.00	250
Cyprus	1,230	*60.00	70.00	725
		†55.00	62.50	
Tarsus	9,784	52.50	60.00	990
Idelep and Lattaquie	6,863	42.50	52.50	433
Gallipoli	14	57.50	67.50	
Dardanelles	461	60.00	70.00	
Piræus	33	65.00	85.00	160
Italy	97	60.00	72.50	
Malta	60	57.50	62.50	40
East Indies	33,292	40.00	70.00	1,398
Brazil	20	57.50	75.00	20
United States	1,211	60.00	85.00	
China	1	57.50	65.00	
Total	85,327			4,831

* American seed. † Native.

RAW SILKS.

These show a bad record during 1884, the total imports being 3,017,743 kilograms against 3,494,757 in 1883. The worst feature in the case, however, was the constant decline in values, which absorbed most of the profits of importers. Of the 4,212 bales of silk sold in this market last year 2,250 came from Syria, 1,230 from China, the remainder from Greece, Persia, Bengal, Noukha, and Bokhara. The tendency in silk importation during recent years has been toward direct transactions between manufacturers at Lyons and St. Etienne with exporters in the countries of production, and this crowding out of brokers and other intermediaries both draws capital from this branch of trade and diminishes its importance to Marseilles.

Of cocoons there were received here last year 254,600 kilograms against 483,600 in 1883. This decline was due to the bad harvest in Noukha, and the fact that Milan now absorbs almost the entire product of the Levant.

WOOL.

Wool shows a total import of 110,233 bales, 41,940 of which was received in transit, and 68,293 bales were sold in the market of Marseilles. This was a decline of 20,000 bales as compared with the transactions of 1883, and was largely due to the effects of the cholera epidemic which prevailed during the height of the wool season Marseilles is the natural port of collection and distribution for the wools of the Mediterranean and Black Sea countries, and the direct service of the Messageries Maritimes between here and Australia gives the merchants of this port a favorable grasp upon the product of that country; but, in order to compete with the British steamers, the Messageries is compelled to accept freights for transshipment hence to London and Liverpool at the same through rates that are offered by the British lines, which greatly neutralizes this advantage.

The total receipts of wool at Marseilles, for sale and in transit, during 1884 and the preceding year, as well as the countries of origin, are shown by the following table:

Countries of origin.	1884.		1883.	
	For sale.	Transit.	For sale.	Transit.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Levant	6,145	974	10,674	1,211
Georgia	25,659	183	18,855	.....
Persia and Syria	21,511	195	23,197	115
Algeria	4,021	5,270	3,604	3,035
Morocco	6,282	259	7,219	462
Rio de la Plata	7	2,578	378	2,973
Australia	1,820	31,246	838	17,218
Other countries	2,848	1,235	4,252	1,447
Total bales	68,293	41,940	69,117	26,461

At the close of 1884 there remained in stock in this market 30,568 bales, against 18,232 at the end of December, 1883.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Marseilles imported last year 57,032 cattle, 719,273 sheep, 50,068 lambs and goats, 50,609 hogs, in all 892,434 animals for slaughter; a falling off of 19,665 heads as compared with 1883. There was also a diminution of 1,137,990 kilograms in the local consumption of fresh meat. The cholera, which imposed quarantines upon vessels, obstructed the importation of live animals, and by causing an enormous emigration from the city during the hot months restricted the consumption of meat.

The following table of imported live-stock will show what proportion of the foregoing totals was derived from importations, as well as the countries from which the supply was received:

Animals.	Africa.	Italy.	Sardinia.	Other countries.	Total imported.	Native.
Oxen and cows	15,353	4	14,588	20	29,965	29,695
Calves	6	.....	345	.....	351	15,101
Sheep	551,990	1,117	2,234	260	555,661	163,612
Lambs and kids	81	.....	.....	28	109	50,500
Hogs	.....	71	.....	17	88	50,521
Total	567,430	1,252	17,167	324	586,174	306,529

The prices of meats derived from these different classes of animals show some curious comparisons. The average values of the different qualities per 100 kilograms during the year were as follows:

Kind of meats.	Price per 100 kilograms.	Kind of meats.	Price per 100 kilograms.
	Francs.		*Francs.*
Ox beef:		Mutton:	
French	161 00	French	179 50
Italian	161 00	African	157 50
Sardinian	165 00	Lamb, French	157 50
African	150 00	Ewes, French	162 00
Cow beef, French	147 00	Pork, French	138 00
Veal, French	166 80		

These prices show a general advance of 7 to 8 per cent. over those of two years previously.

The average consumption of meats per capita by the population of Marseilles during the year was 53½ kilograms, of which more than half was beef.

Besides the above supplies, Marseilles consumed last year 787 horses, 638 mules, and 364 asses.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Marseilles has long been the principal port of France for the importation of skins, but the direct line of steamships from Bordeaux to South America is giving that city a growing importance in this branch of trade. There arrived here last year from South America 2,436 bales of sheep and lamb skins, of which all but 92 bales came from Buenos Ayres. They were sold in this market at an average price of 2.50 francs each for the sheared skins and 3 francs for those unshorn.

They are all tanned in or near Marseilles with sumac, imported from Italy and Algeria, and in this finished state are sold at prices varying from 33 francs per dozen for the first choice to 14 francs for the most inferior. The tanning of sheep-skins is an important industry here, the annual product being not less than twenty thousand dozens.

The commerce in goat-skins was very active during the early part of the year; but it suffered seriously from the effects of the cholera outbreak during the summer. The receipts for the year were 39,383 bales, as follows:

	Bales.
From Mogador	15,912
From Levant, Tripoli, and Bengazi	11,672
From Algiers and Tunis	8,274
From Cape of Good Hope	1,392
From Italy, Sardinia, and Trieste	2,036
From British India	97

Goat-skins are also tanned here in great quantities, principally with live-oak bark (chêne vert) imported from Italy, Algeria, Tunis, the East Indies, and Australia, and costing in this market about 15.50 francs per 100 kilograms. There were used last year 1,980,000 kilograms of this bark for tanning 415,836 dozens of goat-skins at Marseilles, and the finished product fluctuated in value as follows:

	Francs per kilogram.
Choix de Lyon	5.00 to 10.50
Choix de Paris	4.75 to 6.50
Second choice	2.65 to 5.00

HIDES.

The import of salted, dried, and raw hides aggregated 436,842, of which 18,011 came from New York. This was a falling off of 200,000 pieces as compared with the previous year, a steady decline since 1879, when the receipts amounted to 652,957 pieces. There are only six tanneries of heavy leather in this district, which employ fifty-three men, and yield 9,800 tanned hides per annum; but they are not enterprising, and the lines of steamers from other Mediterranean and Atlantic ports to South America are gradually drawing away from Marseilles her former supremacy in the importation of hides.

OLIVE OILS.

These are of four general grades, the virgin or comestible oil being the first, and the three others are used for burning in lamps, for cookery, and for various purposes of manufacture, notably that of soaps, which forms one of the principal industries of Marseilles. Of the first or edible quality of olive oil there was imported at Marseilles last year 4,025,000 kilograms, coming from Italy, Tunis, Algeria, Spain, and Corsica; the prices ranging from 90 to 190 francs per 100 kilograms according to quality.

Of the second grade (for lamps, cooking, and soap manufacture) the import was 2,700,000 kilograms from the Levant, Algiers, and Tunis. Value from 80 to 89 francs per 100 kilograms.

Importations of the third grade, known as "sous-claire" and used entirely for soap-making, were 920,000 kilograms, coming from Italy, Tunis, Algeria, the Archipelago, and Corsica.

Of the fourth grade—pressed from the pulp and stones of the olive—the receipts were 4,550,000 kilograms, of which 2,671,000 was derived from Provence, 1,694,000 from Italy, and the remainder from Spain.

SEED OILS.

The importation of oleaginous seeds and the manufacture and exportation of seed-oils constitute the principal and perhaps most vigorous and promising department of commerce and production at Marseilles.

The import of palm seeds, peanuts, cocoa, linseed, sesame, cotton, and other oleaginous seeds attained last year the enormous total of 324,520,000 kilograms, which surpass by more than 7,000,000 kilograms the receipts of any previous year. These seeds produced 134,420,000 kilograms of oil, besides which Marseilles imported 38,000,000 kilograms of the same oils already extracted. In this record the United States appear for a total of 3,206,000 of the 5,376,000 kilograms of cotton-seed oil which was imported during the year, the remainder coming from Italy and Great Britain. This confirms the well-known fact that American cotton-seed oil has a high standing in the country, particularly the finer qualities which are used for combination with olive oil in the manufacture of salad oils.

It would probably be a surprise to the people of all countries if they could know how much cotton-seed oil they eat with their salads, but it is urged in defense of this adulteration that cotton-seed oil, when pure and fresh, is quite as wholesome as any but the finest product of the olive, and that certain concentrated, highly flavored olive oils—those of Algeria, for instance—are made more palatable by such dilution. Be that as it may, the use of cotton-seed oil is steadily increasing, and if our American manufacturers will improve their opportunities they can undoubtedly retain permanent control of this market. The oils of sesame, peanuts, and poppy-seed are also used for the same purposes, so that the salad oil of commerce in our day is entitled to rank with wines and brandies as a work of art.

The exportation of seed oils, as already indicated, has attained great importance, the total movement for last year aggregating 21,092,000 kilos, of which the United States received 413,000 kilos, all of which, except 13,000 kilos, was the oil of sesame.

PETROLEUM.

The petroleum trade of this port is gradually changing since the Russian product has come into competition, and the refiners of Marseilles are getting the local trade more fully into their own hands. Thus, while the imports of crude oil amounted last year to 90,173 barrels, an increase of 29,586 over the receipts of 1883, the import of refined petroleum was only 4,297 barrels and none whatever in cans or cases, whereas there were received 12,804 cases in 1883 and 24,018 in 1881.

The Caucasian petroleum is received, both crude and refined, in increasing quantities. The principal refiners in this district have direct interests in the wells of Asia Minor, and are naturally intent upon introducing and making a market for their own product. It is of course greatly inferior to American petroleum, but it is at the same time cheaper, and in this part of France it is price more than quality which is most considered in articles of domestic utility.

ORDINARY WINES.

The French wine crop of 1884 was 34,780,726 hectoliters, a falling off of 1,248,456 hectoliters as compared with that of 1883. This slight decline was due not so much to the ravages of the phylloxera, which had already done its worst, as to the frosts which

injured the crop in some exposed localities. The exports of *vins ordinaires* in casks from Marseilles during the past five years have been:

	Liters.
1880	14,407,918
1881	11,421,147
1882	17,424,059
1883	18,057,299
1884	13,388,502

Thus after a steady and gratifying increase during three consecutive years, in proportion to the gradual re-establishment of the vineyards which had been destroyed by the microscopic pest, the wine export of Marseilles suddenly fell off nearly 25 per cent. in a single year. The cause of this decline is principally the high excise tax which is maintained upon alcohol and which affects the wine trade as follows: The ordinary wines of Southern France are generally too light to bear any exportation which involves a long sea voyage or an abrupt change of climate. They require, therefore, to be re-enforced with alcohol. But the excise duty of 2 francs per liter raises the cost of alcohol to a point which makes the re-enforcement of cheap wines so costly as to destroy the profits of exportation and to facilitate the importation of the inferior wines of Spain, Italy, and the Grecian Archipelago. The export of wines in bottles likewise declined from 2,102,516 liters in 1883 to 1,837,248 liters in 1884.

The importation of wines as above indicated has meanwhile steadily increased, as will appear from the statistics of the past years, namely:

	Liters.
1880	46,020,441
1881	47,340,741
1882	49,873,930
1883	60,720,881
1884	60,375,115

Aggregating the whole import and export trade of Marseilles in wines, brandies, and other liquors during the past three years we have the following striking comparison:

	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Liters.	*Liters.*	*Liters.*
Imports	63,235,414	68,597,554	68,318,733
Exports	30,954,445	33,417,984	25,358,976
Difference	32,279,969	35,179,570	42,959,757

One distillery in Marseilles produced last year 75,000 hectoliters (1,982,500 gallons) of alcohol, mainly from rice, barley, and Indian corn, and there was besides an importation of 266,290 hectoliters, a large part of which came from the United States.

TOBACCO, ETC.

The imports of tobacco include 659 hogsheads from the United States and 4,439 bales from the Levant, Hungary, and Brazil.

Tallow and lard show a greatly diminished importation compared with that of 1883 and the years immediately preceding. The following comparative figures show the whole importation of tallow and lard during the past five years and the proportion of each year's receipts which were supplied from the United States:

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Total import	13,446,851	10,264,039	7,614,689	11,118,866	5,819,500
From the United States	11,188,190	7,899,366	4,198,623	6,117,562	3,061,000
From all other countries	2,258,661	2,369,673	3,416,066	5,001,304	2,758,500
Total exports	3,693,354	4,097,103	4,075,802	3,860,366	2,441,064

There are in this department ninety-seven establishments for the manufacture of the white and mottled soaps which have long been the special product of Marseilles. They produced last year 100,020,000 kilograms of soap having an aggregate value of 53,100,895 francs. This shows a slight increase over the product of 1883, which was occasioned not by any increased demand but by the cheapness of materials.

On the other hand, the exports of soaps were less than those of either of the five years preceding, namely:

Year.	Kilograms.	Year.	Kilograms.
1879	7,582,027	1882	7,872,460
1880	6,938,956	1883	7,459,600
1881	6,846,405	1884	6,689,000

It will be seen from the foregoing report that for the commerce of this great sea-port 1884 was a gloomy and disastrous year. In nearly every branch of trade there was a serious decline, not only in respect to volume but in the profits derived therefrom. This result was, in part, the enormous penalty which this city suffered through the epidemic of cholera which prevailed from the 26th of June until the beginning of October, and part was due to the general depression of business which affected all countries in greater or less degree.

It cannot be said that the immediate commercial future of Marseilles is very promising. The sanitary condition of the port, as revealed by the record of the past two years, will exert an adverse influence upon her commerce until the causes are removed, which will be, at best, a work of several years. In respect to interior traffic, the city is hampered by the oppressive rates imposed by the one great railway company whose lines penetrate this region, and the opening of the St. Gothard tunnel; and the creation of new steamship lines from Italian and Spanish ports, as well as from Bordeaux and Havre, has trenched upon the commerce which the Marseilles of twenty years ago could justly call her own. The mercantile community here is fully awake to the importance of these increasing difficulties, and the journals are filled with suggestions and discussions of proposed remedies. The general government has appropriated 600,000 francs to begin the necessary alterations in the sewer system, which now pours the drainage of the city into its polluted ports, and vigorous efforts will be made to secure from the newly-elected legislature certain changes in imposts and taxes which are now held to be needlessly oppressive to the interests of Marseilles. Broadly stated, however, the real difficulties, as was hinted in the beginning of this report, lie deeper than mere tax regulations, and they affect more or less unfavorably the whole of France. As a people the French have been too conservative, too content with their past, too confident of their future; and in the constantly increasing struggle for commercial advantages they have been overreached by more progressive nations and, temporarily at least, left behind. They are neither inventive nor ready in adopting new and improved methods, and all business on a large scale, particularly manufactures, suffers from the tendency of Frenchmen to retire and enjoy their ease as soon as they have obtained a competence.

FRANK H. MASON.
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, September 25, 1885.

Return of trade between Marseilles and the United States for the year 1884.

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	General commerce.	Special commerce, for consumption.	Value, estimated.	General commerce.	Special commerce, domestic.	Value, estimated.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
Alcohol	27,451	1	$193,241	620	466	$3,777
Animals, live	6	6	43	166	166	2,643
Animal substances, n. e. s	1,092	239	11,503	39	29	1,132
Argols and tartar				3,700	3,503	64,197
Asphaltum				12,119	11,775	8,378
Bran, manufactured from imported wheat		2,739				
Bread and breadstuffs and preparations:						
Flour	3,677	3,360	8,787	360	50	1,030
Wheat	562,096	545,246	1,157,316	6	6	14
All other	521	29	4,486	1,300	1,155	3,869
Building material:						
Plaster and cement				57,939	57,939	15,044
All other	217	217	43	592	592	2,121
Chemicals, n. e. s	371	234	2,441	4,577	4,567	54,355
Coal-tar	13,090	13,090	6,384			
Coffee	21,539	19,028	237,108	162		2,062
Copper ore	22,716	22,716	273,664			
Cotton:						
Unmanufactured	2,120		38,950			
Manufactured	562		49,271	37	37	1,090
Drugs and medicinals:						
Medicinal roots, barks, leaves, &c	41	202	436	3,742	3,491	64,604
Medicinal preparations	46		2,221	898	888	12,270
Dyeing stuffs	83	37	5,665	1,086	1,079	33,872
Earthenware: Pottery and porcelain	353	306	928	72	72	247
Fancy articles	73	24	6,833			
Fish of all kinds	267	216	8,645	97	41	2,044
Fodder	502	502	440	134	134	132
Fruit:						
Capers and olives				824	790	17,040
Nuts and almonds	16		170	12,780	11,650	137,852
All other				745	356	3,901
Glassware:						
Bottles filled				4,217	4,161	5,581
All other	8	2	87	815	815	7,258
Glycerine				11,953	7,379	193,080
Gums and balsams	221		3,305	1,013	585	17,878
Hair:						
Human				55	55	16,178
Animal and felt	32	32	108	1,774	1,564	13,064
Hides and skins, raw:						
Cattle	12,309	11,380	222,490	1,234	1,234	27,210
Goat-skins and other				1,873	1,783	105,908
Hides and skins, tanned	50		6,615	3,269	3,269	243,201
Ice				1,457	1,457	290
Instruments of all kinds	176	1	20,838	9		405
India rubber				374	374	26,774
Iron:						
Pig-iron				1,106	1,106	932
Scrap	1,181		927			
Manufacturers, n. e. s	532	127	5,200	159	39	1,489
Jewelry	4		1,078			
Jute				739		3,260
Lard and grease	54,790	52,738	61,524	3	3	77
Licorice root and paste				518	293	1,611
Liquors, n. e. s			5	750	682	15,910
Machinery, agricultural	2,098	806	2,032	52	52	1,158
Machinery, all other and parts of	589	85	9,878	220	205	5,231
Manganese				1,188	1,188	2,100
Marble	25	25	63	1,624	1,624	3,185
Metals and manufactures of, n. e. s	45	31	2,198	36	36	3,910
Mineral waters				299	299	393
Oils, fish	746	98	6,996			
Oils, mineral:						
Crude	234,098	234,098	398,665			
Refined	16,817	15,808	29,524	317	31	858
Lubricating	13,946	6,746	42,507			
Oils, vegetable:						
Essential	7	7	1,372	1,011	1,009	91,884
Cotton-seed	63,105	44,113	470,223	6	6	44

Return of trade between Marseilles and the United States for the year 1884—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	General commerce.	Special commerce for consumption.	Value, estimated.	General commerce.	Special commerce domestic.	Value, estimated.
Oils, vegetable—Continued.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
Olive				9,627	4,126	$127,425
Sesame				7,889	7,629	63,347
All other				287	232	1,805
Oil, seeds and nuts:						
Pea-nuts	2,940	2,945	9,484			
Sesamum				2,788	2,788	10,933
All other				17,343	17,343	44,209
Paints and varnish:						
Ochre				24,307	24,307	19,067
All other	29		974	272	248	3,342
Paper of all kinds	109		845	32	13	415
Perfumery	23	1	845	995	995	38,680
Pimento	690	349	8,075			
Pitch	81,235	4,979	100,003	3,940	3,913	3,876
Provisions:						
Salt pork	3,145	1,152	35,457	103	59	1,180
Other meat	1,896	75	27,160	118	18	1,647
All other, n. e. s	30		145	524	206	5,439
Rags, junk, and waste	20	20	48	8,021	3,490	31,190
Rosin and tar	14,159	3,462	17,942			
Salt				60,495	60,495	8,852
Seeds:						
Canary and millet seeds				4,761	4,761	12,962
Garden seeds	777	777	11,434	2,159	2,150	32,819
Silk:						
Cocoons				539	539	66,085
Raw, floss, and waste	9	9	882	203	203	15,653
Soap				13,313	13,060	58,740
Spices, n. e. s	237	86	4,386	17		290
Staves	3,713	3,642	16,040			
Stones:						
Pumice				1,340	1,331	4,249
All other, n. e. s	27	27	40	5,133	5,133	6,292
Sugar and confectionery			10	1,104	1,043	8,548
Sulphur, refined				705	705	1,074
Tallow	5,439	4,864	46,687			
Textile fibers and grass:						
Not elsewhere specified	1,201	1,201	5,250	21	21	107
Manufactured	82	78	1,852	261	117	2,951
Tobacco:						
Leaf	53,834	45,954	629,948	204		2,438
Manufactured	53		2,590	40	1	2,018
Vegetables, dried (beans)				14,107	13,860	45,641
Vegetable substances, n. e. s	15	15	148	272	257	3,712
Verdigris				873	573	8,784
Wine:						
Ordinary				9,065	5,903	43,096
Vermouth				3,023	2,935	36,068
Wood:						
Fire-wood	1,870	1,870	250	59	20	37
Lumber	127,992	127,992	250,980	79	79	85
Timber	80,846	80,846	31,707	39	39	20
Walnut				1,949	1,949	18,468
Cabinet, box-wood				8,309	8,309	27,687
Cabinet, other				1,758	1,699	7,759
All other	59	59	35	229	209	182
All manufactures of, n. e. s	150	187	427	41	38	560
Wool:						
Unmanufactured	8	8	110	16,099	16,025	196,282
Manufactured	16		2,765	2		105
Manufactured articles, n. e. s	184		10,543	240	119	5,369
Unmanufactured articles, n. e. s				225	225	3,467
Total	1,458,406	1,274,702	4,529,824	360,764	335,200	2,194,788

NANTES.

REPORT OF CONSUL SHACKELFORD ON THE TRADE WITH THE WESTERN COAST OF FRANCE.

For more than fifteen years past the industries aand commerce of Nantes have gradually declined. The causes are local and possess but little interest to our merchants and manufacturers; but it is important that the trade of this entire western section of France should be clearly understood by them.

Our manufacturers should realize the fact that to become successful competitors with England, Germany, and Belgium for this trade they must offer their wares to buyers on equal terms with those nations. This they do not do. And while they are attempting to build up a foreign trade based upon impossible terms, their various articles are imitated by others and sold as American manufactures.

From the commencement of the present century for nearly sixty years this valuable traffic was mainly in the hands of our shipping merchants of those days. Rarely was the harbor of Nantes without one or more American ships, and in 1807 seventy vessels arrived from the United States, laden with cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, lumber, and other products of our own country and with general cargoes. For the past two years there has not been an American ship at Nantes; yet in 1884 there were thirteen arrivals of foreign vessels from the United States.

From the arrivals at Nantes from European ports as given in the tables not only the present condition of the trade will be learned, but how largely it is under the control of England. The arrival of 809 French and English vessels from England, with an average tonnage of 500 tons, in one year, tells the story. English goods of all descriptions are sold in the shops, and with but few exceptions similar American articles would be preferred if known and offered for sale. England also supplies the demand for our rice, cotton, grain, &c.

Agricultural implements to a limited extent dealers all express a desire to order direct from the manufacturers if samples could be shown. Canned salmon and lobster from New Brunswick are largely sold, and a few meats prepared by the Armour Canning Company of Chicago, Carolina rice at 15 to 18 cents per pound, and inferior petroleum at 53 cents per gallon. The market is open for all kinds of tools, hardware, woodenware, canned goods, &c.

TERMS ON WHICH SALES ARE MADE.

The information I give on this subject comes direct from the director of the Nantes branch of one of the first banking companies in France. "Sales are made from thirty days' credit to four months. Always for drafts on the purchaser. These acceptances we will discount. Failures are very rare." By submitting the names of purchasers to the bank for their approval before sales are made it would be almost a guarantee, as the condition of every firm is well known. The credit, by having the acceptances discounted, would not exceed from sixty to seventy days.

EXTENT OF THE CONSULAR DISTRICT.

A business agency established in Nantes would not be limited to the trade of that city, as the consular district embraces the cities of Angers, Tours, Le Mans, Orleans, Laval, Vannes, Rennes, L'Orient, Saint Nazaire, Chateaubriant, and scores of flourishing villages.

THE TARIFF.

France has treaties of commerce with Belgium, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Spain, England, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Pays-bas, Germany, Turkey, and Russia, and has a tarif-conventionnel, or special tariff for these countries. Some examples of the difdifference between the duties charged in the general tariff, under which goods from the United States would be entered, and the tariff special are given below. This is a serious matter. Cheap English soaps and writing-paper are largely sold, each paying $1.60 duty for 220 pounds. From the United States the former would pay $2.40, and the latter $2.20 for the same quantity.

PLANS FOR AN AGENCY.

The appointment of foreign commission merchants as agents has seldom proved satisfactory to the manufacturer. The reasons are patent to every business man. An agent should be a resident of the city decided upon for the establishment of an agency, with no other duties to perform than those of his employer, and receiving a fixed salary for the performance of such duties. The expense attending the establishment of such an agency would be too great if borne by one manufacturer, but there is no reason why a combination of manufacturers of different articles should not employ a competent person to represent them. Say from six to ten manufacturers of agricultural implements, tools, hardware, woodenware, canned goods, shoes, clocks, &c., each paying from $200 to $300, making in all $2,000 fixed compensation for their clerk or agent, with 1 per cent. commission on sales. The only additional expense would be for the rent of a sample-room and the traveling expenses, which, added to the small sum paid by each for salary, would increase the amount to $450 to $500 each. For this small outlay each firm would have their wares brought directly before the dealers in all the cities and large towns of the district; and the clerk having his family expenses provided for, the profit on all sales—certainly not less than 10 to 15 per cent.—would accrue to the manufacturer.

While the above suggestion was under consideration M. E. Lazard, the very efficient United States consular agent at Angers, wrote:*

"Your idea concerning a general agency of American manufactures is a very practical one, and is now experienced with success by different nations, and especially the Germans. I have no doubt, that properly managed, such an agency would give good results in a relatively short time. My opinion is yours; but I think that it would be better for a beginning to have only a few firms, who would of course pay a little more salary during a while, and permitting an easier entrance among the commercial people of these districts. In a word, I concur entirely in the proposal of your letter. It is natural if I engage myself in such a line I shall do it as it ought to be done."

H. A. SHACKELFORD,
Consul.

Arrivals at Nantes from the United States in 1884.

Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.
French	2	911
Norwegian	3	1,403
English	5	6,489
Russian	1	1,621
Italian	2	1,145
	13	10,569

Not an American vessel has arrived within the past two years.

Arrivals at the ports of the Loire for 1884, *not including coasting trade.*

	French.		Foreign.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
From French colonies, loaded	57	23,128	6	1,873
Countries outside of Europe	40	52,390	47	37,430
Europe	427	185,521	699	358,013
Cod fisheries	3	212		
	527	261,251	752	394,816

* M. Lazard's address is, United States consular agent, Angers, France.

Arrivals at Nantes and St. Nazaire from European ports during the year 1884, *with tonnage of vessels.*

Whence arrived.	French vessels only.		Other countries.		Total.		Average tonnage each nationality.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Arrivals.	Tonnage.	
England	305	133,857	504	276,726	809	410,583	500
Belgium	3	717	1	68	4	785	196
Holland	1	145	.....	.....	1	145	145
Sweden	4	784	39	17,635	43	18,419	430
Norway	1	396	31	10,272	32	10,668	333
Russia	3	592	21	10,009	24	10,601	442
Germany	3	414	37	13,703	40	14,117	354
Spain	84	38,276	43	21,304	127	59,580	470
Portugal	13	6,547	7	728	20	7,275	364
Italy	9	2,935	5	2,659	14	5,594	392
Austria	.....	.....	3	705	3	705	235
Turkey	1	858	8	4,204	9	5,062	563
	427	185,521	699	358,013	1,126	543,534	483

Notes.—The English have a weekly line of steamers from London to St. Nazaire and every ten days from Liverpool, and the French a weekly line to London via New Haven in forty hours. The arrival of these steamers is included in the above table. The arrivals from Sweden and Norway, and a portion of the Russian, supply the large demand for lumber, formerly in our hands. The arrivals from Spain and Portugal will be understood by referring to Table A, Imports of iron ore and cheap wine for mixing.

Examples of duties in general and special tariffs.

[For 100 kilograms.]

	1.	2.	3.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Cotton tissues (muslins), 11 kilograms or more the 100 square meters, 30 threads or less	62	65	50
5 kilograms or more for 100 square meters, 28 to 35 threads or less	145	148.60	117
3 kilograms or more the 100 square meters, 36 to 43 threads or less	410	414.60	270
Cotton chain cassimeres, 200 grammes or more the square meter	211	214	140
Soap	12	15	8
Paper	11	111.60	8
Varnished leather	74	77.60	60
Starch	6	9	4

Exports from Nantes and agencies to the United States in the year 1885.

Sardines	$134,282 56	Shoes	$183 35
Canned vegetables	38,431 49	Sabots, wooden shoes	75 77
Plants and seeds	15,812 46	Leather	2,371 40
Wine	1,111 48	Cigarette papers	309 69
Manufactures of hemp	428 47	Umbrellas	32 92
Machinery	192 73	Guano	8,276 80
Stained glass	812 60		
Manufactures of wool	7,276 78	Total exports	209,598 50

RHEIMS.

REPORT OF CONSUL FRISBIE ON THE COMMERCE OF RHEIMS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In presenting a report of the commerce of Rheims with the United States for the year ending December 31, 1885, I have to note a decrease in the total exports of $141,326.24 as compared with the year 1884. There has, however, been an increase of $196,878.37 in the shipment of champagne, sparkling wine, and an increase of $6,698.20 in the shipment of other articles of minor importance. On the other hand there has been a decrease

of $324,886.63 in the export of merinos, cashmeres, and miscellaneous dress goods, and a decrease of $20,011.11 in the export of other articles of merchandise.

DEPRESSION IN WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.

This very large decrease in the export of woolen dress goods to the United States is not considered as an evidence of depression in the American markets, but is believed to be entirely occasioned by the edict of Queen Fashion. Perhaps another season may find the fine fabrics of Rheims again in favor, and, if so, there will then be a certain reaction and prosperity for this important industry.

As many of the looms of Rheims are only calculated for the weaving of the finest dress-goods, it is necessary for the manufacturers to await, with what patience they may be able to command, the time when their goods shall be again more generally worn, for a resumption of more active, prosperous business.

Under the present condition of things one of the largest woolen manufacturing firms of Rheims considered itself compelled to reduce the wages of its employés 20 per cent., and three other important firms in the same manufacturing line soon followed in making a sweeping reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of all their employés, and it is said that other firms will soon follow in a like reduction of the wages of labor.

The employés of the firms who have so largely reduced their wages in each case went out on a strike for a few days against the reduction, and then resumed their work again, finding nothing better to do, and considering that half a loaf was better than none for themselves and families. It is no exaggeration to say that the condition of labor at Rheims is very bad and that there is no immediate prospect for its becoming better, and the same is true of commercial affairs.

EXPORT OF CHAMPAGNE WINE TO THE UNITED STATES.

During the first part of the year 1885 business in the United States was unsteady and somewhat unsatisfactory. There would be a rally and then a depression would follow, indicating that opposing forces within the domain of confidence in the field of commerce were contending for the mastery, and the first nine months of the year closed with a decrease of 9,031 cases of the value of $73,059.05.

With the beginning of the fourth quarter of the year, however, confidence appeared to have been restored, and the indications were that the country was again entering upon an era of business activity and commercial prosperity, and we find the quarter closing with an increase of 20,649 cases (247,788 quarts), of the value of $269,932.42, as compared with the fourth quarter of 1884, giving for the year a net increase of 11,618 cases (139,412 quarts), of the value of $196,873.37 as compared with the year ending December 31, 1884.

The increase during the last quarter of the year just closed was certainly very important, and gives much hope and promise that the year 1886, on which we have just entered, will be one of special activity in our industrial pursuits and of commercial prosperity for our country.

The following table is an exhibit of the total export of champagne sparkling wine from the consular district of Rheims to the United States, in quantity and value, during the twelve years last past:

Year.	Number of cases.	Shipments computed in quart bottles.	Total values.	Year.	Number of cases.	Shipments computed in quart bottles.	Total values.
1874	184,007	2,208,084	$2,088,293 14	1881	225,866	2,710,392	$3,092,190 18
1875	164,350	1,972,200	1,829,271 13	1882	277,047	3,324,564	3,362,940 00
1876	143,343	1,708,116	1,556,997 32	1883	288,220	3,458,640	3,637,629 42
1877	125,048	1,500,576	1,370,322 90	1884	209,768	2,517,216	2,788,266 22
1878	126,018	1,512,216	1,427,522 99	1885	221,386	2,656,632	2,985,139 59
1879	165,518	1,986,216	1,806,831 13				
1880	202,909	2,434,908	2,338,830 38	Total	2,332,480	27,989,760	28,284,164 40

The following table is a comparative exhibit of the merchandise shipped from this consular district to the United States during the years 1884 and 1885:

Articles.	1884. Value.	1885. Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Champagne	$3,788,266 82	$2,985,139 59	$196,873 87	
Dress goods (woolen)	541,791 28	216,904 65		$324,886 63
Willow, raw, and manufactured	40,138 71	33,740 36		7,198 35
Machinery	6,219 65	1,053 40		5,166 25
Desert wine	5,529 81	7,784 22	2,254 41	
Muslin (cotton gauze)	5,805 50	4,385 13		1,420 37
Linen goods (cretonc)	1,819 84			1,819 84
Preserved fruits and vegetables	1,885 06	3,286 60	1,401 54	
Dye-stuffs	2,068 24	1,625 23		443 01
Corks	2,600 00	800 00		1,800 00
Watch crystals	1,603 82	1,438 88		164 94
Sirups	1,083 49	197 19		886 30
Fancy goods	805 01	774 46		30 55
Lithograph advertising cards	542 64	450 70		91 94
Corsets	739 71	1,377 18	637 47	
Statuary (Catholic)	790 00			790 00
Brandy	88 32	626 99	538 67	
Champagne openers	129 60	50 40		79 20
Biscuits de Rheim	34 30	834 66	800 36	
Dress trimmings		325 40	325 40	
Glass		740 28	740 28	
Miscellaneous	148 00	27 64		120 36
Total	3,402,889 20	3,261,562 96	203,571 50	344,897 74

JOHN L. FRISBIE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rheims, France, January 6, 1886.

RHEIMS.

REPORT OF CONSUL FRISBIE ON THE DISEASES OF THE VINE.

The greatest hindrance to a profitable cultivation of the vine in all countries is undoubtedly the diseases to which it is subject; and therefore anything relating to the subject is always received with much interest by cultivators of the vine. Of late years, especially, the vineyards of France have suffered greatly from the destructive ravages caused by mildew, and more recently by the rot, and I have thought it of sufficient interest to the great industry of our country, centered in our vineyards, to give the experiments and the results obtained by certain French cultivators in their efforts to find a remedy and to stop the ravages occasioned in their vineyards, so far as they have come to my knowledge.

Relating to mildew, Mr. Vidal has already obtained good results by using vapors of sulphurous acid. Vines attacked by the *peronospora vitis* have been cured, and those in danger have been preserved. On the other hand, vines left to shift for themselves have contracted the disease.

Last year Mr. Perry insisted on the efficacy of sulphate of copper. This gentleman had already discovered that young vines by the use of props (stakes) steeped in and saturated with salts of copper are preserved, but admitted that the result was not sufficiently effectual, it being costly and useless for full-grown vines where no props were utilized. Latterly he has experimented with salts of copper in a way which could be useful to any culture.

This new method consists in sprinkling the upper side of the leaves with a solution containing 5 per cent. of crystallized sulphate of copper. The effect is produced by a pulverizing sprinkler which causes a spray or fine mist to fall on the parts attacked. This system did not prevent damage, because it was only used when the mildew had already developed, preceding a long period of dry weather. It proved itself a thorough cure at the first rain by preserving the leaves, allowing the wood to ripen, the grape to ripen and develop in a very noticeable way as the disease was well developed when the operation was begun. This system should be adopted during the first days of July,

or as soon as there is any appearance of the disease. Would a single sprinkling be sufficient? To this question it can only be answered at present that time will show, but that probably one sprinkling will suffice.

Mr. Perry hopes also to substitute in the treatment of oidium tukeri (vine mildew) salts of copper in preference to flowers of sulphur.

Mr. Millardet, a well-known botanist, has also obtained very good results with his system. He adopts for the treatment of mildew and rot a mixture of quicklime and sulphate of copper. Vines thus treated present a normal vegetation, the leaves healthy and of bright color, grapes black and perfectly ripe. On the other hand vines deprived of this mixture were of a languishing appearance, most of the leaves had fallen off, and those that remained were dried up; the grapes also produced only a sharp, disagreeable wine. The contrast was striking. The piece of vine treated and that of those not treated were both submitted to analysis and proved undoubtedly the high efficacy of the system.

This treatment was used in a vineyard belonging to Mr. Johnston, of Bordeaux, and fifty quarts of the mixture were sufficient to sprinkle 1,000 vines. At this rate two and one-half acres of vineyard, containing 10,000 vines, could be preserved at an outlay of about $6.

The treatment was begun in the first part of July, and toward the end of August the operation was repeated in several parts of the vineyard, but without any very great additional advantage or benefit. A single application seems to be sufficient.

A comparative study was made on two vines of the same age and growing close together, and both being attacked at the same time, about the middle of July. One was sprinkled with the mixture and the other left to itself. The results were as follows:

	Vine sprinkled.	Vine not sprinkled.
Number of leaves	424	42
Bunches of grapes	18	14
Number of twigs	18	13
Total length of twigs, yards	14	8

The average weight of grapes and leaves had fallen 50 per cent. in the unsprinkled vine. The experiments made on the juice of the grapes produced by vines treated, and those not treated were as conclusively in favor of the system as the above.

Mr. Millardét insists a great deal on the difference of alcoholic richness given by vines thus treated and to those not submitted to the system, being largely in favor of the treated vines.

It is said that in all the southwest of France since the appearance of mildew the degree of alcohol has fallen in the average about three degrees centigrade. It is the third of total value.

In 1885 the effects of mildew have been disastrous. Certain landowners did not realize any crop. In the Department of Gers, especially, by the end of July most of the vines had lost all their leaves.

Mr. Millardet has confirmed the destroying qualities of quicklime, sulphate of iron, and sulphate of copper against parasites of all kinds, but in different degrees. The most effective belongs to copper, one millionth of which in solution suffices to stop the movements and destroy the vitality of the zoospores of mildew.

JOHN L. FRISBIE,
United States Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rheims, France, December 2, 1885.

ROUEN.

REPORT OF CONSUL WILLIAMS.

Hard times has been the universal cry of the cotton manufacturers. For this depression various causes have been assigned, such as the foreign competition and the gradual loss of the trade of the colonies resulting from the tariff regulations, which do not discriminate sufficiently in favor of France, and the distress prevailing among agriculturists, owing to a succession of unfavorable seasons and other conditions. While these have largely contributed to the stagnation in business, other causes of a still more vital nature threaten to perpetuate this state of affairs.

Cotton manufacture—Spinning, until the last few months, seemed to have an advantage over weaving, owing to the low price of stock, but this has increased gradually and only a few of the best equipped factories can successfully compete with the English and Swiss yarns, which it is greatly feared will take possession of their market. The temporary admission of yarns below No. 50, so strenuously advocated by the silk-weavers and others at Lyons, is equally strenuously opposed in my district, and it is claimed that it will ruin spinners.

Weaving—Weaving has been greatly affected by the advance in wool, and it is said that many kinds of cloth are sold at a loss.

Lace—The lace trade with the United States is one of the most important of this district, and has fairly maintained its position during the past year. A new impetus has been given to this trade recently by the demand for woolen lace, of which the shipments have been large. The success of this trade is attributable to the combined energy of Americans with the French and those of other nations who have settled here and established lace factories. Most of the lace sent to America is bought or manufactured, or both, by the agents of American houses (principally New York) permanently established here, who forward weekly, and, when occasion requires, several times per week, consignments of lace. The close business connection with the adjunct in America of salesmen of the very best type has enabled this trade to withstand all the vicissitudes of the general trade depression with only a momentary check.

Rouenneries and handkerchiefs.—These articles were formerly manufactured by hand entirely, and still are but to a much less extent than formerly, while many houses have replaced their hand looms with mechanical looms with a success which is soon to find many more imitators.

The encouragement and success of Ramie has caused the manufacture of ladies' dress goods of this material.

Distilling.—On the whole, the year was not very favorable for grain distillers. Rouen represents more than one-third of the entire French production; consumes more than 150,000 tons of grain for the purpose of distillation. The increased duty upon foreign grain therefore is sensibly felt by them.

The abundance of apples threw upon the market an unusual quantity of cider-brandy, a popular drink with the working classes. This, together with the increased duties on foreign grain, has diminished the profits of this trade.

Machinery.—The exposition of last year held at Rouen gave a temporary impetus to the machine shops, but this is fast dying out. The demand for spinning and weaving machinery has been very small, and nearly everything of that sort is brought from Great Britain.

Chemicals.—In chemicals, and especially in dry and liquid extracts from wood, the foreign competition and that of the East is very brisk and leaves small margin of profit.

The sewing-machine trade has shared in the depression, but the machines from America and those manufactured by American firms in Great Britain rule the market, although Germany makes persistent efforts to contest the claim.

Agricultural machines.—During the past year more mowers and reapers of American manufacture have been sold in this section of France, and their superiority is acknowledged by the fact that they are sold at a better price than those of either the French or English makers. The impetus given to grain raising by the recent increase of tariff on cereals has had a tendency to increase the sale of agricultural implements, and, acting on a suggestion made by me last year, the small farmers have joined in the purchase of the more expensive implements in some cases, while others have purchased that they might contract with small farmers for this portion of their labor.

Grain trade.—The deficiency of grain has been supplied from the usual sources, and the receipts from the United States might be increased if regular communication with the northern ports could be established. The amount required will not vary much from that of ordinary years. The yield of grain was unfavorably affected by drouth in this quarter, but the grain harvested, although shrunk, was secured in good condition and is firm.

Petroleum.—The trade in petroleum has been steady and is progressive. The American petroleum is alone used, but the degree of refinement attained is very low, and good American oil could be sold if properly introduced. The duty would not prevent.

Condition of the port.—The shipping at Rouen has continued to present a favorable and advancing prospect. The tonnage has increased from 552,000, in 1872, to 1,453,000 in 1883.

To designate one article, we find the following figures of coal imported into Rouen:

	Tons.
1881	332,000
1882	391,439
1883	436,902

In the absence of national funds the chamber of commerce of Rouen has agreed to advance the sum of 9,500,000 francs, one-third as a gift, 3,166,667 francs; two-thirds as an advance, 6,333,333; total—9,500,000 francs; the latter sum to be repaid partially in tolls, and the balance in twenty annual payments, dating from the year 1887. This amount will be sufficient to complete docks, basin, and dry-docks, and will afford unsurpassed facilities for handling a very considerable increase of tonnage.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
Consul.

ROUEN, FRANCE, *October* 28.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Rouen, France, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Exports. Amount.	Exports. Value.	Articles.	Imports. Amount.	Imports. Value.
	Kilos.			*Kilos.*	*Francs.*
Empty oil casks	945,000		Wheat	3,134,300	846,260
M. velvet		$66,370 57	Corn	44,400,000	6,993,000
Laces and tulles		396,353 72	Oats	1,334,200	300,000
Toilet articles		5,596 20	Cotton	40,000	600,000
Rags		27,272 12	Petroleum—		
Horses for breeding purposes.		1,120 00	raw, crude	13,033,000	5,195,000
Willows		3,522 39	refined	641,700	374,300
Woolen cloth, cashmere		22,427 44	Machines and machinery	7,020	11,850
Miscellaneous		6,450 06		62,590,220	14,320,410
Musical instruments		2,884 14			
	945,000	531,996 64			

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
United States Consul.

Vessels entering or leaving the port of Rouen, laden or in ballast, from the year 1860 *to* 1884.

Years.	French and foreign vessels.	Foreign navigation.	Navigation with the French colonies.	Mediterranean.	Ocean.	Ballast.	Total.	Rouen dockage dues.	Salvage at Quillebœuf.
	No.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1860	5,528	162,007	4,729	8,973	249,299	108,352	533,360	59,963	14,183
1861	5,406	164,241	3,015	8,608	239,969	116,891	532,724	61,037	14,498
1862	5,092	161,674	3,258	9,284	228,831	85,603	488,650	59,602	12,974
1863	5,280	164,086	3,120	10,844	251,639	91,408	521,097	63,005	13,963
1864	4,730	141,440	1,198	7,751	255,355	80,376	486,120	65,001	11,666
1865	4,552	151,335	1,367	5,730	252,695	61,173	472,840	62,683	10,570
1866	4,655	165,084	2,980	5,338	244,020	88,500	505,922	62,363	11,572
1867	4,514	182,850	1,297	3,288	224,053	128,973	540,461	59,116	12,636
1868	4,309	181,553	1,914	3,998	227,356	107,657	522,478	57,863	12,537
1869	4,074	207,261	2,159	4,179	216,257	114,038	543,894	45,785	14e376
1870	3,394	172,888	1,352	3,483	166,669	104,170	450,562	37,505	11,886
1871	3,946	247,988	1,727	24,175	229,603	223,289	726,782	51,083	18,041
1872	3,756	266,105	1,307	6,129	177,123	101,091	551,855	44,818	14,588
1873	4,102	266,404	13,386	3,153	212,862	129,645	624,950	46,763	15,690
1874	4,356	287,079	6,562	2,851	208,373	167,736	672,601	51,835	16,558
1875	4,135	331,766	1,511	2,981	200,886	161,055	698,199	56,575	18,222
1876	4,511	337,495	3,166	2,730	189,930	235,976	759,297	65,761	23,357
1877	4,273	493,684	3,434	3,687	186,147	152,812	839,764	64,363	24,262
1878	4,871	586,586	1,841	3,640	223,320	235,192	1,040,579	77,018	29,994
1879	4,823	811,697	2,537	4,107	174,327	378,810	1,371,478	98,788	52,116
1880	5,189	893,936	3,637	5,239	175,677	381,137	1,459,628	100,607	52,021
1881	4,610	806,965	10,291	3,667	175,856	333,633	1,330,412	98,973	44,652
1882	4,617	854,882	1,765	2,605	172,234	336,940	1,368,426	100,105	42,771
1883	4,447	934,152	5,754	2,957	165,853	344,515	1,453,231	103,789	45,962
1884	4,440	976,210	15,862	2,740	169,976	343,695	1,508,483	111,429	48,453

Average price in francs of coal on the wharf or on carts during each month of the year 1884.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Belgian:	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Fine	19½	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18½	18½
Unselected	22	22	22	21½	21½	21	21	21	21½	21½	21½	21½
Large	32	31½	31	30½	30	30	30	30	30½	30½	31	31
Extra large	33	32½	32	31½	31	31	31	31	31½	31½	32	32
French:												
Fine	19½	19	19	18½	18	18	18	17½	18	18	18½	18½
Unselected	22½	22	22	21½	21	21	21	20½	21	21	21½	21½
Large	29	28½	28	28	27	27	27	27	27½	27½	28	28
Extra large	30	29½	29	29	28	28	27	28	28½	28½	29	29
English:												
Fine	15½	15	14½	14	14	13½	13½	13½	14	14½	15	15
Unselected	20½	20	20	19½	19½	19	19	19	19½	19½	20	20
Extra large	25½	25	25	24½	24½	24	24	24	25	24½	25	25
English (South of England):												
Fine	18½	18½	18	17	17	16½	16½	16½	17	17	17½	17
Unselected	22½	22	21½	21	20½	20	20	20	20½	20½	21	21
Extra large	26½	26	25½	25	24½	24	24	24	24½	25	25½	26

Average price of unselected during the years 1883, 1884.

	1883.	1884.
	Francs.	Francs.
Belgian coal, sur wagon	23.15	21.50
French coal, sur wagon	22.10	21.40
English coal, sur wagon ou sur voiture	19.20	19.60
South of England coal, sur wagon ou sur voiture	21.60	20.85

Statement showing the imports and exports between Boulogne-sur-mer and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Imports.		Value of exports.
	Pounds.	Duty paid.	
		Francs.	
Salt butter	298	22 35	
Coffee	95,814	74,734 92	
Wood for building purposes	270,000		
Pencils (wood envelopes)	404	282 80	
Common cutlery	274	356 25	
Articles for coach-building	450	112 50	
Cement (exhibition, New Orleans)			$83 00
Pens and office articles (exhibition, New Orleans)			579 05

ED. FLAGEOLET,
U. S. Consular Agent.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Calais, France, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Amount of imports.	Value of exports.
	Kilos.	
Timber	2,833,100	
Lace		$305,107 77
Linen goods		2,183 92
Private effects		461 69

Statement showing the imports and exports between Dieppe and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	Tons.		*Kilos.*	
Wood	2,440	$90,000		
Boulder flints			698	$1,988
Chalk			390	700

Statement showing the imports and exports between Dunkirk and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1885.

Articles.	Exports.		Articles.	Imports.	
	Amount.	Value.		Amount.	Value.
	Kilos.			*Kilos.*	
Salt pork	1,798		Salt meat	240	
Salt meat	1,824		Fish oil	559,774	$95,055
Bread	6,450		Wheat	16,687,369	2,026,055
Potatoes	25,150		Maize	13,114,000	371,150
Oils	2,155		Oats	2,100,000	63,396
Rags	442,000	$16,679	Molasses	94,984	2,509
Coals	30,305		Spice	891	
Tissues	3,225	6,085	Wood	3,199,436	
Cordage, hemp	1,937		Petroleum	26,850,436	861,240
Cordage, manila	1,741				
Empty petroleum barrels	3,057,480	77,879			
Paint	3,245				

WINE HARVEST OF FRANCE FOR 1885.

REPORT OF CONSUL ROOSEVELT.

From an official estimate of the wine harvest in the forty-two wine-producing departments of France I am enabled to supply the following information:

The yield of 1885 amounted to 28,536,157 hectoliters (753,839,659 gallons), a decrease of 6,244,575 hectoliters (164,962,937 gallons) on that of 1884, and a little over 13,000,000 hectoliters (343,421,000 gallons) less than the average yield of the last ten years, which exceeded 42,000,000 hectoliters (1,109,514,000 gallons), as will be seen by the following table:

Years.	Hectoliters.	Gallons.	Years.	Hectoliters.	Gallons.
1875	83,836,000	2,214,695,612	1880	29,667,000	783,713,139
1876	41,847,000	1,105,461,199	1881	24,189,000	637,679,963
1877	56,405,000	1,490,050,885	1882	30,886,000	815,915,462
1878	48,729,000	1,287,273,993	1883	36,029,000	951,788,093
1879	25,770,000	679,996,090	1884	34,781,000	918,809,697

The decrease has been notably in the following departments: Ariége, Aude, Charénte, Charénte-Inferieure, Dordogne, Gard, Haute-Gironde, Gers, Gironde, Herault, Landes, Marne, Haute-Marne, Basses-Pyrenees, Haute-Pyrenees, Pyrenees-Orientales, Tarn, Vendee, and Vienne. The decrease was principally in the Midi, while the yield in the eastern departments shows decided increase.

The middle departments, while not advancing, do not report a falling off in the yield.

Principal among the multiplied causes affecting the harvest was the continued inclemency of the weather during the entire spring and early summer, harming the vines even in those departments ultimately showing an increase in the vintage. From the

flowering to the maturity of the grapes at no time were the vines free from injurious elements. Thus, having suffered from frost in April, they were parched and dried from the excessive heat prevailing during the months of July and August and in many districts devastated by hail. Finally the autumn rains, which in the Midi are welcomed as favoring the development of the grapes, were ruinous in the middle departments and mountainous districts.

Added to the other deplorable causes existing in the Midi and the west, particularly in the Charénte, were the mildew and the progressive and persistent phylloxera.

PHYLLOXERA.

There are at present in France fifty-four departments in which the vine is wholly or in part destroyed by the ravages of the phylloxera. The extent of infected area is estimated at nearly 430,000 hectares. Notwithstanding the wide spread of this deadly plague only 50,173 hectares are completely destroyed.

Proprietors are constantly replanting their vineyards with American vines, and in the departments of Ardèche and Lozere the results have been eminently satisfactory.

Last year the mildew appeared in the departments of Aude, Dordogne, Haute-Garonne, Gironde, Isére, Sot-et-Garonne, Haute-Pyrenees Orientales, Deux-Sèvres, Tarn, and the Garonne.

The diseased vines were successfully treated with sulphate of copper. Owing to the deficiency of the harvest of 1885, it would seem that the amount of foreign importation of wines should have greatly increased. On the contrary, the amount of importations during the first eleven months of 1885 decreased from 7,219,000 hectoliters (amount of 1884) to 6,832,000 hectoliters. This is partly due to the decrease in home consumption and partly because of the endeavors of the viticulturists and wine merchants to increase the fabrication of wine by employing the residuum of the vats, dried grapes, and sweetened water.

The amount of wine thus produced has increased from 2,885,000 hectoliters (76,213,045 gallons) in 1884 to nearly 3,967,000 hectoliters (104,796,239 gallons) in 1885. The amount manufactured from dregs 1,713,000 hectoliters (45,252,321 gallons), from dried grapes 2,284,000 hectoliters (59,533,918 gallons).

Thus it will be seen that the reduction of the duty on sugar has operated favorably on the production of fabricated wine.

The following statement shows the wine harvest in the department of the Gironde from 1875 to 1885, inclusive:

Years.	Hectoliters.	Gallons.	Years.	Hectoliters.	Gallons.
1875	5,279,410	139,466,173	1882	1,114,000	29,428,538
1876	1,961,045	51,794,925	1883	1,867,559	49,335,306
1877	3,511,094	92,752,570	1884	1,338,183	35,350,780
1878	2,210,114	58,384,581	1885	1,076,056	28,426,171
1879	1,567,506	41,408,706			
1880	1,660,235	43,858,427		22,861,202	603,914,269
1881	1,276,000	33,708,092			

The yield, though considerably below the average in quantity, is of good quality.

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
United States Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, January 7, 1886.

GUATEMALA.

REPORT OF MINISTER HALL ON TARIFF CHANGES.

The present tariff of duties on imports of Guatemala was adopted in 1879. It has since undergone many innovations, always with the view of increasing the duties and usually for a specified object. Through these innovations the tariff became a complication of decrees and special orders, causing delays in the assessments and liquidations of duties to the prejudice and annoyance of importers. The aggregate of these many additional duties had become enormous, amounting in some instances from 150 to 200 per cent. on their custom-house appraisement. The result, as was to be expected, was a decrease of importations and a loss of revenue. To remedy the latter the Government adopted the expedient of selling special permits to import merchandise at reduced rates of duty. These transactions demoralized the market and were injurious if not ruinous to small importers.

In July last the Government decreed a consolidation of the several special imposts into uniform rates. The appraisement rates of 25 to 50 per cent., specified in the tariff, were increased to 50 and 75 per cent. respectively. The measure gave satisfaction to importers, inasmuch as it did away with the system of special permits; it simplified their transactions with the custom-house, and, taking into consideration the many different imports formerly paid, reduced the duties.

The arrangement, however, has been of short duration. By another decree of the 23d instant an additional duty of 20 per cent., for a special object, will be imposed on all foreign imports. This new import will take effect, as regards merchandise imported by steamers, on the 15th December proximo, and on the 1st of February, 1886, upon merchandise imported in sailing vessels. The origin and object of this last decree and the proposed application of the products of the impost are the following:

In February the Government, through the personal indorsement of private parties, obtained a loan of the International Bank. It has not met these obligations at their maturity, and the indorsers have been compelled to pay them. The Government now proposes to reimburse the indorsers, and this decree is issued with the object of providing the means therefor.

HENRY C. HALL.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Guatemala, October 28, 1885.

Decree of the Government of Guatemala, increasing the duties on imports 20 per cent.

[The decree will be applied on December 15, 1885, to merchandise imported by steamers, and on February 15, 1886, to sailing vessels.]

GOVERNMENT PALACE,
Guatemala, October 23, 1885.

It appearing that in consequence of the contract entered into on the 19th of February last with a syndicate, who accepted (indorsed) promissory notes in favor of the International Bank to the value of $400,000, of which sum there is still owing for capital and interest $265,163.23; that through two other syndicates and accommodation acceptances there is owing to the same bank for capital and interest $226,420.65, which form

a total of $491,583.97; that, with the exception of four important obligations, $31,500, the date whereon the majority of the credits should be paid, has expired; that the aforesaid four obligations will mature on the 9th and 15th of November next, 9th of December, and on the same day of January, 1886; that the International Bank demands of the acceptors the payments of these obligations, and the Government being unable to pay them at once, it is its strict duty to set apart such funds as are necessary to reimburse those who have lent their signatures:

Therefore, the general, in the exercise of the functions of the Presidency, in use of the full powers conferred upon the executive, and in conformity with the council of ministers, decrees:

(1) To augment 20 per cent. on the duties to be paid onmerchandise, as set forth in decree No. 344 of the 31st of July last.

(2) The 20 per cent will commence to be collected by the custom-houses of the Republic upon all merchandise which may arrive in steamers on or after the 15th of December next, and in sailing vessels on and after the 1st of February, 1886.

(3) Upon the $691,583.97 there will be paid the interest of 1 per cent. monthly in account current.

(4) The 20 per cent. will be paid in current coin into the International Bank, which will pay it to the creditors, according to agreement.

Be it hereby made known.

Subscribed by the general, President.

DARDÓN.
APARICIO.
RAMIREZ.

Through inability to sign on the part of the minister of public works, the subsecretary,

D. ESTRADA.

GERMANY.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL RAINE, OF BERLIN.

DUTIES ON WOOL.

The true criterion of a nation's success is its economical advancement, its progress in the development of trade and industries, and its material welfare generally.

The Germans, once more a political union, have gone to work with characteristic skill and patience. For centuries divided among themselves with conflicting interests everywhere, the task is not an easy one.

Germany, not less than other countries, has suffered last year from commercial and industrial depression, and finds itself even to a greater extent than heretofore confronted by the demand for measures to meet the emergencies of the times.

The protective policy which has been looked upon as a panacea has thus far not brought the anticipated relief, though its friends cling to the hope that it yet will prove successful, while its opponents predict the contrary and point with dismay to efforts made in numerous directions to increase the tariff upon many other leading articles, creating uneasiness and unsettling trade and industries.

One of the foremost questions at present agitated by the protectionists is that of imposing a duty upon wool. The agitation was started by a petition of the "society of sheep-raisers" in the province of Prussia, asking for an import duty of 30 marks upon raw, 60 marks upon washed, and 90 marks upon scoured wool. Not less than sixty-two petitions favoring this duty have been presented to the Reichstag. And here it must be noticed that the manufacturers of woolen goods and the great textile industries who but lately defended a protective policy find themselves confronted by their own theories. Great excitement prevails among these industrials, and remonstrances against the proposed duty

come, in a large number, from manufacturing districts, particularly Cottbus, Loran, Spremberg, Burg, Brandenburg, Chemnitz, &c. Prominent commercial associations join in the opposition, and in a large meeting of interested persons a remonstrance was signed.

Germany exports twenty times more manufactured woolen goods than it imports. Germany is at present able to compete with the manufacturers of other countries which also pay no duty upon raw material. Even as far as our home market is concerned, our industry is threatened if a duty is imposed upon wool.

One of the leading papers of Berlin, the Post, says:

We will now discuss the question what consequences a duty upon wool would have upon agriculture and the wool industry. We do not advocate a lower rate of duty; such would be of no use to the wool-grower, and would interfere with the interests of industry. We follow, therefore, the bold "mile steps" of the sheep-raisers of the province of Prussia, and take as a basis the average of the three rates of duty propounded by them with 60 marks per cwt. = 50 kilograms; we multiply, accordingly, the imported 2,113,324 centners of wool by 60 and obtain 127,999,440 marks as the amount of duty to be paid, or 113,502,640, even in case that the wool industry should consume all the German wool produced. Thus, encumbered, such industry could no longer export, and would be confined with much enhanced prices to the home market, which again would have to be entirely secured by introducing enormously increased rates of duty upon their products.

The home market, which at present stands tolerably well, the competition of foreign wool producers could not possibly absorb such large quantities of German wool as heretofore.

The infallible consequences would be to impair the wool industry in *favor of cotton* and other duty-free foreign articles, such as camel's-hair, cashmere, alpaca, &c., a decline of its demand of wool, and finally a severe damage inflicted upon agriculture, particularly on sheep-growing.

In this connection the following data may be of interest: In 1883 the number of sheep in Germany was 19,189,715, supplying about 500,000 centners of washed wool; 1853 the number reached 28,016,769; 1863, 24,999,406.

The export of wool in 1884 amounted to 238,280 centners, leaving 261,720 cwt. for home consumption. Import in 1884, 2,113,324, four times as much as was consumed. It is stated that if the protectionists expect that all the wool used in Germany should be raised here, 91,152,835 sheep would be required.

The Chamber of Commerce of the important city of Hamburg devotes in its annual report considerable space to the condition of trade and makes bold front against the projected duty upon wool. It points out the dangers of a high protective system. While overproduction paralyzed many industries and reduced the price of nearly all articles, Germany, in its intercourse with foreign nations, could still point to a constant quantitative increase of its exports. But this has gradually changed since the introduction of the high protective policy. German industries could not hold their own in their exports, and even its domestic consumption has diminished.

The tariff bill of May 22, 1885, has raised a storm of wishes and proposals for additional increase of duties.

The fundamental principle of the tariff reform of 1879, favoring moderate protection, has been abandoned. The success of the protectionists has encouraged new demands, advantageous to a few, but detrimental to the more important interests of the many.

The agitation for a duty upon wool is a new style in that direction. The report points to the significant sign of a return to a moderate tariff in the United States, and closes with words of warning to allow trade and industries a rest, to give them time to realize the changed condition of things, instead of complicating them still more.

The probabilities point to a defeat of the proposed measure in the Reichstag, though the extreme tariff men are actively at work and may yet succeed. Russia and Austria's policy, bordering on prohibition, gives Germany's protectionists a pretext for action. It must be doubted, however, that the advantages which sheep-growers anticipate from a high duty upon wool will be commensurate to the losses which will be inflicted upon the wool and textile industries of this country.

JANUARY 11, 1886.

IRON INDUSTRY OF GERMANY.*

Notwithstanding the depression in nearly every branch of trade and industry, great activity, bordering on "feverish anxiety" (as a commercial paper will have it), prevails in the mining districts of Germany. According to a report of the "Association of German Iron and Steel Industries" the production of pig iron in November last was 308,106 tons against 293,631 in 1884; and from January to November, 1885, 3,437,096 tons against 3,276,537 in the corresponding period of 1884. What causes this activity remains unexplained.

It may be interesting to state that the production in Scotland increased from 988,000 tons in 1884 to 1,003,562 in 1885. The stock of Cleveland iron on hand at the close of November last was 470,530 as compared with 301,480 in 1884.

It is evident from this that the balance between production and consumption has been considerably disturbed. The activity of the mining interests in Germany may have been caused by some anticipated speculative movement, though it is not unlikely that low wages and the desire to give employment have stimulated activity in many districts.

JANUARY 12, 1886.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

Breadstuffs and provisions of all kinds have not been enhanced in price since the new tariff of May 22, 1885, went into force.

As compared with November and December of 1884 the prices are lower than at present by the following percentages:

Articles.	Per cent.	Articles.	Per cent.
Potatoes	17.4	Green coffee	2.2
Peas	10.8	Wheat	2.0
Wheat flour	8.8	Mutton	1.7
Rye flour	7.7	Butter	1.3
Rye and barley	4.2	Beef and pork	0.8
Eggs	3.7	Hay	0.1
Beans	3.5		

The result of my observations in the markets generally points to the same situation. Wages are stationary, with some exceptions. A slight betterment is noticed in the export of fancy goods, particularly albums, muscial instruments, and textile goods. This must be ascribed to the general tendency towards lower prices caused by overproduction and anxiety to dispose of accumulated stock. Importers, on the other hand, complain and continue their opposition to further increase of duties.

JANUARY 11, 1886.

* See, also, the report of Consul Wamer in this issue, page —.

RAILWAY TARIFFS.

I have the honor to report that by an amendment to the freight tariff of 1880, a new tariff for the transportation of raw cotton has been agreed upon by the German-Russian Railroad combination.

The tariff went into force January 1, 1886, is favorably discriminative, and orders that raw (cotton 10,000 kilograms = 610 puds = 220 cwt.) carried by rail from Bremen, Bremerhaven, Geestemunde, and Hamburg, respectively, Altona to St. Petersburg and Gatschina (Narva), shall be subject to the following freight-tariff rates:

From—	To St. Petersburg.				To Gatschina (Narva).			
	Distance.	Freight.			Distance.	Freight.		
	Miles.	*Marks.*	*Rubles.*		*Miles.*	*Marks.*	*Rubles.*	
Bremen	1,962	221	93	$52.598	1,919	187	89	$44.506
Bremerhaven	2,024	234	93	55.692	1,981	198	89	47.124
Geestemunde	2,024	234	93	55.692	1,981	198	89	47.124
Hamburg-Altona	1,905	209	93	49.266	1,862	177	89	42.126

JANUARY 18, 1886.

DUTY ON PETROLEUM BARRELS.

The petroleum duty question has been called up in the Reichstag. Strenuous efforts are made to induce the Reichstag to revoke the decree of the Federal Council of September 25, 1885, since November 1, 1885, in force, by which petroleum barrels are subject to a special duty of 4 marks for 100 kilograms, thus increasing the petroleum duty nearly 35 per cent.

The effort to reverse the action of the Federal Council is best expressed in the following resolution, submitted to the Reichstag:

Immediate inclosures (barrels, bottles, jars, &c.) of dutiable fluids shall be free, if the weight of such inclosures has been previously added to that of the contents.

It is well known that under the decree of the Federal Council, importers have been subjected to a duty of 6 marks per 100 kilograms, gross weight, and the importer has to pay the difference of the duty between the petroleum and the barrel of 4 marks per 100 kilograms.

The weight of the barrel being more than 20 per cent. of the gross weight of the full barrel, the tare is therefore fixed at 20 per cent. of the gross weight.

A barrel of petroleum weighing 180 kilograms, gross, pays a duty, first, of 6 marks per 100 kilograms, 10.40 marks. Additional duty on the barrel, it being estimated at 20 per cent. of gross weight, 180 kilograms, is 30 kilograms, at 4 marks per 100 kilograms, 1.44 marks; total duty on petroleum and barrel, 11.84 marks.

The customs department *charges* this difference to the importer and *credits* it when the barrels are exported.

Within a period of three months the barrel has to be exported, which can be done at any custom station, it not being required or necessary that the barrel be exported from the same port where imported.

Thus it will be seen that the 1.44 marks in above example is credited to the importer when a petroleum barrel is exported by him within the time specified.

I inclose herewith form of the declaration of the importer. Besides the above-mentioned declaration no other identification of the barrels is required, as they identify themselves.

If the duty on the barrel is paid down it is returned when the barrel is exported, but it is generally customary for the custom-house to keep an account with the importer, no money changing hands.

This arrangement seems to work tolerably well at present, but there may come a time when the importer cannot buy his supply of empty barrels for exportation, many barrels being destroyed, &c., for which the custom-house makes no allowance, but requires that the *same number* of barrels imported be exported or the duty paid. A "corner" on barrels may be made some day.

It is to be remarked that if the oil is imported in tanks or iron cisterns, 20 per cent. of the gross weight is added, consequently that which is brought in barrels pays no more duty than that which comes in tanks or cisterns (chiefly from Russia).

Very little, if any, refined petroleum reaches our sea-ports from Russia; most of it goes direct per rail to the interior of Germany. Several factories (one in Berlin) have been established for refining the crude Russian oil, but it is chiefly used for lubricating purposes.

To form an idea of the re-exportation of empty petroleum barrels, I give the following statement of the consul in Bremen:

Period.	1884.		1885.	
	Barrels.	Declared value.	Barrels.	Declared value.
	Number.	*Marks.*	*Number.*	*Marks.*
First quarter	103, 664	702, 220	164, 054	736, 412
Second quarter	87, 402	427, 081	121, 206	545, 340
Third quarter	170, 601	631, 402	141, 151	646, 880
Fourth quarter	120, 418	543, 347	92, 542	418, 840
Total	442, 085	2, 304, 050	518, 953	2, 347, 472

The consul in Hamburg furnishes the following report.

Period.	1884.		1885.	
	Barrels.	Declared value.	Barrels.	Declared value.
	Number.	*Marks.*	*Number.*	*Marks.*
First quarter	47, 727	221, 859. 14	198, 124	899, 007. 25
Second quarter	87, 071	383, 449. 08	192, 329	892, 181. 23
Third quarter	205, 038	952, 543. 23	254, 255	1, 146, 180. 08
Fourth quarter	227, 807	1, 078, 026. 63	166, 869	755, 040. 17
Total	567, 643	2, 635, 878. 08	805, 577	3, 692, 408. 73

The price of an empty petroleum barrel in Hamburg, as well as in Bremen, is about 4.50 marks.

There has been a falling off in the importation of Americans oils for the last season, but as the supply has been materially reduced, there will be soon a revival of activity in the oil trade.

It may be remarked that the decree of the Federal Council thus far has neither perceptibly increased the revenue nor benefited the coopers who expected advantages from the re-export of the barrels required

for home use. It was stated by one of the speakers in the Reichstag that the American petroleum shippers were benefited by the order of the Federal Council, since the probable re-export of barrels had reduced coopers' prices in the United States.

Much interest is manifested among consumers of American petroleum and dealers generally in regard to the action upon the resolution now before the Reichstag.

It is a fact generally conceded that the Russian petroleum, on account of its inferior quality, finds but a limited sale in the German market.

Several wholesale dealers of petroleum have assured and fortified their statement by allowing me an insight into their books that hardly one five-thousandth part of the petroleum consumed in Germany is Russian product.

I may be permitted to add that, judging from opinions expressed in trade circles, a probability—but by no means a certainty—exists that the action of the Federal Council will be revoked or modified in a form to remove the objections created by the enforcement of the decree.

F. RAINE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, January 20, 1886.

THE IRON AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF GERMANY.

REPORTS OF CONSUL WAMER.

In a recent report to the Department of State, I made mention of the very depressed state of the iron industries of Germany in comparison with large industries here.

Since then I have been able to collect some statistics showing the financial results during the past four years of a large number of these industries, which may not fail to be of interest and value to American manufacturers and others.

The Rhenish-Westfälische Zeitung, a journal of good authority, gives in a recent issue the following picture of this industry:

> Everywhere you hear one and the same complaint, that it is not to be remembered when the condition of the iron industry has been so lamentable as yet. What are things coming to and how will they end?

This summary, doleful as it sounds, is nevertheless substantially true.

In order to afford some relief to the market an attempt is now being made to form conventions, but such a measure does not inspire any very great hopes, as experience has already shown that conventions do not effect any permanent good.

However, it is generally conceded that prices seem to have reached the lowest point.

The Dortmund Union Company, in their annual report for 1885, in speaking of the situation in general, says: The retrograde movement of this market has made further progress during the year, and according to present indications there is no improvement to be looked for in the forthcoming year.

The average price realized for finished iron and steel in 1883, according to the estimate made by the same company, was 130.90 marks (say $31.15), against 138.93, 147.91, 140.07, 140.01, and 134.92 marks for the

preceding five years, while in former years the average prices stood as follows:

	Marks.
1876–'77	174.19
1875–'76	214.44
1872–'73	286.45

The subjoined table of dividends realized by the leading companies, which represent a stock capital of about $51,000,000, will show how great the falling off has been during the past four business years:

Companies.	Dividends.			
	1881–'82.	1882–'83.	1883–'84.	1884–'85.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Aachen-höngener Bergwerk				
Aplerbecker Bergwerk	5½	5	5	4½
Aplerbecker Hütte	15	12	4	
Bergischer Grubenverien	4½	3		
Berzelius	7	8	6	5
Bismarckshütte	10	9	8	8
Bochumer Bergwerk				
Borussia		3	5	
Donnersmarkhütte	2	3½	3½	1
Dortmunder Union	4	5	1	1½
Eschweiler	3½	4	2	1
Gelsenkirchen	7½	7	7	6
Hagen Grünthal	5	7½	6	
Hagener Gusstahlwerke	8	11	7	3
Harkort	3½	4	4	
Harpener	2	3½		
Köln Müsen				
Kölner Bergwerk	5	5½	7	5
Königin Marienhütte	4	4½	2	
Königin & Laurahütte	6	8	4½	
König Wilhelm				
Louise Tiefban	1	3½	2	
Märkisch Westfälische Bergwerke		3		
Phönix	6	6	3½	2½
Mechernicher	13	13	15	13
Menden & Schwerte				
Redenhütte	5	10	3	
Rhein-Nassau	3	3	2	1½
Stadtberger Hütte	4	4½	4	2
Vulcan	5	10	3	
Average dividend	4.4	4.9	3.4	1.9

On a glance at the above figures it will be seen that over one-half of these thirty companies paid no dividends at all in 1884–'85, while the average dividend of the other companies is only 1.9 per cent., a result which shows that the mining industry of Germany is at present struggling under great difficulties.

JANUARY 9, 1886.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF GERMANY.

Some facts which I have been able to collect on the financial results of the textile industries of Germany may not fail to be of interest and value to American manufacturers and others.

Next to the iron and steel industries, the textile branch occupies the foremost rank in the manufacturing interest of Germany, as the latest statistics show that the share capital of all the important companies engaged in this manufacture amounts to no less than $36,000,000.

Not many years back these companies amounted to only a few of any importance, but latterly they have increased to about fifty large cotton mills in good working order, and supplied with all the latest and best improved machinery, and not unfrequently competing successfully with the leading cotton mills of Great Britain.

The most of these cotton mills are located in South Germany, where this industry is pushed with great vigor and with all the resources at command.

According to the latest officially published statistics, the interest yielded during the last four business years on the capital invested in the large companies is given as follows:

Companies.	Dividends.			
	1881–'82.	1882–'83.	1883–'84.	1884–'85.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Augsburger, spinning and weaving	.....	5	7	7
Augsburger, fine spinnery	1½	5	5½	3½
Augsburger, Stadtbach spinnery	16½	16½	18½	16½
Augsburger, weaving	7½	7½	7½	7½
Augsburger, woolen yarn spinning	12½	12½	12½	12½
Baireuth, cotton spinning	10½	12	12½	11½
Bamberg, cotton spinning	12½	12½	17	14
Berlin, woolen yarn spinning	5	8	1½	4
Berlin, Venendorf spinning	2	6	5	5½
Bielefeld, spinning	12½	15	16	16½
Bietigheim, woolen yarn spinning	7 17/72	8. 17	5. 02	5. 02
Braunschweig, jute spinning	12	20	20	11
Chemnitz, spinning	5	8	15	8½
Deutsche, jute spinning	4	12	20	18
Erdmannsdorf, spinning	.....	3	6½	4
Erlangen, spinning	6 5/72	4	10	9
Ettlingen, spinning	7	7	7	8½
Gladbach, spinning and weaving	9	8	10	8
Hanover, spinning	.....	.....	6½	8
Haunstätten, weaving	8½	10½	8½	8½
Hofnem, weaving	7 17/72	10½	11½	14½
Hüttenheim, spinning and weaving	.....	8	5	6
Kaiser's lantern, woolen yarn spinning	10½	15 5/72	18½	18½
Kaufbeuren, spinning and weaving	8½	10½	12½	11½
Kempten, spinning	10	11½	11½	11½
Köln, spinning and weaving	6	7	9	8
Kolbermoor, spinning	2½	4½	5½	7
Kottern, spinning	4½	6	8½	8½
Leipsig, woolen yarn spinning	12½	14	14	14
Linden, weaving	11	12½	14	25
Ludwigshafen, spinning and weaving	3½	2 7/72	5½	10. 71
Oberwesel, spinning and weaving	4. 9	4. 9	5½	5½
Pferseer, spinning	.....	8	7	7
Ravensberg, spinning	4	10	11	12
Sachsische, woolen yarn spinning	4	4½	4	6½
Sachsische, sewing cotton spinning	2½	4	.....	.....
Schlesische, linen industry	5½	6	8	8½
Ulm, spinning	6	9	9	9
Unterhausen, cotton spinning	.....	.....	10	8
Viersen, spinning and weaving	5	11½	10½	10
Vorwärts, (Bielefeld) spinning	.....	8	9	9
Weissthaler, spinning	6½	6½	6½	6
Wernshausen, woolen yarn spinning	.....	7½	4½	6
Württemberg, cotton spinning	10½	10½	12½	10½
Württemberg, Kattum manufacturer	12½	8½	10	15
Württemberg, linen industry	.....	.....	6	6
Zöschlingsweiler, weaving	.....	.....	4½	5. 82
Average dividends for all the companies	6. 23	8.	9. 18	9. 11

The total invested capital of the above mentioned forty-nine companies is put down at somewhat over 180,000,000 marks (about $25,750,000).

In examining more closely the table of dividends it will be seen that the greatest rise occurred between 1881–'82 and 1882–'83, which improvement continued up to 1883–'84, when, in 1884–'85, a slight retrograde improvement followed.

Out of the forty-nine companies, six paid no dividend in 1881–'82; four in 1882–'83; two in 1883–'84, and two in 1884–'85.

On the other hand, dividends of upwards of 10 per cent. were paid as follows: By eleven companies in 1881–'82; seventeen in 1882–'83; seventeen in 1883–'84, and seventeen in 1884–'85.

These figures show, however, that latterly the upward tendency has been checked, and although the decline of 1884–'85 is not very marked, yet the fact remains that the good financial results of the preceding years have ceased to appear.

Moreover, it seems settled, according to present indications, that this industry will experience a further curtailment, and that the financial results are gradually receding to those of 1881–'82. But even in such a case the results ought not to be regarded as discouraging when one views the present stagnated condition of other great industries in Germany. For instance, thirty of the largest mining companies, with an invested capital of 214,000,000 marks (about $50,000,000), paid in 1883–'84 an average dividend of 3.4 per cent., which in 1884–'85 fell to 1.9 per cent.

To illustrate the condition of the textile industries of Germany, the following extracts, translated from different German trade journals and chamber of commerce reports for 1884–'85, are herewith given.

The Chamber of Commerce of Heilbronn reports as follows:

The trade in yarns in 1884 has been fairly satisfactory, although not nearly on a par with the results obtained in the previous year. The margin between the prices of the raw material and the value of the yarns was never so large as in 1883. The causes of this unfavorable change must be attributed in the first place to the indifferent cotton crop of 1883–'84, both in point of quantity and quality, and in the second place to the disturbance brought on by the Franco-Chinese war, and the low silver prices created by the English export trade to India and China, and which had a counteracting influence on the German markets.

The success of the English spinners in selling large quantities of yarns in the Rhine district, but not without loss, has had an injurious effect on the South German markets.

The Chamber of Commerce in Heidenheim:

As regards Jacquard weaving, the course of business has been more regular than in the previous year, but the prices have continued dropping.

Owing to the higher import duties, various materials, especially half fabrics, have become dearer, while prices at the best have remained stationary. Moreover, there are no indications at present of an improvement, because the export trade is interfered with by the existing strong competition and over production, and also by the increased duties levied in other countries.

Some manufactures seek to overcome this evil by using low price materials, bestowing less care on the manufacture and reducing the wages of their employés. But the fair dealing manufacturer, whose principal aim is to produce a good and acceptable article, finds it more and more difficult to carry out his wishes.

A cotton spinnery in Reutlingen reports:

The trade has been less satisfactory than in 1883. The arrangements, with regard to duties, have produced a favorable effect, but on the other hand they have led to the formation of a number of new spinneries in Germany, which have materially increased the list of home competitors.

The Oberwesel Spinning and Weaving Company reports:

During 1883 yarns met with a regular and even brisk sale, but since that period the supply exceeds the demand. The export of yarns from England to India and China had been further weakened by the outbreak of hostilities between France and China, and in consequence the competition with England has made itself more and more felt. A further cause of the downward tendency must be attributed to the fall in the value of the raw material, and although prices have since recovered, yet the confidence in the future stability of the raw material and of cotton products is much diminished, and for this reason it has not unfrequently occurred that in order to dispose of the goods sales have been effected at cost prices, and occasionally even at a loss.

WM. D. WAMER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cologne, December 15, 1885.

MANNHEIM.

REPORT OF CONSUL MONAGHAN.

Mannheim, a city of from 60,000 to 65,000 souls, is most favorably situated for industrial and commercial purposes. Occupying a tract of land lying between the rivers Rhine and Neckar, and extending its docks even to their confluence; with a broad, deep basin or canal running through the city from one stream to the other, said basin having a capacity for receiving into the very heart of the city an immense tonnage; with a new and larger basin or haven in course of completion; with broad, well-paved, and well-lighted streets, running at right angles; with most of the commerce from the south shores of the Rhine, even as far as navigable, brought to its docks, and with a spirit of enterprise, democratic in its tendencies, characterizing its business men, the city stands the most important, as it is the busiest, commercial center of South Germany. Here on its corn exchange is done all the grain business for this part of the Continent, including Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Switzerland, and Baden.

COMMERCIAL METHODS.

In the first place, I would emphasize the fact that the business men of Germany exporting to America or seeking to market their goods in the United States, every one, almost without exception, at least as far as this office is concerned, act through German houses or agents in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Chicago, and Saint Louis. Now, while consuls are working hard, and are willing to do all in their power, our grain and petroleum producers, our boot and shoe manufacturers, or any other class of business men would do well, and be amply repaid, if they would send out a few expert agents, whose familiarity with the subjects investigated will enable them to get more valuable information, from personal observation and inspection, in a week than mere questioning can ever elicit in a month. Let a half dozen unite and send one such agent, and if a need is found take measures to supply it, or if the goods of one man from the six finds preference, his "help" and machinery being required to fill the foreign demand will leave a larger home field to repay those who were generous and patriotic enough to join in the enterprise.

A man dealing in large quantities of American, Russian, and Hungarian wheat told me that preference was given to Russian grain because of a certain crispness or hardness which makes it grind better, &c. While I stood conjecturing upon the possibility of a ten days' ocean voyage affecting American grain, I was met by a gentleman who handles the largest quantities in the city. Imagine my astonishment when he expressed an opinion diametrically opposite to the other. Which shall you believe? A visit to the mills by an expert would elicit more information of value in a day than the mere asking of questions in a week.

The grain dealer is more interested in handling Russian wheat to beat and break down American prices and *vice versa* than in trying to aid in permanently securing a market for one against the other. That there is money in the business of handling wheat is proven by the wealth of those engaged in the business.

An American expert agent residing here, with storehouses for his grain (for the German miller, nine cases out of ten, prefers to buy from

stock rather than sample), would be able to demonstrate the perfection or quality of American grain, and hence secure a permanent stable market.

I understand that it is very much easier for Germans to find agents to consign goods to in the United States, because of the great number of Germans who reside there; but that does not explain away the fact that the German of to-day, with his readiness to accept truths, characteristic of the race, is sending his agents, at a great cost of time, feeling, and money to America, France, and England to make themselves familiar with the systems by which those countries excel.

Germany is springing forward to-day, with giant strides, to a foremost place amongst the industrial and commercial nations, as is evinced by the enormous and rapid growth of her commerce, and the increase of population in cities. Every step made in this direction will have a tendency to lessen the production of grain at home, increasing the demand for a foreign supply. Money spent in investigating and in securing information in this field may pay better in the end than money in the bank. My impression is that this growth, largely the outcome of her protective acts and tendencies, is not destined to endure, but while it does last our dealers might, with profit, avail themselves of its opportunities.

PETROLEUM.

American petroleum holds the market against all competitors. There is real danger in deception. Actuated by a desire to take advantage of the well-known superior quality of the American article dealers may and in some parts of the continent have begun to imitate American brands and barrels. Russia is making every effort to force her way into favor. She has the advantage of being able to ship overland, in specially constructed petroleum cars, while the American supply must be shipped and reshipped so many times as to leave little profit. I need hardly say some method of cheap transportation should be devised.

CHEMICALS.

In and round about the city of Mannheim are large chemical works. Among the manufacturing industries the manufacture of chemicals is by far the most important; hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth are sent to the United States every year. The secrets by which the high degree of superiority has been attained are guarded as carefully as vigilance will secure.

That degree of excellence has been attained by earnest effort against other competitors. Nor will America attain anything like a degree of perfection until American producers stimulate the brains of American chemists by the promise of sure reward, and also to the necessity of examining, analyzing, and preparing until nature, not less kind to them, yields up her secrets. It is with a great deal of pleasure in this connection that I report the fact that here in Heidelberg and other parts of Germany Young America may be found bending over the chemist's crucible and the weaver's loom, learning those methods and acquiring a skill that will pay in the future profits in manifold.

MEAT.

The argument of a vegetarian might be pleasant philosophy for the German poor, yet it is safe to say, from the apparent relish with which they eat what meat they do get, that the Germans would be pleased with more.

The amount consumed, compared with our country, is expressed by the ratio between 69 and 120, America consuming the latter amount of pounds per capita per year. "Beef-eating England" swallows only 105 pounds, and La Belle France, 74. Some of the reasons assigned for the various tariffs existing in Germany and America are very amusing. In a picture gallery where Kaulbach's original "Destruction of Jerusalem" was exhibited, I was assured that the American tax on works of foreign artists was aimed at the German tariff on American hogs.

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.

Cotton goods are much dearer in Mannheim than in America, while, on the other hand, woolens of all kinds are much cheaper.

One of the great evils from an unwisely directed protective system is here evident. America, with her cotton fields, can easily sell cotton goods cheaper. Germany unwisely excludes; America, on the other hand, excludes by high protective duties the goods which are now moth-eaten from overproduction on the shelves and counters of German stores, and which might be warming the bodies and limbs of America's workingmen.

WINE.

The wine industry is one of the most important in my district. This year's harvest promised as late as August 30 to be very fine, but rainy, chilly weather set in and continued long enough to rot a large percentage of the crop. The crop of 1884 was only fair; this year's crop, notwithstanding the rot, was enormous. I have been informed that the rot does not affect the grape so far as to make it unfit for wine.

BEER.

The Germans believe that they have a better beer than the Americans. It would seem anomalous for Germany, in large part dependent upon the outside world for her grain supply, to have better beer than the Americans, who have a granary for the world. Many Germans manufacture in America, and either they have lost their skill or have yielded to the popular demand for something to cut the throat as it goes down, thus giving the Americans an inferior though more palatable beer; for your American beer-drinker likes his so well that he stands at a bar and gulps it down in one or two draughts, while your stolid, slow-moving German sits at a table with three or four companions, each paying for his own, never "treating," and thinks of classic lands or the heroic times of '66 and '71, while consuming a pint of the famous nectar that cured the ills, delighted the heart, and inspired the dreams of old Gambrinus.

HOURS OF LABOR.

The laboring classes work more hours per day than in America. From what I have been able to learn, their productive capacity is not so great as that of American laborers. To this subject I intend giving a special examination, and later shall make it the subject of a special report. Here the laboring classes follow the proverb to keep the head cool and the feet warm, for as late as December 1 they go to work at half-past six in the morning wearing great, heavy, clumsy shoes, and with no covering whatever on their heads.

INVENTIONS.

I have been unable to see anything in the way of machinery or machine methods superior to what we have in the United States. In conversation with a locksmith, the other day, I learned that he had taken out letters patent in France, Austria, England, and Germany for a car-coupling. He stated that with his arrangement the cars are coupled in an instant from the side, thus obviating the danger of the present system. I advised him to see what he could do with it in the United States.

The district of Baden in which Mannheim is situated manifests in many ways a spirit of enterprise similar to that which we call American. Mannheim, not satisfied with the old system of street and yard pumps, is building a fine water-works system, good springs having been discovered at some distance from the city; the pump water, so long used, being highly impregnated with chalk. Many new and beautiful private dwellings are in course of erection. They are mostly built from a red sandstone, quarried in large quantities among the hills at Heidelberg and brought to Mannheim by means of barges on the river Neckar. The stone is cheaper than bricks, and much better for building purposes. Besides, it is susceptible of a high degree of ornamentation, yielding easily to the chisel and mallet; hence many of the new buildings are finely decorated, some with columns fashioned after the Doric, Ionian, or Corinthian patterns, and others after the neatest form of the Renaissance.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In 1884 Germany exported to the United States $66,000,650 worth of goods.

STATISTICS—GENERAL.

Mannheim handled grain as follows:

	Tons.
In 1882	182,500
In 1883	225,333
In 1884	278,000

America exported in grain to Germany as follows:

	Bushels.
1874–'75	76,000,000
1875–'76	72,000,000
1876–'77	57,000,000
1880–'81	186,000,000
1881–'82	122,000,000
1882–'83	150,000,000
1883–'84	107,000,000

Thus we see an important rise, culminating in 186,000,000 bushels for 1880–'81, and again sinking to 107,000,000 for 1883–'84. A further decline may be avoided and a steady gain realized by careful attention to the remarks on grain. Attention may be briefly directed to the fact that England furnishes Germany and other parts of the Continent with both American and Indian cotton, with a great deal of yarn. Trade with England in manufactured goods is almost stagnant. Americans should take advantage of the tendency among German buyers to buy direct from the South, a syndicate having been formed in Stuttgart for that purpose.

J. C. MONAGHAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Mannheim, December —, 1885.

DISPOSITION OF GARBAGE IN MANNHEIM.

REPORT OF CONSUL MONAGHAN.

Knowing that Boston has spent millions in its efforts to secure the health of its citizens and the cleanliness of its streets, finally building a large sewer system, extending down the harbor to Moon Island, whence, from huge tanks, the waste matter is pumped into the sea and forever lost; coming from Providence, a city now agitated over the question of "sewage disposal;" knowing the difficulties now being encountered at Newport, R. I., and remembering the experiment being made at Pullman, Ill., I thought a part of my time could not be better employed than in investigating the methods that obtain in Mannheim and prevail to a large extent throughout Germany.

The following is the result of my labors:

Mannheim, a city of about 60,000 souls, situated on the Rhine, on low-lying ground, between the rivers Rhine and Neckar, and extending its streets and docks to their confluence, expended on its sewer system the following sums for the purpose stated:

(1) Land on which to erect buildings	$952 38
(2) Buildings: dwelling-houses for overseer and workmen, stables for horses, with hay-loft	11,904 50
(3) Large tank or receiver, with a capacity of 15,000 cubic meters, or 19,620 cubic yards	11,904 50
(4) Horses and harnesses:	
(*a*) 32 horses	7,618 88
(*b*) 32 complete harnesses	1,142 83
(*c*) 18 harnesses used in backing	38 09
(*d*) Stall racks	45 71
(*e*) 32 horse covers, linen or cloth	91 43
(*f*) 32 rubber horse covers	114 29
(5) Two movable engines for pumping from house "grube" or cisterns, in use	2,142 81
One reserve engine	1,071 40
2 tool wagons	190 48
16 zinc or metallic pipes, used in connecting the engines with the house vaults or cisterns	95 24
24 rubber pipes, used for places where corners must be turned by pipes, and where metal pipes are not available	561 42
40 couplings	95 24
12 wagons, with iron boiler-like cylindrical arrangement for taking the liquid and waste matter from the city, to avoid foul odors	4,285 62
6 ash wagons, to remove ashes	571 46
4 other wagons, for general use	380 94
12 pumps, connected with the great basin or receptacle, used for pumping the liquid into the farmers' wagons	642 84
Furnishing of office with safe, table, &c	424 75
Total	44,284 74

This was the original outlay or expenditure. Following is the yearly expense and yearly income.

Ausgaben or outlay for a year:

(1) For rent of office in the city	$238 09
(2) Officials, &c., connected with office	2,380 90
(3) 20 laborers or drivers of wagons, per year	4,285 62
(*a*) 16 day laborers, 300 working days	2,857 08
(4) Forage and straw oats (Hofer) for 32 horses, per year	4,018 72
(*a*) Hay for 32 horses per year	2,780 89
(*b*) Straw for 32 horses per year	667 37
(5) Repairs, &c	1,428 54
(6) Renewals of stock, &c	1,825 44
(7) Insurance and tax	357 13
(8) Miscellaneous:	
1 per cent. to paying off original outlay	440 47
Interest on debt, at 4 per cent	1,761 87
Wear and tear on buildings and tanks, 2 per cent	495 23
General loss, 10 per cent. per year	1,952 34
Total	25,475 63

THE INCOME.

The cleaning out of the cisterns and bearing away of the matter requires the service of 12 wagons, making daily 5 trips to the tank, which is at some distance from the city. These wagons are those spoken of, with the cylindrical shape, specially adapted to their work. In winter, owing to the so-called shorter day, 4 trips only are made by each wagon, hence the average trips daily are 4½, or, taking 60 wagon loads daily in summer and 48 in winter, we get an average of 54 wagon loads the year round, so in the year, with 300 working days, we have 300 by 54 loads, or 16,200 loads, at 2½ cubic meters per load, making 40,500 cubic meters, or 52,974 cubic yards; 40,500 cubic meters at 40 pfennigs the cubic meter, equals 16,000 marks, or $3,809.44.

(1) The people pay this for the clearing of their cisterns	$3,809 44
(2) Loss by evaporation, &c., from the matter when placed in the tanks 5,500 cubic meters, leaving 35,000 cubic meters to be sold to the farmers	16,666 30
(3) Gain from sale of compost, a mixture of ashes, urine, &c	4,761 80
(4) For carrying away the ashes	2,380 90
(5) Profits from stable manure from the horses belonging to the yards	238 09
	27,856 53

Thus we see that a profit is left to the city over and above all expenditures, interest on debt, allowance of 10 per cent. for a renewal of buildings, horses, &c., every ten years of about $2,500. Not much surely; but enough to demonstrate the practicability of the system. We must remember that most American cities pay out enormous sums, and don't secure anything like as good results.

The loss by evaporation is to be brought to a minimum by the construction of covered tanks, thereby avoiding loss of liquid and also the ammoniacs in solution which help on the evaporation when exposed to the air. The yards are inclosed, I may remark, by high fences to prevent the wind from entering and disturbing the surface, and also to prevent it when it does enter from escaping, laden with odors caught up from the huge basins. In all my journeyings around and through the various establishments I failed to discover anything more unpleasant than is often found around a barn-yard. Let me add that the farmers buy up the entire supply every year and are very much pleased with the results. The city, being supplied with fruits, vegetables &c., from the adjacent farms, all of which use the "compost," may boast of the entire success of the system. Herewith I append a translation of the *personnel* of the establishment.

(1) *Officials.*—One overseer, who has general supervision; one book-keeper; one overlooker or overseer of the men; two engine tenders; one man to collect the payments.

(2) *Persons employed in carrying the waste away.*—Twelve men employed as drivers and helpers, &c.; two drivers of the engines; six men employed in taking away the "off falls" offal from the houses.

(3) *Day laborers.*—Four men employed to assist in the cleaning; six men to assist in removing offal from house; six men employed in preparing the compost.

(4) *Horses, and how employed.*—Twelve pair to draw the stuff from the city; two employed on engines; six horses employed to carry away the offal from the houses.

This entire calculation is made for a city of from 50,000 to 55,000 inhabitants. The receiving tanks must be made large enough to hold a large quantity, as during the fall or autumn months the farmers take none away, hence a reserve capacity, as it were, must be provided to contain what is gathered during the harvest months.

The distance from the center of the city to the tanks or receptacles is 3 kilometers or 1.86 miles; and where the roading is good a pair of strong horses can draw a wagon load, 2½ cubic meters 3 37/100 cubic yards, weighing 10,582.08 pounds. Providence, Boston, and other cities have sent engineers to examine. I fear that in hurrying from city to city they could hardly get as good results as a special attention to each place affords. I must speak of the kindness and politeness of the overseer or general superintendent, who, after showing me everything, prepared a general statement of the system and its methods.

The following occurs in the report of an eminent English essayist, Mr. Goadsby:

"It is a standing reproach to us and our scientific attainments that we make so little use of our sewage, not only wasting it, but polluting good water in the process. Mr. Bailey Denton has recorded his experiences on intermittent filtration in a practical volume. The sewage from five million persons, he contends, at ¼ *d.* per ton, applied to land by his method would amount to upwards of £300,000 a year."

Dr. Monroe has recently published an account of experiments made by him with filter pressed sewage sludge (Mark Lane Express, March 2, 1885), from which it appears that 5 tons of sewage sludge upon plots of an acre each, in poor chalky soil, yielded from 9 tons ¼ cwt. to 10 tons 4 cwt. of roots, against 13 tons 11¼ cwt. per acre from 10

tons of farm-yard manure and 11 tons 2½ cwt. from 4 cwt. of superphosphate, the unmanured acre yielding 5 tons 18 cwt.

The compressed sludge costs to make and buy 5s. per ton, and if freed from moisture, so as to make it more portable, it should become a valuable product.

J. C. MONAGHAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Mannheim, December, 1885.

MAYENCE.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT SMITH ON PRICES OF FOOD.

I transmit a statement showing the average prices of the leading articles of food in the Grand Duchy of Hesse during the months of July, August, and September last, which statistics have just been established by the Government at Darmstadt:

[Price per 100 kilograms=220⅔ pounds avoirdupois.]

Articles.	July.	August.	September.
Wheat	$4 46	$4 14	$4 10
Rye	3 85	3 63	3 64
Barley	3 93	3 72	3 67
Potatoes	1 21	1 24	1 11
Peas	6 82	6 59	6 55
Beans	6 81	6 64	6 64
Lentils	7 80	8 23	8 54

The prices of the following articles are given by the kilogram, a little more than 2⅙ pounds avoirdupois:

Articles.	July.	August.	September.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Beef	31.4	31.6	31.6
Veal	25.7	26.1	26.4
Mutton	27.8	28	27.8
Pork	26.8	27.8	28
Wheat flour	9.2	9.2	9.2
Rye flour	6.6	6.6	6.6
Rye bread	5.4	5.4	5.4
Butter	42.8	43.2	44.4
Burnt coffee, in the bean	67.7	66.6	66.8

Eggs are quoted as being sold by the ten, and brought, in July, 13 cents, in August 13.3 cents, and in September 14.2 cents.

Milk cost, in July 4, cents a liter (1.2 quarts), and in August and September the same.

With respect to fuel it is to be said that petroleum during the months under consideration brought 5⅔ cents a liter, and coal 42 cents per 100 kilograms.

Oats, hay, and straw are quoted as follows, per 100 kilograms:

Articles.	July.	August.	September.
Oats	$3 84	$3 49	$3 31
Hay	1 31	1 23	1 41
Straw	1 03	0 93	0 96

JAS. HENRY SMITH,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayence, November 25, 1885.

NUREMBERG.

REPORT OF CONSUL BLACK ON THE HOP CROP, 1895.

I have the honor to submit the following report on hops:

The result of this year's continental hop crop has not been satisfactory; while the quantity is in excess of last year the quality is greatly inferior. The yield of first-class hops is very limited, and it is said that a considerable portion of the remainder is totally unfit for use.

This condition is attributed to the uninterrupted rainy weather which followed the harvesting of the early, and contiued up to the plucking of the late, varieties. The moist atmosphere prevented those already housed from properly drying, and as a consequence in many instances disease appeared, while those which were yet in the field were quickly gathered in order to prevent further damage by the storms. This condition is not to be taken as applicable to the continent alone, however, for England is reported to have experienced even worse results from the same cause. In fact, the only hop-producing country, according to trade information, that can show a large return of good quality is the United States.

Regardless of the limited realization of first-class hops, the market is very dull and prices are lower than has been known for many years.

The downward course was precipitated at a very early period, caused by the pressing of the new crop for sale, and especially by the large quantity of worthless hops which were offered at any price. Even under these extraordinary circumstances the market might have been held if an ordinary demand had sprung up, but that was wanting.

Last year's product is undoubtedly out of first hands, but it has not yet been wholly consumed.

The brewers of Germany are estimated to have a supply on store equivalent to their wants for two months to come, while the English brewers are largely stocked with American brands, which were bought at low prices at the end of last season.

This year's German crop is estimated at 70,625,500 pounds, leaving an apparent surplus available for export of 33,555,500 pounds, but these statistics are based upon quantity, and quality does not enter into the reckoning. It is, however, upon the latter consideration the hopes of some for higher quotations hinge. The contention is made that the total of inferior and worthless very nearly, if not quite, equals the overplus, and that Germany will not be possessed of more than enough first-class hops to meet her own requirements.

Therefore the demand which will necessarily be created by reason of the brewers being forced into the market after the exhaustion of their present supply will cause an advance in quotations for leading grades. There are those, however, of large experience in this line who do not concur in this view. To their minds the future has nothing to unfold but lower figures; they do not deny the serious impairment of the crop and the consequent limitation of the amount available for export, but they consider, even with this, that the world's production is more than equal to all the demands that will be made upon it. The United States is especially quoted as having gathered a large crop of excellent quality, and as her brands are favorites in the English market, she becomes a formidable competitor for this trade, which has heretofore been largely monopolized by the German-speaking nations.

The belief is growing here that hop culture is overdone. The increase in the consumption of beer does not keep pace with the enlarged production of its principal ingredient. Bavaria alone in the last three years has increased her area by 11,000 acres, and the price has about reached a point which is not sufficiently remunerative to pay the cost of production.

	Per 110.5 English lbs.
Choice Saaz are quoted	$26 18 to $35 70
Choice spalt I[a] quoted	16 66 to 19 04
Choice spalt II[a] quoted	7 14 to 9 52
Choice Hallertau quoted	19 04 to .....
Other grades quoted	3 57 to 7 14

The quotations for ordinary and common are only nominal, as there is nothing doing in them whatever.

I append herewith statistics respecting this subject which may be of interest:

Country.	Acreage.	Yield per acre, 1885.	Total yield, 1884.	Total yield, 1885.	Increase yield, 1885.	Decrease yield, 1885.	Estimated consumption of hops, 1885.	Estimated amount available for export.
Bavaria.		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Upper Bavaria	8,838.3	566	3,960,000	5,060,000	1,100,000	.....	.....	.....
Lower Bavaria	11,334.9	607	5,720,000	7,040,000	1,320,000	.....	.....	.....
Rhenish Palatinate	498.4	768	418,000	374,000	.....	44,000	.....	.....
Upper Palatinate	4,646.8	445	2,090,000	2,068,000	.....	22,000	.....	.....
Upper Franconia	8,358.9	485	4,290,000	3,850,000	.....	440,000	.....	.....
Lower Franconia	988.7	545	440,000	440,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Franconia	307.453	485	11,000,000	14,960,000	3,960,000	.....	.....	.....
Suabia	8.594	404	352,000	341,000	.....	11,000	.....	.....
Total	66,270.4	526	28,270,000	34,133,000	5,863,000	.....	11,000,000	23,133,000
Würtemberg	18,548.0	768	10,010,000	13,970,000	3,960,000	.....	3,300,000	10,670,000
Alsace-Lorraine	11,586.4	849	8,360,000	8,250,000	.....	110,000	1,100,000	7,150,000
Prussia	10,991.3	688	6,776,000	7,326,000	550,000	.....	16,500,000	.....
Baden	7,572.7	890	5,280,000	6,710,000	1,430,000	.....	1,320,000	5,390,000
Remainder of Germany	393.1	592	264,000	236,000	.....	27,500	3,850,000	.....
Germany	115,362.2	688	58,960,000	70,625,500	11,665,000	.....	37,070,000	33,555,500
Austria-Hungary.								
Bohemia	22,007.4	404	8,360,000	8,800,000	440,000	.....	.....	.....
Steiermark	2,859.2	445	1,320,000	1,276,000	.....	44,000	.....	.....
Upper Austria	1,666.6	507	990,000	1,045,000	55,000	.....	.....	.....
Galicia	2,135.8	485	990,000	1,045,000	55,000	.....	.....	.....
Remainder of Austria	994.9	741	572,000	693,000	121,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	29,663.9	.....	12,232,000	12,859,000	627,000	.....	11,000,000	1,859,000

WM. J. BLACK,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nuremberg, Bavaria, December 16, 1885.

HAMBURG.

Consul William W. Lang sends (December 15, 1885) the following population statistics of Hamburg:

Table of the last census of December 1, 1885, *of Hamburg.*

Town proper and districts.	Number of inhabitants.		Increase or decrease.	
	1885.	1880.	Number.	Percentage.
City proper	163,977	170,875	—6,898	—4.0
St. Georg	73,343	59,832	+13,511	+22.6
St. Pauli	64,720	55,882	+8,838	+15.8
Suburbs	165,411	120,268	+45,143	+37.5
Harbor districts	3,960	3,270	+690	+21.1
City limits	471,411	410,127	+61,284	+14.9
Surrounding districts	87,301	43,742	+3,559	+8.1
Total for State	518,712	453,869	+64,843	+14.3

ITALY.

REPORT OF CONSUL-GENERAL ALDEN.

POPULATION.

The last official census was taken on December 31, 1881, and showed a total population of 28,459,628, being an increase of 1,658,474, or rather over 6 per cent., for the ten years since 1871, when the previous census was taken, which is equal to an increase of 6 per cent. per annum.

The estimated returns for 1884, which are compiled from official sources, and are considered approximately accurate, give a total of 29,361,032, showing an increase of 901,384 since the last census, or rather over 3 per cent. for the three years, being an increase of about 1 per cent. per annum.

TABLE No. 1.—*Population, marriages, births, and deaths from* 1871 *to* 1884, *inclusive.*

Year.	Total population on December 31.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages per 1,000.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1871	26, 801, 154	192, 839	960, 020	748, 798	7. 43	36. 97	29. 91
1872	26, 994, 338	202, 361	1, 026, 682	827, 498	7. 49	37. 81	30. 65
1873	27, 165, 553	214, 906	985, 188	813, 973	7. 91	36. 27	29. 97
1874	27, 289 958	207, 997	951, 658	827, 253	7. 62	34. 87	30. 31
1875	27, 482, 174	230, 486	1, 035, 377	843, 161	8. 39	37. 67	30. 68
1876	27, 769, 475	225, 453	1, 083, 721	796, 920	8. 12	39. 03	28. 68
1877	28, 010, 595	214, 972	1, 029, 037	787. 817	7. 67	36. 74	28. 18
1878	28, 209, 620	199, 885	1, 012, 475	813, 550	7. 09	35. 89	28. 84
1879	28, 437, 091	213, 096	1, 064, 153	836, 682	7. 49	37. 39	29. 40
1880	28, 524, 999	196, 738	957, 900	869, 992	6. 91	33. 66	30. 57
1881	28, 549, 628	230, 143	1, 081, 125	784, 181	8. 09	37. 99	27. 55
1882	28, 733, 396	224, 041	1, 061, 094	787, 326	7. 87	37. 28	28. 66
1883	29, 010, 652	231, 945	1, 071, 452	794, 196	8. 15	37. 65	27. 91
1884	29, 361, 032	239, 513	1, 130, 741	780, 361	8. 41	39. 73	27. 42

The number of males considerably exceeds the number of females in Italy, whereas in most other countries the reverse is true.

From Table No. 1 it will be observed that the percentage of mortality in Italy in 1884, notwithstanding the cholera invasion, was only 27.42 per thousand, which not only contrasts well with the rate of mortality in former years, but stands out in favorable comparison with other countries which have the reputation of being more salubrious.

The diseases most prevalent and fatal in 1884, as in former years, were pulmonary complaints, enteric, typhoid, and nervous fevers, which constitute more than one-half the total causes of death. Strange to say, malarial fever, which is popularly supposed by foreigners to be one of the most fatal diseases, numbered 3,252 deaths for the whole Kingdom for the whole year.

With reference to the population, it will be interesting to note the following facts, namely, that out of the entire population no less than nine-tenths are of the Roman Catholic religion, and that the remaining one-tenth is composed almost entirely of Protestants and Jews; that out of the total number of children born 92½ per cent. are legitimate and 7½ per cent. are illegitimate; that there are about 450,000 Italian subjects residing in foreign countries, of which, according to Italian authorities, 70,000 are in the United States.

AGRICULTURE.

The condition of this most important of Italian industries, which affords employment to and upon which are dependent directly for their

living 52 per cent. of the entire population of the Kingdom, is considered to be critical and unsatisfactory.

Italy, though possessing a fertile soil and unrivaled climate, and capable of growing agricultural and horticultural produce in greater profusion and variety than almost any other country, is suffering under the disadvantage of an overtaxed and impoverished class of proprietors, farmers, and laborers, which more than neutralize the natural advantages of soil and climate. The causes which have led to this result have recently been investigated by a parliamentary commission, which has just completed its report. It is an elaborate document, comprising fifteen volumes, with their appendices, and it is impossible within the limits of this annual report to enter into the details either of the assumed causes or the suggested remedies. In nearly every district the outlook is described as gloomy, but it is especially gloomy in the Campagna immediately surrounding Rome.

This vast and fertile plain, in former times well farmed and thickly populated, is now almost desolate. Farms have gone out of cultivation; houses (of which it is said there is only one to every 4½ square miles) have been pulled down or unroofed to avoid the payment of taxes, and the few laborers employed on the Campagna live in extemporized huts or in the open air. Cattle and sheep are allowed to roam almost at will, destroying crops, young trees, and shrubs, as if these were of no value, and as if their effect on the salubrity of a district had not been conclusively proved. Manure is seldom applied; the use of machinery is hardly known, and birds are ruthlessly destroyed, with the result of an abnormal increase of noxious insects. Malaria is generally prevalent. Vegetable gardening, for which the soil and climate are peculiarly suited, is carried on within such narrow limits that Rome is almost entirely dependent for its supply of fruit and vegetables upon Naples and Sicily.

Indeed, so general are neglect and impoverishment that it is calculated that the average grass product of the Campagna does not exceed in value $5.25 per acre, and that the taxes are in no case less than 30 per cent. and often reach 65 per cent. of the product.

The public has been thoroughly aroused concerning this most vital matter, and remedial measures are already begun. A large tract of land around Rome, about 80,000 acres, has been marked out for reclamation, which is to be done under Government suspervision, the cost to be repayable by installments within twenty years. This work, which it is estimated will cost the Government $1,500,000, is made obligatory upon the proprietors. The farm buildings and cottages within this area are, however, to be exempt from taxation, and the land is to be assessed at its unimproved value during the same period. This measure, it is said, is to be followed by more extensive improvements in other parts of the Kingdom, and it is hoped that their effects will bring about a better agricultural condition throughout Italy generally.

The president of the commission does not himself, however, entertain very hopeful views, if one may judge from the summary of the report, which is as follows:

> Rural property suffers deplorably from malaria in the best regions, and it is cut up into over minute divisions fettered on the one side by collective ownership, and on the other by burdensome conditions and debts; overwhelmed with taxes and mortgages, lacking every means of water communication, and afflicted by the insecurity of life and property.

The agricultural statistics for 1884 have not yet been made public. According to the last official returns the average quantity and value of produce is as shown by the following figures:

TABLE No. 2.

Articles.	Area under cultivation.	Produce per hectare of 2.47 acres.	Value per quintal of 220.464 pounds.
	Acres.	*Pounds.*	
Wheat	11,699,681	1,776.94	$4 44
Indian corn	4,240,251	2,883.67	3 45
Rye and barley	1,179,835	1,928.06	3 50
Oats	939,319	1,596.16	2 89
Rice	622,665	4,746.59	6 94
Beans	839,901	1,534.43	4 68
Peas, lentils, &c	769,059	1,318.37	4 14
Potatoes	173,196	22,601.96	87
Chestnuts	1,225,401	2,563.99	4 44
Hemp, jute, &c	292,107	1,342.63	16 40
Flax	187,651	628.32	19 30
Tobacco	13,644	2,318.60	1 93
		Gallons.	
Wine	4,759,324	377.49	4 88
Olives	2,210,981	*91.14	24 18

*Oil.

During the period covered by the foregoing figures the animal produce of the Kingdom, including wool, skins, and dairy products, was estimated at $227,544,498, making a grand total of $855,145,012 as the total agricultural product of the Kingdom.

The silk crop of 1884 is approximately estimated at 81,144,546 pounds, showing a decrease as compared with the preceding three years of 3,682,035 pounds.

The phylloxera is still infesting various districts, particularly in the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, but does not appear to be doing very much damage. The "stamping-out" remedy is generally applied; that is to say, the infected vines are totally destroyed.

For the current year, 1885, no approximate estimates of the crops has as yet been officially announced.

PRICE OF FOOD AND WAGES OF LABOR.

Upon these subjects, in addition to the special report made from this office in January, 1885, it need only be said that the market price of breadstuffs is still exceedingly depressed, owing to the large supplies and the general stagnation in trade. Market prices for butchers' meat and other articles of daily consumption remain almost stationary. Laborers' wages have undergone no perceptible variations. Agricultural laborers near Rome and other large towns receive from 20 to 60 cents per day, and in the purely rural districts from 20 to 40 cents. Artizens are paid from 50 cents to $1 per day, and miners from 60 cents to $1.20.

MANUFACTURES.

There are no official statistics of Italian manufactures, but judging from the published returns of imports and exports, the condition of manufactures during the past year may be said to have been almost stationary, and they have certainly not been suffering under the extreme depression that has characterized the condition of agriculture. Indeed, there are symptoms of vitality and prosperity which are decidedly encouraging, and which may be looked upon as the beginning of a new era for Italy as a manufacturing country.

During the past year two new enterprises, both English and worked with English capital, have been begun which deserve especial notice, not only because of their magnitude and importance, but because of the especial bearing which they have upon the future of Italy. One is a

branch or official offshoot of the well-known engineering firm of Armstrong & Co., of Newcastle, England, which is about to erect costly and extensive works at Pozzuoli, near Naples, for the manufacture of large guns and armor plates, and generally for engineering business. The other enterprise is the erection of blast furnaces in the central part of Italy (where iron ores have been found) for the smelting of iron and the production of steel. The former company has been granted many exceptional privileges by the Government, and, it is said, has already orders for large guns sufficient to keep the works employed for several years to come; and the managers of the latter enterprise, though endowed with no special privileges, are to supply the establishment at Pozzuoli with iron and steel, which, being produced in Italy, are exempt from the heavy import duties which are levied on imported metals. The united capital of the two companies is about $7,500,000, and their work is watched with much interest.

Manufactories for the spinning and weaving of hemp, which is now grown in considerable quantities in Italy, are also in progress of erection by Italian capitalists. A new fiber called rhea, recently introduced from India, is now tentatively cultivated in the neighborhood of Rome. If the cultivation of rhea proves successful, of which there seems every prospect, it will to a great extent take the place of hemp and flax, as the fiber is said to be strong, fine, and glossy.

The manufactures of salt and tobacco are Government monopolies. Salt is here made entirely by the evaporation of sea water, and besides supplying the Italian market, this salt forms a large item of exportation. The consumption of tobacco, as shown by the inland revenue returns, has slightly increased. The tobacco used is chiefly the home-grown article with a mixture of American tobacco, the import of which remains nearly stationary.

FISHERIES.

Italy, from its geographical position and large extent of seaboard, ought to possess very important fisheries. Italian fisheries include not only fish but coral and sponges. There is no export trade in fish, with the exception of sardines and tunny, which are caught in Italian waters, mainly near the island of Sardinia, but which are largely prepared for market at Marseilles and other French ports. As to other fish, the supply only equals the home consumption. The coral and sponge fisheries have shown no important variation during the last year. There are altogether 40,000 men and boys engaged in Italian fisheries. The number of boats—steam and sail—employed are about 2,000, having an aggregate tonnage of about 15,000 tons.

MINES.

The condition of the industry, owing to the continued depreciated value of the products, has not been satisfactory during the past year. The aggregate value of the total production exported (and this constitutes by far the greater proportion of the whole product) was for the past year $14,246,000, of which sulphur formed more than one-half, exceeding $7,720,000. The remainder consisted chiefly of argentiferous lead, zinc, and manganese. Copper, coal, and iron form comparatively unimportant items. It is interesting to know that since 1861 the export of minerals has nearly trebled in amount and value, the total value of mineral exports in 1861 having been $4,868,613.

The number of persons employed in mining operations is officially given at 52,326, of whom 41,644 are adult males, 9,120 are boys under fourteen years of age, 1,562 are women, and 471 are girls under fourteen.

RAILWAYS.

The railway system of Italy has during the past year undergone a complete reorganization. After a long investigation by a special commission and a protracted debate in Parliament, it was decided to divide the railways, which had formerly been managed and worked directly by the Government, into three distinct systems, viz, the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, and the Sicilian. These have been leased to three separate companies, which, under certain guarantees and restrictions, have undertaken the responsibility of working the lines for a period of thirty years, beginning July 1, 1885.

The details of the various arrangements are too elaborate and complicated for insertion in this report, but the following facts deserve notice. The total length of the Italian railways on the 1st of January, 1884, was 6,001 miles, of which 262 miles had been constructed in 1883. The total mileage run by trains during 1883 was 26,534,553 miles, being an increase of 1,765,151 miles over 1882. The total traffic (freight and passengers) during 1883 amounted to $39,784,247, being an increase of $2,547,034 over 1882. The working expenses for 1883 were $28,626,930, being an increase of $1,810,523 over 1882, and showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $11,157,317, or an increase over 1882 of $736,570.

The total cost of these railways and their equipments amounted to $550,496,102 on January 1, 1884. The rolling stock on January 1, 1884, consisted of 1,807 locomotives, 5,400 passenger cars, and 30,450 freight and cattle cars, being an increase of 181 locomotives, 457 passenger cars, and 1,762 freight and cattle cars over the preceding year.

The railways in the island of Sardinia are not touched by the new arrangement, and remain on their old basis of a guarantee of interest upon construction capital, with a maximum fixed payment by the state towards working expenses.

FORESTS.

Italian forests have for many years been ruthlessly destroyed. In the immediate neighborhood of Rome there existed, within the memory of those now living, 60,000 acres of forest, scarcely a vestige of which now remains. Firewood is, as a necessary consequence, scarce and dear, having to be brought from a considerable distance. There are large tracts of forests in Northern and Southern Italy, as well as in the central districts. The total area of the Italian forests is estimated at about 8,500,000 acres, and of this acreage Sardinia alone has about one-fifth. The principal forest trees are oak, ilex, beech, elm, ash, chestnut, cork, &c. Oak, formerly the most valuable, is now almost valueless as an article of commerce, owing to the fact that the remaining oak forests are situated in almost inaccessible places at great distances from the railways.

The demand for beech, elm, ash, and chestnut is limited to local consumers. The wood of the ilex, or evergreen oak, is converted into charcoal, and its bark is largely used in tanning leather. The inner bark of the cork tree is manufactured into cork, and forms a valuable article of commerce.

The intimate relations between trees and rainfalls, and the influence of the latter on health and fertility of soil, are now universally acknowledged. The Italian Parliament has recently passed most stringent laws for the protection and preservation of the forests still existing, and the Government is encouraging the replanting of forests by the gratuitous distribution of young trees and the granting of land on easy terms for

conversion into woodlands. Eucalyptus and other trees of the *Maccie* species, which are believed largely to absorb malarious exhalations, are being extensively planted at railway stations and along the railway lines; also in the Campagna and various other parts of Italy. They are fast-growing trees, and their effect on the health of the districts where they are planted has already been perceptibly and beneficially demonstrated.

EDUCATION.

Education in Italy has made great strides during recent years, elementary education being now universal and compulsory. Of elementary public schools there are 42,510, having 44,607 teachers and 1,928,706 pupils, of whom 1,048,781 are males and 879,925 are females. Of schools for secondary instruction there are 1,054, having 55,211 pupils. In addition to these there are 413 technical schools, having 24,833 pupils; 76 institutes, having 7,858 pupils, and 25 schools belonging to the mercantile marine, having 818 pupils. At the universities there are 842 teachers and 11,047 students. Of private schools there are 5,797, having 6,088 teachers and 135,516 pupils, of whom no less than 80,146 are females.

In 1861 the number of people unable to read or write was 78.06 per cent. of the entire population. In 1871 this percentage had decreased to 69.66, and in 1881 it had fallen to 62.80, being a gradual and perceptible improvement, but still disclosing a deplorable condition of things.

CRIME.

The statistics show a steady and satisfactory decrease of crime; a result which, in addition to its moral effect, has also had the effect of sensibly reducing the cost of providing for the custody and maintenance of prisoners, notwithstanding there has been at the same time a marked improvement in their food and accommodations. The expenditures for the year 1883 (last official returns), as compared with 1882, show a decrease of $115,800.

Capital punishment may be said to be virtually abolished in Italy, for it is never enforced now, except in military cases, but crime of all kinds, including murder, has sensibly diminished.

The following table, numbered 3, will show the various offenses committed from 1878 to 1883, inclusive:

TABLE No. 3.—*Crimes committed in Italy from* 1878 *to* 1883, *inclusive.*

Year.	Murder and manslaughter.						
	Premeditated and qualified.		Infanticide.		Total.		Grand total.
	Committed.	Attempted or failed.	Committed.	Attempted or failed.	Committed.	Attempted or failed.	
1878	2,257	1,792	223	5	2,480	1,797	4,277
1879	2,358	1,542	238	4	2,596	1,546	4,142
1880	2,191	1,236	202	3	2,393	1,239	3,632
1881	1,856	1,173	205	2	2,061	1,175	3,236
1882	1,857	1,093	214	7	2,071	1,100	3,171
1883	1,812	1,111	218	6	2,030	1,117	3,147

TABLE No. 3.—*Crimes committed in Italy from* 1878 *to* 1883, *inclusive*—Continued.

Year.	Assault and battery.			Highway robbery.			Theft.		
	Dangerous.	Light.	Total.	Without homicide.	Extortion and robbery.	Total.	Qualified.	Simple, and in the country.	Total.
1878	6,311	28,537	34,848	3,209	659	3,868	48,982	33,202	82,184
1879	6,637	28,854	35,491	2,782	538	3,320	46,033	31,307	77,340
1880	6,053	28,415	34,468	2,279	572	2,851	50,826	34,145	84,971
1881	6,169	28,760	34,938	1,707	514	2,221	38,049	27,230	65,279
1882	.....	.....	31,087	1,254	452	1,706	36,603	28,377	64,980
1883	.....	.....	32,592	1,107	424	1,531	33,956	26,631	60,587

It will be seen from this table that since the year 1878, although the population has increased 1,000,000, the number of crimes committed has decreased in a still greater ratio. This decrease can hardly be attributed to compulsory attendance on public schools, the time during which such attendance has been enforced being too brief to have produced such a result. It is more probably due to the strict watch kept over the dangerous classes and to the intelligent manner in which a system of prevention has been established for the system of severe punishment formerly enforced under the old laws of the various Italian states.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration from Italy is comparatively limited. It has however shown a steady increase of late years until 1884, when, probably owing to the cholera epidemic, there was an actual decrease. The total number of emigrants, excluding temporary emigrants into neighboring Continental states, being 60,489 in 1884, as against 62,794 in 1883. Of the emigrants in 1884, 51,758 went direct to the River Plata and the Brazils, and 8,727 to New York. This immigration of Italians into Italy during the same period was 18,008, of whom 11,941 came from the River Plata and 6,069 from the United States. According to these statistics it will be seen that the balance of the Italian emigration over immigration, as far as it affects the United States, was only 2,660 persons.

NAVIGATION.

The statistics of navigation, giving the details of vessels entered and cleared at the various Italian ports, which statistics were not published at the date of the last report from this office, are now completed.

In 1884 the total number of vessels so entered and cleared was 208,356, having an aggregate tonnage of 33,383,710, as against 221,850 entries and clearances, with a tonnage of 36,833,329 tons, in 1883. This shows a decrease of 13,494 in the number of vessels, and 3,449,619 in tonnage. Of this total number of 208,356 vessels, there were 30,986 entries and clearances connected with international commerce, of which 21,559 were made by sailing vessels and 9,427 by steamers; with the respective tonnage, of 2,062,090 and 8,383,122 tons. Of these totals the number of entries and clearances in the coasting trade was 177,370, having an aggregate tonnage of 22,938,498 tons; and of these, 138,759 entries and clearances were made by sailing vessels and 38,611 by steamers. As compared with 1883, there is a decrease in the entries and clearances made by sailing vessels of 7,139 and of those made by steamers of 3,067, with a total decrease of tonnage amounting to 2,594,835.

In addition to these movements of vessels engaged in general com-

merce, there were 3,525 entries and clearances of vessels, having a tonnage of 29,393 tons, engaged in deep-sea fisheries. This shows an increase of 973 in the number of entries and clearances, and of 9,753 in tonnage, over the year 1883. Eighteen thousand one hundred and eighty-seven vessels carrying the Italian flag and engaged in international commerce entered or cleared at Italian ports in 1884. These had a total tonnage of 2,751,257. Twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine vessels carrying foreign flags and having a tonnage of 7,693,955 tons entered and cleared in the same year. In the coasting trade the entries and clearances of vessels sailing under Italian colors were 169,726, with a tonnage of 16,571,452 tons; and of those sailing under foreign flags there were 7,644 entries and clearances, with a tonnage of 6,357,046.

The greatest commercial movements in 1884 were at the following ports and maritime districts, taken in the order of the tonnage of the vessels:

Ports.	Entered and cleared.	Ports.	Entered and cleared.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Genoa	4, 874, 837	Taranto	1, 777, 560
Naples	3, 550, 325	Venice	1, 597, 274
Messina	3, 315, 419	Bari	1, 262, 051
Leghorn	2, 767, 332	Porto Empedocle	1, 227, 660
Palermo	2, 402, 641	Cagliari	1, 175, 606
Catania	2, 178, 705		

The entries and clearances and tonnage of vessels carrying foreign flags in 1884, with their nationalities, were as follows:

Flag.	Number of entries and clearances.	Tonnage.
English	3, 642	3, 044, 886
French	4, 294	3, 316, 323
German	971	836, 480
Austrian	2, 838	530, 863
Greek	1, 531	330, 053
American (United States)	52	28, 495
Other nationalities	2, 115	1, 070, 894

TABLE No. 4.—*Number and tonnage of American vessels arriving at and clearing from the twelve principal ports of Italy for the ten years ending December* 31, 1884.

Years.	Ancona.		Bari.		Brindisi.		Cagliari.		Catania.		Genoa.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3, 471
1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3, 440
1881	.....	.....	2	744	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1, 062	7	3, 339
1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	10, 052
1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	15, 155
1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	18, 853
1877	1	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	553	61	31, 548
1876	2	862	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2, 986	4	1, 878	75	39, 386
1875	3	1, 156	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6, 538	3	1, 408	66	32, 021
	6	2, 406	2	744	.....	.....	10	9, 524	9	4, 901	295	157, 737

TABLE No. 4.—*Number and tonnage of American vessels, &c.*—Continued.

Years.	Leghorn.		Messina.		Naples.		Palermo.		Savona.		Venice.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1884	6	4,283	6	2,746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	5	3,018	3	1,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	7	6,048	3	1,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	2	876	3	1,418	6	2,806	.....	.....	2	1,131	.....	.....
1880	22	12,449	5	1,976	10	4,748	6	2,883	.....	.....	1	287
1879	6	3,744	8	3,785	2	1,912	9	4,510	.....	.....	3	1,242
1878	29	14,494	22	9,405	6	3,098	15	7,872	.....	.....	4	1,884
1877	16	8,751	40	16,395	11	5,403	28	12,591	.....	.....	8	3,322
1876	57	29,916	42	14,940	19	9,867	28	26,688	.....	.....	6	2,080
1875	43	21,238	82	30,911	16	9,288	27	10,495	.....	.....	8	3,231
	193	104,817	214	84,581	70	37,120	113	65,039	2	1,131	30	13,147

According to Italian authority, the trade with America in 1884 was carried on under the following flags:

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels		Freight.	Vessels.		Freight.
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Number.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Italian	136	91,215	92,487	176	103,500	73,423
American	12	3,686	4,300	19	10,473	8,974
Austrian	14	8,522	9,758	20	13,336	11,911
Greek	1	145	200	1	266	5
French	10	17,121	3,635	14	22,044	3,055
German	1	142	184	13	18,041	3,796
English	72	27,293	23,581	284	313,341	196,706
All other flags	22	11,820	15,136	21	10,668	7,752
Total	268	159,944	148,281	548	491,669	305,624

ITALIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

The total number of vessels comprising the Italian mercantile marine on December 31, 1884, was 7,287, with an aggregate tonnage of 971,001 tons. Of these vessels, 7,072, aggregating 848,704 tons, were sailing vessels, and 215, with 122,297 tons, were steamers. In 1883 the mercantile fleet numbered 7,471 vessels, with 973,333 tons. Of these, 7,270, with 865,881 tons, were sailing vessels, and 201, with 107,452 tons, were steamers. These figures show that in 1884 there was a decrease of 2.72 per cent. in the number of sailing vessels and of 1.98 per cent. in their tonnage, while during the same period there was an increase in the number of steamers amounting to 6.96 per cent., and an increase of 13.81 per cent. in their tonnage.

In 1884 140 new vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 15,273 tons, were launched from Italian ship-yards. This was less than the number of vessels launched in 1883, but there was an increase of 193 tons. The number, tonnage, and value of the vessels launched in each year from 1862 to 1884, inclusive, are given below.

TABLE No. 5.—*Vessels launched in Italy.*

Year.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Year.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.
1884	140	15,273	$964,195	1872	720	63,963	$3,356,961
1883	154	15,080	746,196	1871	803	69,128	3,501,431
1882	233	17,809	929,874	1870	724	90,693	4,923,171
1881	228	11,356	610,073	1869	683	96,010	5,342,494
1880	263	14,526	816,492	1868	703	86,954	5,244,342
1879	209	21,213	1,115,683	1867	642	72,257	4,233,288
1878	221	29,365	1,621,245	1866	675	59,522	3,419,933
1877	286	39,287	2,124,351	1865	907	58,140	3,297,220
1876	312	70,022	4,025,980	1864	266	38,395	.....
1875	337	87,691	5,350,603	1863	285	37,462	.....
1874	413	81,291	5,108,267	1862	215	25,271	.....
1873	637	65,544	2,797,755				

Of the vessels launched in 1884, 11 were of iron and the remainder of wood.

The number and tonnage of the various vessels (steam and sailing) constituting the mercantile marine of Italy in 1884, as compared with the four preceding biennial periods, are shown in Tables Nos. 6 and 7.

In 1884 the number of persons engaged in the mercantile marine and in the sea fisheries was 189,162, showing a slight increase over the preceding years.

It may be interesting to note that out of a total of 829 desertions from Italian vessels in 1884, no fewer than 119 took place in American waters; but it is satisfactory to know that the number shows a very substantial decrease from the number of desertions in American waters which took place in 1883, and which amounted to no less than 410, being one-half the total number of desertions in that year.

TABLE No. 6.—*Number and tonnage of the various Italian sailing vessels in* 1884 *compared with the four preceding biennial periods.*

Tonnage.	1884.		1882.		1880.		1878.		1876.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1 to 10 tons	2,229	13,316	2,391	14,423	2,510	13,232	2,784	15,201	4,317	21,707
11 to 30 tons	1,702	28,559	1,880	31,382	1,924	31,898	2,087	35,499	2,633	45,327
31 to 50 tons	790	31,446	794	31,796	806	31,231	859	32,958	1,822	96,519
51 to 100 tons	668	49,214	687	50,433	710	51,616	758	52,076		
101 to 200 tons	341	49,241	360	52,409	365	51,509	381	54,764	439	62,422
201 to 300 tons	215	54,765	231	58,829	246	62,367	256	64,119	293	72,795
301 to 400 tons	230	81,362	249	88,167	272	96,040	288	105,033	308	107,493
401 to 500 tons	340	156,100	355	163,078	380	174,141	379	172,458	411	185,329
501 to 600 tons	211	117,369	230	127,748	250	138,639	263	144,092	281	153,939
601 to 700 tons	122	76,915	133	83,966	140	88,506	160	102,898	167	106,405
701 to 800 tons	101	73,956	98	71,823	104	76,524	109	81,907	96	71,851
801 to 900 tons	63	54,191	66	56,710	62	53,112	66	56,190	68	57,890
901 to 1,000 tons	34	33,029	35	34,053	35	34,054	29	27,555	22	20,803
1,001 to 1,800 tons	26	29,241	19	20,473	18	19,277	19	21,387	16	18,008
Total	7,072	848,704	7,528	885,285	7,822	922,146	8,438	966,137	10,903	1,020,488

TABLE No. 7.—*Number and tonnage of the various Italian steam vessels in* 1884 *compared with the four preceding biennial periods.*

Tonnage.	1884.		1882.		1880.		1878.		1876.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1 to 50 tons	61	1,142	46	937	40	882	33	743	29	727
51 to 100 tons	18	1,351	16	857	14	987	22	1,548	22	1,563
101 to 200 tons	13	1,738	17	2,148	13	1,698	14	1,797	11	1,395
201 to 300 tons	17	4,119	8	1,930	9	2,245	7	1,735	9	2,098
301 to 400 tons	14	4,895	15	5,251	13	4,516	16	5,579	18	6,206
401 to 500 tons	4	1,714	11	5,012	13	5,848	10	4,441	7	3,175
501 to 600 tons	7	3,931	6	3,439	4	2,219	7	3,917	6	3,320
601 to 700 tons	9	5,842	8	5,018	4	2,550	7	4,430	6	3,802
701 to 800 tons	11	8,404	8	5,916	4	2,869	2	1,522	2	1,574
801 to 900 tons	11	9,602	10	8,598	7	5,949	6	5,173	8	6,881
901 to 1,000 tons	2	1,911	8	7,643	6	5,701	7	6,577	7	6,614
1,001 to 1,500 tons	27	33,183	26	31,368	26	30,852	20	23,730	17	20,526
Over 1,500 tons	21	44,403	13	26,602	5	10,734	1	1,828	....	.....
Total	215	122,297	192	104,719	158	77,050	152	63,020	142	57,881

TABLE No. 8.—*Condition of the royal Italian nary on January* 1, 1885.

Name and material.	Tonnage.	Draught.	Horse-power.	Thickness of armor plate.	Number of guns.	Caliber.	Number of crew.	Approximate cost.
War vessels of the first class.	*Tons.*	*Meters.*		*Centimeters.*		*Centimeters.*		
Duilio (iron, armor-plated turret)	10,458	7.89	7,500	55	4	45	421	$3,626,470
Dandolo (steel, armor-plated turret)	10,458	7.89	7,500	55	4	45	421	3,684,756
Italia (steel, armor-plated barbette)	13,898	8.52	18,000	48	4 11	43 15	....	.....
Lepanto (steel, armor-plated barbette)	13,550	8.40	18,000	48	4 11	43 15	....	.....
Lauria (steel, armor-plated barbette)	10,045	7.65	10,000	45	.....	.....	....	.....
Morosini (steel, armor-plated barbette)	10,045	7.65	10,000	45	....	.....	.....	.....
Doria (steel, armor-plated barbette)	10,045	7.65	10,000	45	.....	.....	....	.....
Amedeo (iron and wood, 3 redoubts)	5,854	7.54	3,413	22	1 6	28 25	523	1,254,000
Palestro (iron and wood, 3 redoubts)	6,419	8.00	3,496	22	1 6	28 25	523	1,254,000
Roma (wood, armor-plated battery)	5,814	7.60	3,000	12	11	25	523	1,169,580
Ancona (iron, armor-plated, 2 redoubts).	4,224	6.35	2,471	11	2 9	22 20	457	887,800
Maria Pia (armor-plated, 2 redoubts).	4,468	6.35	2,924	12	2 9	22 20	457	887,800
Castel Fidardo (armor-plated, 2 redoubts).	4,224	6.35	2,125	11	2 9	22 20	457	887,800
San Martino (armor-plated, 2 redoubts).	4,268	6.35	2,620	12	2 9	22 20	457	887,800
Affondatore (armor-plated turret)	4,376	6.55	3,240	13	2	25	261	772,000
War vessels of the second class.								
Terrible (iron, armor-plated battery)	2,725	5.45	1,100	11.5	8	20	310	569,350
Formidabile (iron, armor-plated battery)	2,725	5.45	1,100	11.5	8	20	310	569,350
Varese (iron, armor-plated, 1 redoubt)	2,000	4.03	977	11.5	4	20	240	420,740
Garibaldi (wood, corvette)	3,376	6.38	1,041	.....	8	16	392	700,590
Giuja (steel, corvette, barbette)	2,533	5.19	5,000	.....	8	15	.....	844,057
Vespucci* (steel, corvette, barbette)	2,533	5.19	5,000	.....	8	15	.....	.....
Savoia (steel, royal yacht, barbette)	2,850	5.19	5,000	.....	8	15	....	.....
Colombo (wood, corvette, barbette)	2,562	5.25	3,782	.....	8	12	207	674,728
Pisani (wood, corvette, barbette)	1,703	4.99	1,004	.....	10	12	247	886,913
Caracciolo (wood, corvette, barbette)	1,578	4.97	973	.....	6	16	215	382,719
Bausan (steel, torpedo ram, barbette)	3,068	5.64	5,500	.....	2 6	25 15	374	862,316
Etna (steel, torpedo ram, barbette)	3,530	5.82	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vesuvio (steel, torpedo ram, barbette)	3,530	5.82	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stromboli (steel, torpedo ram, barbette)	3,530	5.82	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Will be launched within the next six months.

In addition to the foregoing vessels, there are 14 vessels of the third class, all of modern construction, having an aggregate tonnage of 12,048 tons, with a horse-power of 16,331 horses, and manned by 1,369 men. The number of guns is not given, as the vessels are in process of having their armament changed. Their total cost is estimated at $15,500,000.

There are also 43 torpedo-boats, all constructed of steel, and manned by 10 men each. These vessels are classified as follows: Twenty-two first class, with an average tonnage of 37 tons; average draught of 3 feet, and a horse-power of 500 each; costing on an average $42,000 each. Twenty-one second class, with an average tonnage of 16 tons; average draught of 2 feet, and a horse-power of 180 each; costing on an average $20,000 each.

There are also 35 small transport vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 31,971 tons, and of 13,511 horse-power; manned by 3,245 men and boys.

ARMY.

The military force of Italy consists of 2,119,250 men, all told. Of these 2,091,351 are rank and file, and 27,892 are officers. This force is divided as follows:

Permanent or standing army	750,765
Militia	341,250
Territorial militia	1,021,954

The following details relative to the army in 1884, derived from authoritative military sources, may be interesting:

On the 1st of November, 1883, 16 new regiments of infantry were formed, constituting 8 new brigades; and the field artillery regiments were reorganized at the same time. The permanent army now consists of 96 infantry regiments of 288 battalions and 1,152 companies; 12 regiments of Bersaglieri (rifles) of 36 battalions and 144 companies; 6 regiments of Alpine troops (also rifles) of 20 battalions and 72 companies; 12 regiments of field artillery of 120 batteries and 36 train companies; 2 brigades of horse artillery, with 4 batteries; 5 regiments of heavy artillery of 60 companies; 2 brigades of mountain artillery of 8 batteries; 4 regiments of engineers of 32 companies; 10 companies of army train companies of pontooners; 2 companies of lagune boatmen; 4 companies of railway corps; 22 cavalry regiments, of 32 squadrons; 12 companies of ambulance corps; and 12 companies of commissariat. To the above force must be added the general staff of the army; the *personnel* of the territorial staff; the officers of the military districts and of the disciplinary companies and military prisons; the royal carabineers, of which there are 12 territorial legions; and lastly, the *personnel* attached to the territorial headquarters.

The militia is divided as follows: 123 battalions of 492 companies, and forming 41 regiments; 20 battalions of rifles of 80 companies; 36 companies of Alpine rifles; 11 brigades of field artillery, with 32 batteries and 10 train companies; 26 companies of heavy artillery for sea coast service; 2 mountain batteries; 14 companies of engineers; 2 companies of pontooners; 1 company of lagune boatmen; 2 companies of railway corps; 4 companies of train corps; 12 companies of ambulance corps; 12 companies of commissariat.

To the militia also belong the special militia of Sardinia, consisting of 3 infantry regiments of 9 battalions and 36 companies; 1 squadron of cavalry; 2 batteries of field artillery; 2 companies of heavy artillery, with trains; 1 company of engineers; 1 company of ambulance corps; 1 company of commissariat.

The territorial militia is composed of 320 battalions of infantry of 1,280 companies; 30 battalions of Alpine rifles of 72 companies; 100 companies of heavy artillery, 30 companies of engineers, 12 companies of ambulance corps, 12 companies of commissariat.

The army is constantly improving in discipline and general effectiveness.

POSTS.

The postal returns, year by year, show a slow increase. In 1884 the number of town post-offices was 7,755, as against 7,609 in 1883. During the same period the rural offices increased from 5,820 to 6,217. The number of letters carried in 1884 was 143,250,000, of which 15,000,000 were registered. The number of newspapers carried was 108,726,706.

The post-office revenue in 1885 amounted to $5,917,551, and the expenses to $5,351,786. It is a matter of surprise that, although the rates

of foreign postage have been considerably reduced of late years, the internal postage, except within cities and large towns, where the rate has been reduced to 5 centesimi (about equal to 1 cent), remains unchanged at the high charge of 20 centesimi (nearly 4 cents) for a half ounce. On the other hand, 25 centesimi (nearly 5 cents) are charged for letters sent to countries within the foreign postal union. The charge for registration is less for foreign letters than for those within the Kingdom, the registration of the former costing 25 centesimi (nearly 5 cents) and that of the latter 30 centesimi (nearly 6 cents). The postage charged for newspapers within the Kingdom is exceedingly low, as compared with the letter postage and as compared with the charges made in most other countries. It is only 2 centesimi, or about two-fifths of a cent.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

There have been during the past year only two new commercial treaties concluded between Italy and foreign countries, namely, those with Spain and Madagascar.

The commercial treaty with Spain, which had been made in February, 1870, expired in October, 1882, and from that time to the conclusion of the new treaty the general tariff was in operation. The political situation of Spain rendered negotiations for a new treaty difficult. The Spanish Government at first put forward excessive claims, in which the Italian Government did not acquiesce, but by mutual concessions a treaty was finally agreed upon and was signed on the 2d of June, 1884. The Italian Government proposed that the new treaty should be on the basis of "the most favored nation"; but Spain preferred a treaty based on a special tariff, and this was accepted by Italy, with the proviso that such treaty should not continue in force beyond the date fixed by the conventions with France, Austria, and other countries. Inspired by its chambers of commerce, Italy compiled a list of its products under the new tariff. Spain did the same, and the result of the compromise was the following:

Italian customs tariff for Spanish goods (under the new convention).

[Hectoliter = 26.418 gallons; quintal = 220.464 pounds.]

Articles.	Rate.	Articles.	Rate.
Wine in whatever receptacles..hectoliter.	$0.772	Oranges and lemons .....quintal.	$0.386
Alcohol in whatever receptacles.....do..	2.316	Fresh grapes	Free.
Alcoholic liquors.....do..	4.83	Other fruits, not named.....	Free.
Olive oil ....quintal.	0.579	Carob beans.... .....quintal.	0.338
Ground-nut oil .....do..	1.158	Almonds	Free.
Saffron .....do..	57.90	Nuts and filberts.....	Free.
Wool	Free.	Oily fruits, not named	Free.
Cork:		Raisins and dried figs .....quintal	1.93
Rough	Free.	Other dried fruits, not named.....do..	0.386
Manufactured .....quintal.	2.895	Fish:	
Esparto grass	Free.	Dried or smoked, sardines excepted, quintal.....	0.965
Metals	Free.	Salted or pickled, sardines excepted, quintal	1.158
Scrap-iron	Free.	Sardines, dried, salted, and pressed.....	Free.
Copper:		Sardines and anchovies in oil ....quintal.	1.93
Pig.....quintal.	0.772	Feathers for beds.....	Free.
In bars..... .....do..	1.93		
Quicksilver.....do..	1.93		
Chestnuts.....	Free.		

Spanish tariff for Italian goods (under the new convention).

[Quintal = 220.464 pounds; kilogram = 2.204 pounds.]

Articles.	Rate.	Articles.	Rate.
Manna .....quintal.	$1.93	Other silk or floss silk stuffs with cotton woof .....kilogram.	$0.772
Hemp, combed .....kilogram	0.386	Silk or floss silk stuffs with woolen or hair woof ..... kilogram.	0.965
Silk stuffs .....do..	1.93	Printing paper, with size .....quintal.	1.93
Velvet..... .....do..	2.316	Staves.....M.	0.386
Stuffs..... .. do..	0.965	Coral ornaments, unmounted ..kilogram.	1.158
Tulles .....do..	1.351	Other trimmings .. ..do..	0.386
Stuffs .....do..	1.93		
Silk .....do..	1.544		

It should be mentioned that one of the terms of the new treaty guarantees reciprocity of treatment to the citizens of one country in that of the other, and abrogates article 1 of the Spanish constitution, which declares that the children of foreign parents born in Spain are Spanish subjects. In future the children born of Italian parents in Spain are to be subject to the laws of Italy, and to be bound to answer to the call to serve their term in the Italian army; but the treaty gives them the option of declaring, when of age, to which country they wish to belong. By article 21 the two Governments agree to submit to arbitration any questions which may arise in the execution of the treaty. The new treaty is to be in force until the 30th of June, 1887.

TREATY WITH MADAGASCAR.

In the year 1879 the Government of Madagascar, on the appointment of an Italian consul at Tamatave, informed the Italian Government that it would not permit the Italian flag to be hoisted until a treaty of friendship had been signed by the two countries. A treaty was accordingly prepared on the basis of the conventions concluded between Madagascar and England and France. For several reasons the treaty could not be completed until the Madagascar Commission visited Europe, when the treaties with Italy and Germany were to be simultaneously and in identical terms agreed on. This was done and the treaties were signed in London on the 6th of July, 1883, but they were not to go into force until ratified by the Queen of Madagascar. The treaty with Italy contains three articles. Article 1 provides that peace and friendship between the King of Italy and the Queen of Madagascar and their respective subjects shall forever exist.

Article 2 stipulates that the diplomatic, consular, and naval agents and officers of each contracting power shall enjoy in the dominion of the other the free exercise of their functions, and that the subjects of each country shall, in their persons and property, as well as in their commerce, trade, and navigation, have the same protection and the same rights, privileges, franchises, and immunities which are or may be accorded to the representatives, diplomatic, consular, and naval, or to the subjects or citizens of the most favored country.

Article 3 provides that the convention shall be ratified by the contracting powers and the documents exchanged through the Italian consul in Tamatave. The convention takes effect in the Kingdom of Madagascar when ratified by the Queen, and in the Kingdom of Italy when ratified by the King. The treaty was signed and sealed in duplicate (the original being in Italian and Madagascan, with an English translation).

It may be mentioned that the navigation treaty with France made in 1862, expiring in 1877, and extended till June 30, 1885, has been further extended for six months. Meanwhile negotiations for a new treaty are in progress. Negotiations for a new commercial treaty with Mexico are also being carried on.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The official returns of imports and exports in 1884 are given in Table No. 9.

TABLE No. 9.—*Foreign commerce of Italy (imports and exports) in* 1884, *compared with* 1883.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Spirits, wines, and oils	$10, 904, 996	$11, 514, 714	$31, 767, 858	$37, 683, 895
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	17, 473, 845	18, 952, 181	1, 082, 229	1, 348, 821
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	7, 942, 273	8, 753, 058	7, 880, 321	8, 641, 059
Dyes and dyestuffs, and articles for tanning purposes	4, 738, 660	5, 077, 641	2, 662, 078	2, 599, 855
Hemp, flax, jute, &c., raw and manufactured	6, 972, 616	7, 077, 004	8, 401, 064	8, 676, 658
Cotton, raw and manufactured	34, 131, 976	35, 390, 384	5, 788, 513	6, 395, 925
Wool and hair, raw and manufactured	20, 283, 004	19, 582, 668	1, 787, 788	2, 029, 578
Silk, raw and manufactured	19, 406, 791	17, 454, 459	57, 939, 064	59, 026, 743
Wood and straw, and their manufactures	10, 817, 872	10, 202, 843	11, 557, 345	10, 654, 520
Books and paper	2, 542, 782	2, 085, 338	1, 810, 504	1, 732, 656
Skins, hides, and furs	11, 646, 514	10, 650, 491	4, 328, 619	4, 375, 824
Minerals and metals	35, 624, 329	49, 154, 605	9, 862, 031	7, 749, 914
Stone, earths, pottery, and glass	19, 197, 550	18, 605, 265	12, 293, 655	13, 672, 639
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products, not elsewhere included	27, 210, 458	22, 746, 543	23, 658, 118	25, 864, 509
Animals and animal products, not elsewhere included	21, 009, 861	19, 648, 318	28, 436, 959	38, 475, 040
Miscellaneous	9, 442, 040	9, 607, 591	2, 352, 812	2, 414, 594
Total	259, 345, 567	266, 506, 103	211, 608, 958	231, 341, 629

From this it will be seen that the total value of imports and exports together amounted to $470,954,525, as against $497,847,732 in 1883, showing a decrease of $26,893,207. Of these totals the imports amounted to $259,345,567, and the exports to $211,608,958, as compared with $266,506,103 imports and with $231,341,629 exports in 1883, showing an excess of value in importations over exportations in 1884 to the amount of $47,736,409 as compared with a like excess of $35,164,474 in 1883. According to a detailed statement given by the custom-house, the main items of increase in the imports in 1884 were in grain and flour to the value of $4,439,000; silk, linen, and woolen goods to the value of $2,702,000, and hides, leather, and furs to about the value of $996,023. In exports the main items of increase were in mineral ores to the extent of $2,123,000, and wood to the extent of $965,000. The main items of decrease were in live stock, $10,036,000; grain, $2,123,000; marble, pottery, &c., and raw silk to the extent of about $1,351,000 each; wine and oil to the value of $5,790,000. The decrease generally may be said to be attributable to the fact that the quarantine against cholera greatly interrupted the transit of goods, and particularly of live stock; and also to the increased import duties imposed by France.

In 1884 the transit through the country of goods in bond was valued at $15,922,500, or $1,158,000 less than in 1883. This decrease may also be in great part attributable to the quarantine against cholera.

The imports into Italy by sea in 1884, conveyed on foreign vessels, amounted to $109,431,000, while those carried on Italian vessels amounted to $53,654,000. The exports during the same period by foreign vessels amounted to $64,287,000 and by Italian vessels to $40,916,000.

Table No. 10 shows the commerce of Italy with foreign countries for 1884 as compared with 1883.

TABLE No. 10.—*Commerce of Italy with other nations in* 1884, *compared with* 1883.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Austria	$39,772,861	$39,971,458	$21,483,409	$26,489,829
Belgium	5,868,744	4,259,124	3,928,322	3,468,982
France	55,843,778	70,758,046	82,062,149	97,633,296
Germany	21,370,890	11,406,209	21,085,443	17,090,150
Great Britain	57,947,285	57,321,000	17,306,310	17,854,227
Greece and Malta	1,214,935	1,518,910	2,530,616	3,255,717
Holland	1,639,535	2,005,656	1,604,988	1,386,319
Russia	9,809,418	7,107,225	4,397,312	4,358,133
Spain, Gibraltar, and Portugal	1,437,657	1,725,999	2,450,592	2,539,880
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark	852,288	800,178	484,816	456,638
Switzerland	14,521,513	12,520,682	24,925,371	24,010,744
European Turkey	5,016,649	3,988,731	2,553,004	2,778,428
Asiatic Turkey	1,038,377	1,440,745	525,732	466,867
British India	19,255,996	18,859,767	4,611,735	5,923,170
China and Japan	981,019	142,627	20,072	72,183
Egypt	3,346,813	2,511,123	3,028,170	4,298,110
Tunis and Tripoli	1,924,596	2,146,160	1,420,480	1,782,355
Algiers	333,504	303,589	340,645	598,300
Other African countries	12,545	257,269	161,541	15,440
United States and Canada	11,622,846	11,298,413	10,630,247	11,397,036
The States of the Plata	3,380,109	2,834,784	4,095,846	3,476,123
Peru and Chili	186,052		554,875	
Other American countries	1,363,738	2,485,261	1,373,174	2,014,727
Australia	5,211		27,985	52,882

As regards the imports, it will be seen that Great Britain stands at the head with a value of imports exceeding $57,900,000. France comes next, but shows a decreased value of imports into Italy, as compared

with 1883, of $14,914,268. Next in order are Austria, Germany, India, and Switzerland. The seventh on the list is the United States and Canada. As in former years, the United States and Canada are included under the same head in the custom-house returns, and though the precise apportionment between the two countries cannot be given, by far the larger share falls to the United States.

In exports those to France still hold the first position, though with a decrease, as compared with 1883, of nearly $13,571,147. Switzerland comes next, with an export value of $24,925,371, being an increase of $914,627 over 1883. Austria and Germany follow, the former showing a decrease of $5,006,420, and the latter an increase of $3,995,293 over 1883. Great Britain, the exports to which reach $17,306,310, shows a decrease of nearly $550,000. The United States in the table of exports stands sixth in order, but shows a decrease since 1883 of about $766,000.

TABLE No. 11.—*Total imports from and exports to the United States and Canada for the five years ending January* 1, 1885.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Spirits, wines, and oils	$4,554,221	$4,235,808	$3,417,065	$4,044,701	$3,826,611
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	2,509,000	1,848,747	4,261,446	1,771,354	2,229,739
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	815,425	1,042,779	598,686	1,113,417	1,573,722
Dyes and dye-stuffs and articles for tanning purposes	36,670	9,457	33,582	115,221	93,026
Hemp, flax, jute, &c	8,299	.....	8,878	1,544	4,246
Cotton	1,380,772	2,891,333	3,118,687	2,250,766	1,980,373
Wool and hair	.....	230,249	740,541	537,312	363,805
Silk	47,285	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood and straw	134,521	201,878	121,783	94,570	128,731
Books and paper	.....	965	2,702	1,544	6,549
Skins, hides, and furs	196,895	464,744	96,690	652,340	540,598
Minerals and metals	11,966	24,704	54,426	207,668	94,184
Stone, earths, pottery, and glass	.....	67,936	60,023	35,126	199,176
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	4,188,965	783,001	485,781	88,762	303,208
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	703,292	434,443	311,888	382,486	239,899
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	3,088	8,492	20,262
Total	15,586,331	12,236,042	13,315,260	11,300,303	11,684,109

EXPORTS.

Spirits, wines, and oils	$572,631	$294,904	$1,120,751	$928,488	$684,764
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	317,099	359,173	288,535	370,946	305,133
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	799,792	608,915	1,069,220	1,064,588	929,331
Dyes and dye-stuffs and articles for tanning purposes	138,960	345,856	370,946	506,625	419,003
Hemp, flax, jute, &c	69,480	161,120	56,935	121,011	74,305
Cotton	9,264	33,968	7,334	31,073	40,722
Wool and hair	17,756	193,386	260,473	26,441	61,958
Silk	8,492	120,239	65,234	18,528	20,295
Wood and straw	1,241,176	984,696	957,280	246,654	98,044
Books and paper	773,158	198,211	268,463	222,336	136,351
Skins, hides, and furs	61,795	43,425	17,177	55,584	97,079
Minerals and metals	198,404	208,054	139,732	226,968	12,545
Stone, earths, pottery, and glass	3,486,352	3,699,231	3,533,058	3,318,635	2,904,843
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	2,762,409	3,657,929	3,553,323	4,038,696	4,582,399
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	55,584	42,267	107,115	179,297	195,316
Miscellaneous	53,654	48,638	48,636	33,389	58,093
Total	10,566,006	10,670,000	11,864,482	11,389,249	10,630,147

From this table it will be seen that the imports of 1884 are slightly in excess of value over those of 1883, yet they have decreased during the

past five years nearly 20 per cent. On the other hand, the exports in 1884 are less by $759,102 than in 1883, yet as compared with 1880 they are almost stationary.

It will be seen from these returns that the main articles of imports into Italy from the United States in which there has been a decrease are petroleum, grain, flour, and grease; and the main items of increase are in chemical products, raw cotton, and hides. Pork, in which there was formerly a large and growing trade with America, is still a prohibited article of import, not only from the United States, but from all other countries.

The main items of decrease in the exports to the United States are olive oil, dyes, and dye-stuffs, straw goods, paper, metals, and marble. The trade in statuary and paintings by Italian artists, which formerly made a large figure in the returns, is now, in consequence of the heavy United States import duties, virtually extinct. The only items of material increase in the exports to the United States are in fruits and maccaroni.

According to the Italian customs returns, the following are the details of the articles in their various classes, with their values, imported into Italy from the United States and Canada in 1884:

Imports into Italy from the United States and Canada in 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Olive oil ..... pounds..	17,636	$1,737	Hides, raw—Continued:		
Cotton-seed oil.....do....	1,725,099	143,592	other small ....pounds..	21,383	$3,869
Heavy oils .. ..do....	70,326	965	Patent leather .....do....	7,273	9,650
Fixed oils.....do....	652,778	54,426	Iron .....do....	9,259	579
Petroleum and mineral oils (refined) .....pounds..	153,280,722	3,625,891	Tin .....do...	7,152	579
Tobacco, raw ..... do....	17,367,658	2,022,254	Copper and brass in sheets, pounds.....	3,526	386
Resins .....do....	11,208,406	1,471,818	Machinery, fixed, steam, pounds.....	4,850	386
Dyes and dyestuffs, (not prepared) .....pounds..	31,084	1,544	Machinery and parts of, miscellaneous .....pounds..	427,692	44,989
Other dyes and dyestuffs, pounds.....	184,304	17,756	Vehicles .....do ..	255,950	24,704
Hemp, raw.....pounds..	4,409	386	Clocks .....number..	869	6,755
Cordage .....do....	24,030	3,702	Clock cases .....pounds..	1,984	4,825
Cotton, raw.....do....	17,322,244	1,971,495	Clock works .....do....	2,204	9,650
Cotton goods:			Coal .....do....	42,834	215,002
not bleached.....do ...	7,936	1,930	Glass, sheets ..... do ..	11,463	1,351
bleached .....do....	9,038	3,088	Grain .. ..tons..	1,928	80,095
colored or dyed....do....	1,763	579	Indian corn.....do....	3,166	88,587
prints.....do....	4,188	2,123	Other cereals .....do....	1,246	40,916
Oil-cloth .....do....	3,066	1,158	Rice .....do....	1,063	57,707
Wool:			Flour .....pounds..	677,914	19,493
raw.....do....	1,716,060	345,470	Bran.....do ..	46,517	579
washed .....do ...	32,187	11,194	Fish:		
Wood for cabinet makers, pounds.....	350,310	10,808	dried or smoked....do....	301,365	17,177
Wood, common...sq. meters..	11,844	107,501	in brine.....do....	2,365	198
Wood for hoops... pounds..	16,752	772	Grease.....do....	2,319,459	208,036
Barrels, new or old.....	100,569	4,439	Horns, bones, and the like, tons	578	16,791
Furniture ... .pounds..	8,818	4,246	Haberdashery:		
Wooden utensils.....do....	11,904	965	common ... .pounds..	17,636	12,352
Hides, raw:			fine .....do....	2,204	5,790
bovine.....do....	1,746,484	405	India-rubber goods ...do....	1,763	1,158
small, ovine and caprine, pounds.....	506,836	121,976			

According to the same Italian customs returns, the following are the details of the articles, with their values, in their classes, exported from Italy to the United States and Canada in 1884:

Exports from Italy to the United States and Canada in 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine, in wood ..... galls..	644, 706	$155, 365
Wine, in bottles ...hundred..	164, 100	63, 304
Spirits:		
Pure ..... galls..	3, 375	1, 351
Refined ..... do ..	3, 407	3, 667
In bottles ..... hundred..	31, 300	12. 738
Olive oil ..... lbs..	2, 184, 097	258, 234
Volatile oils, essences of orange and the like ..... lbs..	144, 630	190, 105
Candied fruit and preserves, lbs..	1, 576, 068	255, 339
Mustard seed ..... do...	386, 466	13, 510
Mustard, prepared ..... do...	1, 323	193
Tobacco, manufactured. do...	4, 654	2, 895
Drugs and groceries, miscellaneous ..... lbs..	126, 540	33, 196
Boracic acid ..... do ..	153, 218	9, 271
Gallic acid, crude ..... do...	179, 014	3, 088
Salts of quinine ..... do...	4, 685	82, 025
Borax ..... do...	3, 526	386
Marine salt ..... tons..	20, 574	43, 618
Tartar ..... lbs..	5, 002, 897	547, 541
Wax matches ..... do...	151, 958	30, 108
Miscellaneous chemical products ..... lbs..	155, 865	11, 001
Liquorice root ..... do..	280, 862	7, 334
Miscellaneous medicinal herbs, leaves, flowers, and bark ..... lbs..	272, 266	23, 932
Manna ..... do...	36, 350	15, 826
Orange and lemon peel .. do...	7, 714	193
Lemon and citron juice, concentrated ..... lbs..	27, 557	2, 316
Miscellaneous vegetable juices ..... lbs ..	96, 120	11, 773
Miscellaneous medicinals, lbs..	238, 978	8, 299
Medicinals, prepared ... do...	10, 802	4, 632
Soap, common ..... do ..	2, 051, 821	134, 214
Perfumery ..... do...	8, 818	3, 474
Wood, leaves, bark, &c., for dyeing and tanning, not ground ..... lbs ..	136, 023	3, 860
Wood, leaves, bark, &c., for dyeing and tanning, ground, lbs..	12, 478, 476	415, 143
Hemp, raw ..... do...	289, 463	20, 265
Hemp, flax, and jute, combed, lbs..	11, 684	1, 351
Cordage ..... do...	158, 290	17, 949
Hemp, spun ..... do...	3, 086	579
Linen and hempen fabics:		
Unbleached ..... lbs..	2, 646	772
Bleached ..... do ..	24, 911	8, 878
Linen laces, and tulles .. do...	441	17, 370
Made-up articles of linen wearing apparel ..... lbs..	32, 630	7, 141
Cotton tissues:		
Bleached ..... do...	3, 747	1, 158
Colored or dyed .. ... do...	75, 396	24, 897
Printed .. .. do...	1, 763	965
Buttons ..... do...	9, 700	5, 790
Cotton laces ..... do...	661	1, 351
Cotton wearing apparel .do...	16, 752	6, 562
Wool, unwashed ..... do..	27, 338	7, 141
Woolen tissues ..... do...	27, 728	19, 493
Hosiery ..... do...	2, 425	3, 474
Woolen carpets ..... do .	2, 204	965
Woolen wearing apparel, lbs..	10, 802	18, 914
Silk waste ..... do..	3, 086	2, 123
Silk fabrics ..... do...	339	2, 509
Silk laces and tulles ..... do .	225	2, 509
Silk wearing apparel ..... do..	154	1, 930
Common wood, rough, square meters..	81	772
Barrels, new and old .. galls..	19, 016	$772
Furniture:		
Common, not upholstered, lbs..	22, 266	3, 281
Fine, inlaid and veneered, lbs..	24, 471	11, 773
Broom, for brushes .... do...	24, 250	2. 895
Wooden tools and utensils, lbs..	162, 918	8, 492
Mattings, common straw, lbs..	2, 865	579
Straw hats ..... hundred..	200, 100	69, 480
Rags ..... lbs..	3, 747, 820	119, 680
Paper, fine ..... do...	77, 722	7, 141
Blotting paper ..... do...	20, 281	1, 930
Wrapping paper ..... do...	116, 623	5, 597
Books ..... do ..	9, 700	4, 053
Sole leather ..... do...	4, 188	1, 158
Leather goods ..... do...	1, 543	1, 930
Leather gloves .. 100 pairs..	3, 411	92, 254
Shoes ..... lbs ..	2, 425	1, 737
Copper, brass, or bronze articles ..... lbs..	6, 832	1, 737
Type, lead ..... do...	11, 684	1, 930
Zinc, manufactured .... do ..	661	193
Antimony ..... do ..	3, 086	386
Jewelry:		
Gold ..... do...	3,5 19	4, 246
Silver ..... do...	99	2, 702
Marble, block ..... tons..	35, 155	441, 065
Fruit and vegetables:		
In brine and vinegar .. lbs..	223, 106	19, 498
In spirits of wine .. do...	20, 722	2, 895
Mushrooms ..... do...	49, 603	34, 740
Oleaginous seeds ..... do...	233, 684	7, 334
Other seeds ..... do...	654, 101	25, 862
Fresh vegetables ..... do...	26, 455	386
Miscellaneous vegetable products ..... lbs..	412, 700	4, 439
Cattle, live ..... number..	6	386
Meat, salted and smoked, lbs..	4, 409	965
Fish:		
Dried ..... do..	19, 400	1, 158
In brine ..... do...	41, 886	3, 860
Preserved in boxes ... do ..	65, 916	9, 843
Butter ..... do...	95, 016	23, 616
Cheese ..... do...	696, 870	112, 905
Grease ..... do...	13, 885	1, 158
Candles, stearine ..... do..	41, 226	6, 755
Glue ..... do...	11, 904	965
Feathers for ornamental trimming ..... lbs..	18	386
Hats:		
Not trimmed ..... do...	3, 957	20, 844
Trimmed ..... do...	770	10, 036
Coral, wrought, but not mounted ..... lbs..	169	4, 439
Haberdashery:		
Common ..... do..	22, 046	13, 510
Fine ..... do..	5, 732	4, 053
Miscellaneous musical instruments ..... number..	1, 011	3, 860
Optical instruments .... lbs..	1, 763	3, 088
Marble and alabaster:		
Slabs ..... do ..	35, 493, 660	405, 300
Wrought or sculptured, lbs..	2, 865, 980	18, 914
Statuary ..... do...	72, 310	138, 574
Earths for dyes and paints, lbs..	622, 358	5, 404
Stone and non-metallic ores, tons..	1, 457	11, 194
Sulphur, raw and refined, tons..	102, 633	1, 881, 750
Pottery, common ..... lbs..	22, 487	193

Exports from Italy to the United States and Canada in 1884—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Majolica ware .....lbs..	25,352	$2,123	Carob beans .....lbs..	34,831	$386
Glass demijohns .....do...	11,463	386	Almonds:		
Vegetables, dried.....tons..	1,787	68,901	Shelled .....do...	1,156,976	146,873
Cereals .....do...	31	965	Not shelled .....do..	14,547	965
Chestnuts .....do...	94	4,246	Filberts and walnuts... do...	2,798,207	159,225
Rice .....do...	2,432	164,193	Non-oleaginous fruit...do...	37,474	3,088
Macaroni.....lbs..	2,509,876	109,817	Figs, dried.....do...	560,629	13,703
Sea biscuit.....do...	15,208	579	Raisins .....do...	39,902	1,787
Starch .....do...	15,206	772	Miscellaneous dried fruit,		
Oranges and lemons....do...	217,640,517	3,810,592	lbs..	33,288	1,158

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1885.

The value of imports, not including gold and silver coins and bullion, amounted during the first six months of 1885 to $145,102,422, which was $13,282,390 more than the imports of the first six months of 1884. In other words, the increase was 10.07 per cent. A considerable increase is noticeable in the imports of cereals and flour, in alcohol, oils, and fermented drinks, and in groceries. Most other articles show a diminution. The total exports amounted to $94,815,345, which is $17,263,391 less than in the corresponding period in 1884, or a decrease of 15.50 per cent.

The principal decrease was in alcohol, oils, and fermented drinks; in silks, cattle, and chemicals. A very small increase is found in groceries, cotton, and, in various other articles. Only three articles, wood, straw, and minerals, show a considerable increase.

The exports of coined gold and silver are very large, amounting to $26,634,000, with only $1,737,000 of imports. The stock of precious metals has decreased $24,897,000.

The decrease in Italian commerce throughout the world in 1884, as shown by the various tables of exports and imports above set forth, appears somewhat discouraging. Yet it should be remembered that it is owing partly to the cholera and partly to the defective crops. These deficiencies were chiefly in wine and oil, and also in silk. It is satisfactory to know that this exceptional depression has now come to an end, as the returns of the custom-house for the first six months of 1885, which have just been published, exhibit a continued increase over the corresponding six months of 1884.

I may be permitted to call attention to what has been so frequently urged in former consular reports, viz, the advantage of making public, in Italian as well as in English, the knowledge of the products which American manufacturers have for sale. If this were done there is reason to believe that the result would be a very large increase of the imports of manufactured articles from the United States.

CHOLERA.

Among the matters of general interest during the past year the cholera epidemic is the most important.

The first news of the breaking out of this terrible scourge was received from Toulon, in France, on the 23d of June, 1884. A quarantine was at once ordered for all vessels clearing from that port, and upon the demand of the superior council of health all travelers entering Italy over the French frontier were examined. Soon afterwards, as the scourge spread in the south of France, all the frontier roads and passes were closed, at the request of a large number of deputies, and with the

approval of the superior council of health, and the whole line of boundary between Italy and France guarded by Italian troops. Notwithstanding all these precautions the disease entered the Kingdom and spread with astonishing rapidity. The Government was incessantly on the alert and ever ready to help or relieve, and so long as it was thought possible to circumscribe the disease within defined limits military cordons were drawn around the towns and districts attacked, and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia were isolated by a strict quarantine, rigidly enforced.

It is worthy of especial note that while on the one hand over 14,000 victims were proof of the comparative uselessness of such precautions, yet in those islands, shut out from commerce and completely isolated, there was not a single case of cholera during the whole period of the duration of the epidemic.

The first lazaretto, at the Pianodi Latte, near the French frontier, in the Maritime Alps, was opened on July 3, 1884, with 300 inmates, the number gradually increasing to a maximum of 5,000. To prevent overcrowding at any one place steamships were utilized as floating lazarettos, and temporary lazarettos were also established in the various towns and districts infected.

The first registered fatal case in Italy was on the 28th of June, 1884, and the last officially received report of a death was on the 13th of the following December. During the intervening period 863 communes, having a total population of 6,091,156, were attacked, and out of a total of 26,557 cases there were 14,203 deaths.

The following statement gives particulars of these cases, with their dates and districts:

Provinces.	Number of communes attacked.	Total population of such communes.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	Date of first case in each province.	Date of last case in each province.
Alessandria	25	180, 270	105	71	July 21	November 5.
Aquila	7	38, 504	238	127	August 18	November 18.
Ascoli	1	18, 726	1	1	September 22	
Avellino	13	76, 017	33	23	September 3	September 25.
Benevento	11	62, 223	13	5	September 5	October 19.
Bergamo	133	236, 176	911	531	July 26	October 24.
Bologna	12	181, 197	65	46	August 26	November 5.
Brescia	43	145, 195	154	108	August 11	October 19.
Campobasso	12	30, 245	191	81	September 3	November 25.
Caserta	52	327, 392	351	161		
Chieti	5	17, 488	62	33	September 11	November 10.
Como	3	12, 767	3	2	August 17	October 31.
Cosenza	2	7, 257	10	6	August 9	October 24.
Cremona	58	186, 414	327	204	August 29	November 15.
Cuneo	82	348, 615	3, 314	1, 676	June 28	December 25.
Ferrara	6	150, 189	103	61	September 14	November 29.
Foggia	2	46, 674	2	2	September 11	October 22.
Genoa	57	509, 877	2, 318	1, 428		
Lecce	1	34, 051	1	.....	September 17	September 17.
Leghorn	1	96, 937	12	6	July 14	October 6.
Lucca	8	187, 684	12	9	July 26	September 27.
Mantua	7	51, 864	26	13	September 15	October 19.
Massa	14	63, 458	370	234	July 24	October 6.
Milan	23	405, 935	70	47	August 21	December 24.
Modena	16	146, 031	126	91	August 26	November 19.
Naples	54	945, 924	15, 927	7, 968	August 17	November 15.
Novara	23	118, 024	127	101	August 22	November 17.
Padua	1	3, 521	1	1	September 30	September 30.
Parma	17	116, 779	262	202	August 10	November 19.
Pavia	30	121, 097	155	98	September 2	November 14.
Perugia	1	23, 186	1	1	September 8	September 8.
Pesaro	1	16, 639	11	6	October 8	October 24.
Pisa	8	110, 179	14	7	August 23	October 5.
Piacenza	2	11, 951	2	2	September 28	October 17.

Provinces.	Number of communes attacked.	Total population of such communes.	Total cases.	Total deaths.	Date of first case in each province.	Date of last case in each province.
Porto Maurizio	6	1 2,739	71	48	July 17	October 9.
Potenza	2	11,863	4	1	September 10	October 18.
Ravenna	1	6,606	1	.....	September 25	
Reggio Emilia	17	135,239	193	145	August 27	November 3.
Rome	2	280,471	13	6	September 8	September 29.
Rovigo	18	82,653	146	85	September 8	November 21.
Salerno	28	220,356	282	148	September 4	December 13.
Sondrio	1	1,726	7	6	September 24	October 1.
Turin	54	147,435	512	405	July 20	November 12.
Venice	3	153,082	10	7	July 23	October 19.
Total	863	6,091,156	26,557	14,203		

The first payment by the Government towards the cost of the lazarettos was a sum of $255,952, which was followed by a second payment of $66,735, and a third sum, the exact amount of which has not yet been ascertained, has been granted in relief of the indigent and surviving members of the families of those who died of cholera and towards providing pensions for the families of physicians who died in the discharge of their professional duties.

The various causes of and remedies for cholera formed the subject of a protracted inquiry by an international commission of experts, which met in Rome a few months ago. The United States was represented on that occasion by Dr. George Sternberg, U. S. A., who has no doubt specially reported on the subject. There was expressed a great contrariety of views and opinions, particularly as to the efficiency of quarantine and inoculation. These subjects are, however, too technically scientific to be treated in this annual summary. On two essential points there was a concurrence of opinion, viz, the necessity of effective drainage and of ample water supply; and it may be mentioned that at Naples and other places where the cholera was most deadly operations with those objects in view have already been begun.

In the historic record of this terrible invasion will be found innumerable instances of heroism and self sacrifice; and conspicuous among them was the noble example of Italy's sovereign, who personally visited the worst infected districts regardless of his own health and safety, and intent only on imposing confidence by this expression of practical sympathy with his afflicted subjects.

TURIN EXPOSITION.

Among the other noteworthy events of the year may be mentioned the National Exhibition at Turin, which was opened on the 26th of April and closed on the 20th of November, 1884, and was visited during that period by 2,934,332 persons. The exhibition was strictly limited to Italian productions, except so far as concerned electrical appliances, which were open to the world. The exposition would no doubt have been a greater success than it was had it not been for the visitation of cholera and the establishment of quarantine, which interfered with traveling.

During the period of the exposition congresses were held at Turin, of architects and engineers, veterinary surgeons, and those interested in the phylloxera, its causes and remedies.

There was also an international trial of steam plows, in which the United States appears to have been represented. The first prize was awarded to Italian and the second to English manufacturers.

COINAGE.

The coinage of 1884 amounted in the aggregate to 11,108,488 lire (equivalent to $2,143,938.18), of which 4,067,300 lire (equivalent to $784,988.90) was in gold coin, 7,005,723 lire (equivalent to $1,352,105) was in silver coin, and 35,565 lire (equivalent to $6,863.95) was in copper coin.

BOOKS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The number of publications of new books, &c., in Italy, from 1865 to 1880, when the last official return was made, amounted to 28,228, of which 13,896 were translations from books in foreign languages, mostly in German. Of the Italian publications, which for 1880 numbered 1,472, no less than 1,119 were songs or musical compositions. Since this period there has been a decidedly increased literary activity in Italy, but no precise statistics on the subject are obtainable.

There are international copyright treaties existing between Italy and the following countries: Austria, Belgium, England, France, Switzerland, Spain, and Germany.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of the Kingdom of Italy on the 1st of January, 1885, was composed as follows:

Consolidated debt inscribed in the Great Book (*Gran Libro*)	$1,721,298,196
Rents to be transferred to the above	1,786,304
Rents in the name of the Holy See (not bearing interest)	12,448,500
Debts separately included in the Great Book	110,411,178
Various debts (*contabilità devèrse*)	66,154,067
Total	1,912,098,247

The yearly interest payable on this fund amounted to $93,548,902.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

TABLE No. 12.

Ordinary revenue.

Direct taxes:	
Rents for state property	$5,113,965
Land tax and building tax	36,872,045
Income tax	38,559,845
Business taxes:	
Administrative public domain tax	32,520,498
Tax on railway traffic	2,962,492
Legation and consular fees	138,930
Excise and customs:	
Taxes on the manufacture of spirits, beer, sugar, &c	4,077,236
Customs and maritime dues	40,931,401
Octroi duties	15,223,642
Tobacco (monopoly)	33,391,980
Salt (monopoly)	16,660,320
Miscellaneous taxes:	
Fines and penalties	1,938
Lotteries, state	14,728,342

Public services:	
Posts	$7,496,513
Telegraphs, state	2,192,196
Railways, state	6,282,343
Other services	3,323,980
Reimbursements	3,736,304
Miscellaneous receipts	2,550,302
Drawbacks	18,476,817
Total	285,241,086

Extraordinary revenue.

Amount repaid to city of Ancona on octroi tax	$5,790
Reimbursements	1,166,257
Various receipts	36,853
Arrears of taxes	173,824
Sales of property and franchises	4,162,502
Recovery of debts	2,755
Arrears of debts	17,664,814
Railway constructions	14,981,380
Miscellaneous	432,217
Total	38,626,392
Grand total, ordinary and extraordinary	323,867,478

The year ending June 30 is the period recently adopted as the fiscal year by the Italian Government.

It will be seen that the total receipts from all sources, ordinary and extraordinary, for the year ending June 30, 1885, amounted to $323,867,478, as against $308,870,826 for the preceding twelve months, showing an increase of $14,996,652, and this notwithstanding the large loss consequent on the abolition of the grist tax and the tax on the working of railways.

TABLE No. 13.—*Expenditures year ending June* 30, 1885.

By what department made.	Amount.	By what department made.	Amount.
Department of the treasury	$178,847,404	Ministry of war	$49,277,384
Department of finances	35,394,422	Ministry of the navy	13,222,601
Ministry of grace and justice	6,469,781	Ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce	2,552,248
Ministry of foreign affairs	1,370,997		
Ministry of public instruction	6,247,538	Total	350,999,660
Ministry of the interior	12,162,054		
Ministry of public works	45,455,231		

Table 13 gives in detail the expenditures in the several governmental departments for the year ending June 30, 1885, amounting altogether to $350,999,660, as against the sum of $348,885,254 for the preceding year, showing an excess of $2,114,406.

WILLIAM L. ALDEN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, January 25, 1886.

FLORENCE.

REPORT OF CONSUL WELSH.

From my personal observation I think that the crops in Tuscany, whether producing grapes, fruit, wheat, corn, or vegetables, are most favorable, and that the country in general is in a prosperous state, with, perhaps, the drawback, that many valuable lives are passing away on

the borders of the Red Sea and that there may be a possible chance of Italy becoming bellicose.

For the health of people residing in this consular district every reasonable precaution has been taken by the authorities and it is to be hoped that they will prove efficacious.

In regard to the City of Florence, building is going on rapidly, but property is falling in value. The march is too rapid. Rome, as the capital of Italy, has attracted so many of the influential, wealthy Italians and foreigners that Florence, not having navigable water communication with the sea, has become a provincial town, so to speak.

However, through the energy of Prince Corsini—the syndic or mayor of Florence—improvements are happily being made as regards the condition of the people. The houses of a quarter called "Ghetto," which had been the resort of the Florentine criminal classes for centuries, have been torn down and their occupants directed to other parts; Florence thereby loses a picturesque and historical quarter, but the Florentine authorities hope the people may find themselves benefited. It was supposed last year that cremation was to take the place of other methods of disposing of the human body, but the residents of Florence have not favored that method. Six bodies only have been submitted to the process.

From the lottery (*Lotto*) the Government of Italy derives about 37,000,000 lire annual net income. In this consular district there are 108 offices, paying a net income of 2,024,579.93 lire as per statement. The income derived is from the uneducated poor. A few others play, but they are very few. The drawings take place weekly.

In regard to the island of Sardinia, I beg to report that on the 24th ultimo, at Rome, a law was passed directing that a lazaretto and penal colony should be established on the island of Asinara. Asinara lies on the northwest coast of Sardinia, about latitude 41° N., longitude 9° E., and is included in the province of Sassari. The appropriation made for this establishment has not, as yet, been published.

The Adriatic Railway Company, which since the 1st instant have taken the obligations of the Southern (Meridionali) Railway, have made two important purchases of real estate. About eighteen months ago the ex-Khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, purchased for the sum of 1,100,000 lire ($220,000) the Palazzo della Gherardesca, No. 93 Via Pinti. On the 20th ultimo he sold it to the Adriatic Railway Company for 950,000 lire ($190,000). During the past month the Adriatic Railway Company also purchased the property known as the Mirafiore Palace, No. 88 Via Cavour. The price paid was 475,000 lire; the estimated value is 800,000 lire. In these two properties the company intend establishing their offices. A new central railway station is under consideration, but in all probability more than a year will elapse before a conclusion as to location, &c., will be arrived at.

Telephones have come into general use in Florence. There is but one company, the "Società Telefonica per l'Italia Centrale," with 693 subscribers paying 140 lire per year each. The service is a very poor one.

The growers of and dealers in straw look with much apprehension on the increasing exports of plaits from Japan, China, Java, and Luzon.

WM. L. WELSH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Florence, July 9, 1885.

Statement of declared exports from Florence and Cagliari during the calendar year 1884.

Articles.	Quarters ending— March 31, 1884.	June 30, 1884.	September 30, 1884.	December 31, 1884.	Total.
FLORENCE.					
Straw goods	$447,753 07	$227,672 41	$220,622 81	$401,997 59	$1,298,045 88
Pictures	3,770 62	11,857 84	18,877 00	3,933 20	38,439 26
Marble statuary	11,716 60	13,895 40	3,339 40	11,013 00	39,964 40
Alabaster statuary	525 80	2,074 00	10,138 20	454 20	13,192 20
Mosaics	398 60	714 00	1,555 00	650 00	3,317 60
Furniture	928 22	1,729 70	2,890 00	2,110 38	7,658 30
Earthenware	249 80	653 30	2,204 42	352 63	3,460 15
Soap	2,863 66	1,537 16	545 00	.....	4,945 82
Borax	1,838 75	977 66	.....	.....	2,816 41
Jewelry	.....	3,170 00	.....	3,811 28	6,981 28
Books	.....	499 24	.....	.....	499 24
Oil	.....	.....	299 88	1,261 20	1,561 08
Wine	.....	.....	.....	547 84	547 84
Miscellaneous	158 14	209 56	153 20	.....	520 90
Total	470,203 26	264,990 27	260,625 51	426,131 32	1,421,950 36
Amount of previous year	525,451 87	371,214 67	275,910 21	376,047 77	1,548,624 52
Increase	.....	.....	.....	50,083 55	.....
Decrease	55,248 61	106,224 40	15,284 70	.....	126,674 16
CAGLIARI.					
Marine salt	1,585 97	2,375 86	.....	.....	3,961 83
Amount of previous year	1,503 40	28,028 13	7,561 73	.....	37,093 26
Increase	82 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	25,652 27	7,561 73	.....	33,131 43

Statement of declared exports from Florence and Cagliari during the fiscal year 1884–'85

Articles.	Quarters ending— September 30, 1884.	December 31, 1884.	March 31, 1885.	June 30, 1885.	Total.
FLORENCE.					
Straw goods	$220,622 81	$401,997 59	$426,958 21	$221,834 72	$1,271,413 33
Pictures	18,877 60	3,933 20	3,792 00	5,414 30	32,017 10
Marble statuary	3,339 40	11,013 00	3,472 00	21,809 00	39,633 40
Alabaster statuary	10,138 20	454 20	671 80	845 48	12,109 68
Mosaics	1,555 00	650 00	.....	1,292 00	3,497 00
Furniture	2,890 00	2,110 38	1,535 90	9,696 86	16,233 14
Chinaware, &c	2,204 42	352 63	391 80	398 79	3,347 64
Oil	299 88	1,261 20	.....	2,622 89	4,183 97
Soap	545 00	.....	.....	.....	545 00
Jewelry	.....	3,811 28	309 80	.....	4,121 08
Wine	.....	547 84	108 80	291 40	948 04
Antiquities	.....	.....	1,070 60	962 00	2,032 60
Books	.....	.....	431 87	.....	431 87
Miscellaneous	153 20	.....	20 25	1,239 17	1,412 62
Total	260,625 51	426,131 32	438,763 03	266,406 61	1,391,926 47
Amount of previous year	275,910 21	376,047 77	470,203 26	264,990 27	1,387,151 51
Increase	.....	50,083 55	.....	1,416 34	4,774 96
Decrease	15,284 70	.....	31,440 23	.....	.....
CAGLIARI.					
Marine salt	.....	.....	.....	7,136 69	7,136 69
Amount of previous year	7,561 73	.....	1,585 97	2,375 86	11,523 56
Increase	.....	.....	.....	4,760 83	.....
Decrease	7,561 73	.....	1,585 97	.....	4,386 87

Statement showing the amount of customs duties collected in Florence during the year 1884.

Category of tariff.	Articles.	Revenue.	Category of tariff.	Articles.	Revenue.
		Lire.			*Lire.*
1	Spirits, wine, oil, &c	23, 338. 30	10	Papers and books	10, 972. 16
2	Groceries and tobacco	60, 234. 28	11	Hides and skins	43, 870. 83
3	Chemical products, medicines, resin, and perfumeries	11, 516. 68	12	Minerals, metals, and their productions	179, 152. 67
4	Colors, and articles for dyeing and tanning	9, 256. 89	13	Stones, clays, plates, glasses, and crystals	56, 289. 84
5	Hemp, flax, jute, and other vegetable fibers, except cotton	44, 994. 41	14	Cereals, flour, paste, and vegetable products	520. 90
6	Cotton	465, 678. 29	15	Animals, products and spoils of animals	11, 546. 74
7	Wool, horsehair	544, 016. 61	16	Sundries	130, 770. 92
8	Silk	78, 466. 40		Total	1, 684, 448. 29
9	Wood and straw	13, 522. 37			

Statement showing the amount of octroi duties collected in Florence during the year 1884.

Articles.	Duty levied—		Total.
	Inside the gates.	Outside the gates.	
	Lire.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*
Meats, on the hoof, and butchered	1, 215, 493. 95	98, 732. 01	1, 314, 225. 96
Cereals, flour, paste, and provisions	1, 665, 289. 46	56, 928. 69	1, 722, 218. 15
Wine, beer, vinegar, &c	2, 433, 560. 06	32, 338. 81	2, 465, 898. 87
Liquors	95, 860. 48	7, 991. 26	103, 851. 74
Groceries, &c	189, 879. 17	6, 857. 98	196, 737. 15
Forage	147, 770. 51	.....	147, 770. 51
Wood, coal, oil, &c	457, 970. 60	8, 266. 20	466, 236. 80
Material for building	69, 373. 97	.....	69, 373. 97
Timber, metals, &c	45, 807. 00	.....	45, 807. 00
Sundries	10, 925. 25	.....	10, 925. 25
Total	6, 331, 930. 45	211, 114. 95	6, 543, 045. 40
Amount of previous year	6, 449, 566. 86	193, 487. 83	6, 643, 054. 69
Increase	.....	17 627. 12	.....
Decrease	117, 636. 41	.....	100, 009. 29

Statement showing the amount of meat and provisions consumed in Florence during the year 1884.

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
Butchered:		Imported by rail:	
Oxen ..... number..	30, 960	Oxen meat ..... kilos..	225, 878
Sheep ..... do....	25	Sheep ..... do....	304, 875
Horses ..... do....	31	Swine ..... do....	53, 309
Pigs ..... do....	6, 333	Salted ..... do....	75, 744
Imported from the country:		Poultry ..... do....	139, 296
Oxen (meat on the hoof) ...kilos..	196, 047	Game ..... do....	22, 761
Sheep ..... do....	896	Fish ..... do....	330, 667
Swine ..... do....	82, 301	Cheese ..... do....	90, 401
Sundries ..... do....	45, 537	Butter ..... do....	237, 541
		Mushrooms ..... do....	117, 396

Statement showing the population, immigration, emigration, births, and deaths in Florence during the calendar year 1884.

Year.	Population.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Births.	Deaths.
1884	171,047	4,790	2,417	4,891	4,374
1883	168,157	3,899	2,257	4,659	5,116
Increase	2,890	891	160	232	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	742

Statement showing the number of deaths in Florence from July,* 1884, *to June,* 1886.

Months.	Deaths.			Total deaths from all causes during month.
	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.	Other contagious or infectious diseases.	
1884.				
July	2	7	11	331
August	.....	6	9	296
September	.....	8	12	268
October	1	9	14	310
November	.....	12	11	364
December	.....	4	7	413
1885.				
January	.....	12	12	477
February	.....	7	23	468
March	.....	6	21	426
April	1	5	19	382
May	.....	14	20	388
June	.....	15	18	370
Total	4	105	177	4,493

* There has been no cholera in this district.

Statement showing the penal institutions of Florence during the year 1884.

Name of prisons.	Present on the 1st January, 1884.	Entered during year.	Total.	Released.							Resident January 1, 1885.	Number of days spent in prison.	Average cost each day.	Total expenses.
				Expiration of term.	Pardoned.	Transferred to another prison.	Transferred to a lunatic asylum.	Escaped.	Died.	Total.				
													Lire.	*Lire.*
Murate Penitentiary	73	16	89	1	....	17	3	....	9	30	59	23,725	.56	13,286.00
Murate Prison	319	221	540	167	14	8	2	1	11	203	337	120,464	.56	67,459.84
Murate House of Detention	292	2,708	3,000	2,698	....	....	....	....	....	2,698	302	113,547	.655	74,373.28
Santa Teresa	88	1,132	1,220	1,115	....	....	....	....	....	1,115	105	30,500	.655	19,975.50
Santa Verdiana, female	50	408	458	422	....	....	....	....	....	422	36	12,315	.655	8,066.32
Santa Verdiana, penal	....	26	26	2	1	....	....	....	1	4	22	3,059	.56	1,713.04
Total	822	4,511	5,333	4,405	15	25	5	1	21	4,472	861	303,610	.608	184,873.98
Amount of previous year	816	4,635	5,451	4,589	....	30	....	....	10	4,629	822	301,095	.740	230,998.41
Increase	6	.....	.....	.....	15	....	5	1	11	.....	39	2,515	.....	.....
Decrease	....	124	118	184	....	5	....	....	....	157	....	.....	.132	46,124.84

Statement showing the number of patients in the sanitary institutions of Florence during the year 1884.

Hospitals.	Remaining December 31, 1883.	Received during 1884.	Total.	Discharged, cured, or benefited.	Dead.	Total.	Remaining December 31, 1884.
Santa Maria Nuova	564	7,158	7,722	6,110	1,012	7,122	600
Syphilicomium	21	320	341	326	.....	326	15
Bonifazio (lunatics)	355	109	464	48	88	136	328
Santa Lucia	54	851	905	854	7	861	44
Asylum of Maternity	60	896	956	826	28	854	102
Total	1,054	9,334	10,388	8,164	1,135	9,299	1,089
San Giovanni di Dio	21	303	324	258	43	301	23
Total	1,075	9,637	10,712	8,422	1,178	9,600	1,112
Total for 1883	1,142	9,922	11,064	8,633	1,356	9,989	1,075
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Decrease	67	285	352	211	178	389	.....

Summary of business transacted at the loan institution of Florence during the year 1884

Years.	Number of articles pawned.			Value.			Average value of each loan.		Daily average.			
	Clothing.	Gold and silver.	Total.	Clothing.	Gold and silver.	Total.	Clothing.	Gold and silver.	Clothing.		Gold and silver.	
				Lire.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*No.*	*Lire.*	*No.*	*Lire.*
1884	139,814	126,425	266,239	1,076,876	4,283,802	5,360,678	7.70	33.09	383	2,950.34	346	12,480.93
1883	101,286	103,909	205,195	840,730	3,960,406	4,801,136	8.30	38.11	277	2,303.06	285	10,850.40
Increase	38,528	22,516	61,044	236,146	323,396	559,542	.....	...	106	647.28	61	2,130.53
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	5.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Articles redeemed in 1884	94,469	90,895	185,364	710,124	3,166,190	3,876,314	7.52	34.83	258	1,945.54	249	8,674.48

Statement showing the number of permits for the export of works of art issued at Florence during the year 1884.

Months.	Miscellaneous artistic works.				Sculpture.							
	Previous to nineteenth century.		Nineteenth century.		Previous to nineteenth century.				Nineteenth century.			
					Originals.		Copies.		Originals.		Copies.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Lire.		*Lire.*		*Lire.*		*Lire.*	No.	*Lire.*		*Lire.*
January	37	9,700	29	7,557	6	3,010	....	.....	70	10,880	....	.....
February	17	4,250	5	500	12	28,920	....	.....	12	16,580	....	.....
March	65	58,385	2	1,980	15	69,600	....	.....	38	22,730	....	.....
April	60	14,095	27	4,320	14	8,400	....	.....	28	16,277	..	.....
May	130	47,820	7	2,770	28	8,310	...	.....	35	35,020	....	.....
June	970	27,980	49	6,363	21	1,100	..	.....	43	32,092	....	.....
July	21	9,600	42	7,320	3	7,500	1	600	25	15,250	....	.....
August	23	6,700	7	2,500	2	1,600	....	.....	25	13,900	....	.....
September	5	1,090	6	5,030	5	1,090	....	.....	65	45,800	..	.....
October	38	10,930	6	250	7	11,350	....	.....	15	26,250	....	.....
November	19	13,700	9	700	2	200	....	.....	10	16,850	....	.....
December	84	11,450	39	2,150	16	12,150	..	.....	12	12,680	....	.....
Total	1,468	216,300	228	41,440	131	153,230	1	600	378	264,309	....	.....

Months.	Pictures.								Aggregate of miscellaneous artistic works, sculpture, and pictures.	
	Previous to nineteenth century.				Nineteenth century.					
	Originals.		Copies.		Originals.		Copies.		No.	Value.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		Lire.		*Lire.*		*Lire.*		*Lire.*		*Lire.*
January	57	20,050	2	1,700	175	131,400	157	10,043.50	533	194,340.50
February	26	100,262	....	.....	107	75,200	119	24,958.10	298	250,670.10
March	50	32,350	....	.....	175	123,320	152	24,908.00	497	333,273.00
April	38	19,170	1	1,500	138	93,085	209	48,840.00	515	206,287.00
May	55	42,300	....	.....	245	55,563	244	47,820.00	744	239,603.00
June	21	12,760	1	500	350	97,450	259	34,915.00	1,714	213,160.00
July	13	7,250	..	.....	115	44,200	120	15,455.00	340	107,175.00
August	18	14,200	....	.....	310	23,900	102	15,696.00	486	78,496.00
September	18	5,050	1	100	83	29,460	70	12,354.00	253	99,974.00
October	35	10,390	2	450	115	56,900	45	4,640.00	263	121,160.00
November	221	21,792	1	200	400	54,002	31	8,140.00	693	115,584.00
December	15	17,060	..	.....	78	42,630	150	19,256.00	394	117,376.00
Total	567	302,634	8	4,450	2,291	827,110	1,658	267,025.60	6,730	2,077,098.60

Summary of lottery business in the district of Tuscany during the calendar year 1884.

Provinces.	Number of lottery offices.	Aggregate number of books filled.	Income—			Number of winning tickets.
			From public lotteries.	From special lotteries.	Total.	
Florence:			*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	
City	31	179,151	2,943,527.90	5,798.59	2,949,326.49	47,807
Province	24	68,103	700,380.79	.....	700,380.79	16,161
Arezzo	10	31,688	268,148.63	949.39	269,098.02	6,373
Lucca	12	50,124	424,697.40	865.60	425,563.00	9,680
Pisa	20	48,907	641,738.17	813.21	642,551.38	11,555
Siena	11	28,040	265,667.79	439.38	266,107.17	5,638
Total	108	406,013	5,244,160.68	8,866.17	5,253,026.85	97,414

Summary of lottery business in the district of Tuscany during the calendar year 1884.

Provinces.	Expenses.			Net income.	Population.	Average contribution per inhabitant.
	Premiums.	Commission to lottery officers.	Total.			
Florence:	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*		*Lire.*
City	1,635,952.00	180,544.10	1,816,496.10	1,132,830.39	168,157	17,504
Province	355,197.00	62,818.61	418,015.61	282,365.18	632,515	1,107
Arezzo	142,378.00	23,314.30	165,692.30	103,405.72	242,785	1.063
Lucca	241,194.00	33,116.00	274,310.00	151,253.00	301,474	1,408
Pisa	299,630.00	55,036.55	354,666.55	287,884.83	283,643	2,224
Siena	176,686.00	22,580.36	199,266.36	66,840.81	207,013	1,283
Total	2,851,037.00	377,409.92	3,228,446.92	2,024,579.93	1,835,587	2,856

Statement showing the quantity and value of tobacco consumed in Tuscany and Sardinia from January 1 to June 30, 1884.

[Quantities in kilograms; values in Italian lire.]

Provinces.	Population.	Quantity and value of tobacco sold in each province.								Average consumption of tobacco per inhabitant.							
		Snuff.		Smoking.				Total.		Snuff.		Smoking.				Total.	
				Cut tobacco.		Cigars and cigarettes.						Cut tobacco.		Cigars, &c.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tuscany:																	
Florence	200,672	39,260,500	269,243.95	100,737,000	884,709.90	157,291,500	2,272,965.90	297,289,000	3,426,919.75	49	336	126	1,105	196	2,839	371	4,280
Arezzo	242,785	7,436,500	48,039.40	15,753,000	141,728.50	10,283,000	277,458.95	42,472,500	427,126.85	30	198	65	583	79	1,143	174	1,924
Lucca	301,474	46,948,000	340,353.85	43,518,500	333,952.30	25,451,000	343,353.75	115,917,500	1,017,659.90	156	1,129	144	1,107	84	1,139	384	3,375
Pisa	283,643	16,345,000	100,256.10	62,203,500	546,860.10	45,318,750	634,323.55	123,867,250	1,281,439.75	60	353	216	1,926	160	2,236	436	4,517
Siena	207,013	6,922,000	40,396.80	16,701,000	147,687.50	18,703,500	264,858.20	42,326,500	452,942.50	33	195	80	713	90	1,280	203	2,188
Total	1,835,587	116,917,000	798,290.10	238,913,000	2,054,838.30	266,047,750	3,792,960.35	621,872,750	6,646,088.75	63	434	130	1,118	145	2,066	338	3,620
Sardinia:																	
Cagliari	419,972	38,893,500	313,874.25	29,106,000	256,130.70	42,229,000	513,658.05	110,228,500	1,083,663.00	93	747	69	610	100	1,223	262	2,580
Sassari	260,478	17,569,000	152,105.65	10,888,000	92,877.50	33,199,250	438,275.30	61,656,250	683,258.45	67	584	41	356	127	1,683	235	2,623
Total	680,450	56,462,500	465,979.90	39,994,000	349,008.20	75,428,250	951,933.35	171,884,750	1,766,921.45	83	685	59	513	111	1,399	253	2,597

Statement showing the coasting trade of the port of Cagliari during the year 1884.

Category of tariff.	Description of articles.	Importations.	Exportations.
		Lire.	*Lire.*
I	Spirits, wine, oil, &c	557,234	503,090
II	Groceries and tobaccos	2,515,614	1,841,338
III	Chemical products, medicines, resin, and perfumeries	1,840,065	1,563,068
IV	Colors and articles for dyeing and tanning	55,061	630,387
V	Hemp, flax, jute, and other vegetable fiber, except cotton	918,807	37,992
VI	Cotton	3,093,017	103,615
VII	Wool, horse-hair	1,165,000	1,719,827
VIII	Silk	848,428	163,638
IX	Wood and straw	619,991	266,319
X	Papers and books	483,776	113,829
XI	Hides and skins	1,295,898	939,047
XII	Minerals, metals, and their productions	1,286,450	2,622,622
XIII	Stones, clays, plates, glasses, and crystals	911,029	17,834
XIV	Cereals, flour, paste, and vegetable products	1,834,091	1,760,761
XV	Animals, products and spoils of animals	569,552	5,962,343
XVI	Sundries	1,183,075	115,071
	Total	19,177,697	18,301,369

Statement showing the international commerce of the province of Cagliari during the year 1884.

Category of tariff.	Description of articles.	Importations.				Exportations.			
				Difference for 1884.				Difference for 1884.	
		1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Lire.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*
I	Spirits, wine, oil, &c	873,652	728,873	.....	144,779	330,600	314,396	.....	16,294
II	Groceries and tobaccos	601,577	774,233	172,656	.....	460	373	.....	87
III	Chemical products, medicines, resin, and perfumeries	62,739	31,896	.....	30,843	831,820	829,141	.....	2,679
IV	Colors and articles for dyeing and tanning	15,519	36,121	20,602	.....	113	1,242	1,129	.....
V	Hemp, flax, jute, and other vegetable fiber, except cotton	19,269	51,938	32,669	.....	3,214	.....	.....	3,214
VI	Cotton	90,482	128,187	37,735	.....	519	586	37	.....
VII	Wool, horse-hair	114,971	133,419	.....	18,448	357,309	106,130	.....	251,179
VIII	Silk	50,394	59,504	9,106	.....	3,040	.....	.....	3,040
IX	Wood and straw	648,860	574,604	.....	74,856	2,580,757	2,951,976	.....	371,219
X	Papers and books	7,709	4,069	.....	3,640	2,918	436	.....	2,482
XI	Hides and skins	186,888	176,442	.....	10,446	998,171	720,609	.....	277,562
XII	Minerals, metals, and their productions	933,055	438,925	.....	494,130	9,790,903	7,620,688	.....	2,170,215
XIII	Stones, clays, plates, glasses, and crystals	856,047	901,806	45,759	.....	24,982	3,846	.....	21,136
XIV	Cereals, flour, paste, and vegetable products	417,682	542,096	124,414	.....	563,334	641,640	78,306	.....
XV	Animals, products and spoils of animals	116,855	70,960	.....	45,895	1,584,223	693,796	.....	890,427
XVI	Sundries	165,018	132,265	.....	32,753	12,051	1,819	.....	10,232
	Total	5,160,691	4,785,338	.....	.....	17,084,504	13,886,618	.....	.....

WM. L. WELSH,
Consul.

Statement showing the international navigation at the island of Sardinia during the year 1884.

Ports.	Total.				Sailing vessels.				Steamers.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.
Cagliari	748	298,783	10,329	2,670	378	106,722	3,573	78	161	118,259	4,470	1,655
Carloforte	285	90,070	3,156	211	189	15,089	1,081	169	91	71,413	1,880	33
Muravera	23	4,055	183	19	22	3,933	173	7	....	.....	.....	.....
Oristano	25	3,863	177	14	25	3,863	177	14	....	.....	.....	.....
S. Antioco	38	11,102	358	17	25	6,610	225	16	....	.....	.....	.....
Tortoli	86	21,937	776	16	86	21,937	776	16	....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,205	429,810	14,970	2,956	705	158,134	6,006	300	252	189,672	6,350	1,688

Wind-bound.

Ports.	Sailing vessels.				Steamers.			
	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.
Cagliari	195	65,052	1,968	52	14	8,750	318	894
Carloforte	25	3,588	195	9	....	.....	.....	.....
Muravera	1	122	9	12	....	.....	.....	.....
Oristano	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
S. Antioco	13	4,492	133	1	....	.....	.....	.....
Tortoli	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Total	234	73,254	2,305	74	14	8,750	318	894

GENOA.

REPORT BY CONSUL FLETCHER ON TRADE OF GENOA, 1884.

Consul James Fletcher, under date October 27, 1885, transmits the following trade statistics of the port of Genoa for the year ending December 31, 1884:

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Genoa, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

ENTERED.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian	530	563,532	418	164,165	948	727,697
British	679	720,823	48	14,186	727	735,009
Austrian			28	12,613	28	12,613
Spanish	5	5,959	9	1,493	14	7,452
Greek	9	7,273	21	5,005	30	12,278
French	421	378,579	3	195	424	378,774
Sweden and Norway	29	14,428	16	7,339	45	21,767
Holland	31	28,657	1	153	32	28,810
Danish	11	9,833	6	1,005	17	10,838
Turkish			1	75	1	75
German	48	42,449	3	1,146	51	43,595
Russian			6	3,060	6	3,060
Belgian	22	19,583			22	19,583
Siamese			1	247	1	247
United States			3	1,962	3	1,962
Portuguese	2	532			2	532
Argentine Republic						
Total	1,787	1,791,638	564	212,044	2,351	2,003,682
Coastwise, Italian	413	181,388	2,917	176,885	3,330	358,273
Coastwise, other nationalities	156	91,992	11	1,826	167	93,818
Grand total	2,356	2,065,018	3,492	390,755	5,848	2,455,773

CLEARED.

Italian	424	476,333	384	135,084	808	611,417
British	419	448,733	27	11,139	446	459,872
Austrian			24	9,889	24	9,889
Spanish	3	4,341	7	1,183	10	5,524
Greek	12	8,607	24	5,522	36	14,129
French	389	347,770	2	80	391	347,850
Sweden and Norway	12	4,644	11	4,460	23	9,104
Holland	18	20,019			18	20,019
Danish	1	1,017	8	2,350	9	3,367
Turkish						
German	16	14,697	4	1,574	20	16,271
Russian			3	1,953	3	1,953
Belgian	10	9,175			10	9,175
Siamese			1	188	1	188
United States			2	1,368	2	1,368
Portuguese	2	502			2	502
Argentine Republic			1	141	1	141
Total	1,306	1,335,838	498	174,931	1,804	1,510,769
Coastwise, Italian	527	267,186	2,756	171,163	3,283	438,349
Coastwise, other nationalities	525	445,285	30	8,775	555	454,060
Grand total	2,358	2,048,309	3,284	354,869	5,642	2,403,178

Statement showing the quantity or weight of merchandise imported and exported to and from Genoa by land and sea for the year ending December 31, 1884.

	By land.	By sea.		Total.
		Italian flag.	Foreign flags.	
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Importation	25, 559, 023	363, 894, 617	1, 117, 411, 844	1, 506, 865, 484
Exportation*	2, 272, 159	56, 813, 362	50, 645, 431	109, 711, 352

* The figures given in this line are copied correctly from the published Commercial Report, but the total is less by 19,600 kilos than it should be according to the rules of simple addition.

Statement showing the exports from Genoa, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Description.	Quantity. (Reduced to American measurement.)	Value, including costs and charges. (Reduced to American dollars.)	Countries whither exported.
	Kilos.	*Lire.*	
Alcohol, liquors, and oils	13, 274, 576	12, 742, 177	America, France, England, Africa.
Tobacco, coffee, and spice	933, 160	2, 135, 537	America, France, England, Turkey, Holland.
Chemicals, medicinals, &c	4, 732, 673	4, 791, 402	Germany, France, Switzerland.
Colors and tanning material	1, 307, 737	570, 729	America, France, Spain.
Flax, hemp, and jute	1, 318, 809	2, 259, 213	America, France, England, Spain.
Cotton	2, 043, 196	4, 464, 192	America, France, England, Belgium.
Wool and hair	338, 471	2, 862, 287	America, France.
Silk	123, 086	6, 605, 087	France, Africa.
Wood and furniture	4, 481, 927	2, 016, 193	America, France, Africa, Greece.
Paper and books	4, 072, 660	3, 263, 202	America, France, Africa, England, Spain.
Hides, skins, and works of	862, 661	3, 714, 713	America, France, Germany, Africa, Spain, Turkey.
Mineral, metals, &c	8, 270, 012	4, 119, 709	America, England, Russia, Greece.
Stone, glass, earth, &c	15, 599, 247	182, 249	America, Belgium, France, England.
Grain, flour, and vegetables	49, 247, 480	12, 933, 653	America, France, Germany, England.
Animals and spoils of	2, 441, 053	7, 851, 047	America, France, England.
Sundries	664, 604	1, 552, 359	
	109, 711, 352	72, 063, 749	
	†24, 246, 208, 792	$13, 911, 920	

† Pounds.

Statement showing the imports at Genoa, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Description.	Quantity. (Reduced to American measurement.)	Value entered. (Reduced to American dollars.)	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	Kilos.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	
Alcohol, liquors, and oils	30,629,594	14,317,426	7,510,922	America, France, England, Austria, and Germany.
Tobacco, coffee, and spice	85,431,107	50,625,846	304,223	Do.
Chemicals, medicinals, &c	31,643,088	18,742,492	342,345	France, England, Germany.
Colors and tanning material	10,175,190	6,203,515	92,364	Do.
Flax, hemp, and jute	5,312,693	4,752,488	281,830	Asia, France, England, Germany.
Cotton	50,896,732	75,771,369	1,886,532	Asia, Africa, America, Germany.
Wool and hair	5,215,641	18,806,091	645,345	Asia, Africa, America, France, Germany.
Silk	21,770	1,646,003	76,018	Do.
Wood and furniture	28,906,620	11,047,048	36,908	Belgium, Holland, America, Germany.
Paper and books	287,175	418,544	21,690	Asia, America, France, Germany.
Hides, skins, and works of	6,459,909	15,713,703	130,306	Belgium, Holland, America, France, Germany.
Minerals, metals, &c	89,836,821	28,870,275	2,780,882	America, France, Germany.
Stone, glass, earth, &c	898,693,911	25,034,266	163,274	Asia, Turkey, Africa, America.
Grain, flour, and vegetables	232,084,590	61,990,383	1,824,622	Do.
Animals and spoils of	30,935,108	20,289,627	807,813	Spain, France, England, America, Germany.
Sundries	345,585	3,378,700	137,055	France, England.
	*1,506,865,484	357,608,706	62,042,129	
	†333,017,271,964	$69,036,490	$11,977,245	

* There are errors in addition in the columns of quantity. The fault rests with the Genoese statistician in drawing totals of the different categories.
† Pounds.

JAMES FLETCHER,
United States Consul.

LEGHORN.

REPORT OF CONSUL SARTORI.

I regret that I cannot report the appearance of any American vessel during the quarter. Three foreign steamers and four sailing vessels have arrived with cargoes of petroleum and tobacco from New York and Philadelphia. Seven steamers and four sailing vessels have cleared from this port with general cargoes for New York and Boston, and eight steamers from Rio Marina, Elba, for Philadelphia with iron ore. Early in the summer an Austrian bark, the Deveti Debrowacki, arrived here from Batoum, Russia, with 22,840 cases petroleum. This proved to be of an inferior quality, giving but little light and much smoke.

There is a large decrease in the business of the consulate this quarter as compared with that ending June 30.

The totals show—

Quarter, June 30		$403,950 16
Quarter, September 30	$406,812 80	
Less marble invoices	71,609 68	335,203 12
Decrease		68,747 04

The most noticeable differences are—

Iron ore:	
Quarter ending June 30	$128,530 70
Quarter ending Septemer 30	42,587 62
Decrease	85,943 08
Olive oil:	
Quarter ending June 30	42,389 22
Quarter ending September 30	31,113 57
Decrease	11,275 65
Rags:	
Quarter ending June 30	85,626 23
Quarter ending September 30	79,768 93
Decrease	5,857 30
Candied citrons:	
Quarter ending September 30	87,691 92
Quarter ending June 30	53,287 43
Increase	24,404 49

There are some other changes, but of no account. This decrease in the exports is, I think, largely due to the appearance of cholera in the Mediterranean this summer, which made vessels chary of coming here, and doubtless influenced buyers in the United States.

This has been a good year for agricultural products in this district. Those crops which have already been harvested were all good, and the grapes, which are now being gathered, are reported as being satisfactory. The olives also promise well.

VICTOR A. SARTORI,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.
Leghorn, October 6, 1885.

PALERMO.

REPORT OF CONSUL CARROLL.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the consulate for the year 1884, embracing the imports and exports into and from Palermo, Carini, Girgenti, Marsala, and Trapani, as well as of the navigation of certain of the ports named.

In connection with the imports it will be seen by reference thereto that their value was $5,399,137, an increase of $231,227 over that of 1883.

With reference to the exports, the value thereof was $7,598,023.20, an increase, compared with that during 1883, of $328,008.20.

The value of imports from the United States during 1884 was $21,746 in excess of that of 1883, and the value of the exports thereto, during the same period, was $671,812.40 in excess of that of 1883.

The total amount of duty collected on imports into Palermo during 1884, by the Italian authorities, was $877,654.25.

With reference to the trade of the port of Palermo during 1884, it is thought that the quarantine which obtained for more than half that year greatly interfered with the volume thereof. At one time no ships were allowed to enter. Subsequently, however, this stringent measure was

changed to a quarantine of twenty one days on vessels coming from infected ports. Later on this was also modified and vessels were permitted to come within a certain distance of the port, where they were quarantined and allowed to take in cargo, which was accomplished by lighters.

TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

Adverting to imports and exports to and from the United States, petroleum exceeds any other commodity of import, the value thereof during 1884 being $247,092.

Lemons and oranges constitute the largest items of export thereto, the aggregate value thereof during the year referred to being $2,892,431.60. Sumac and sulphur come next.

As will be seen, the value of the exports from Palermo to the United States is considerably in excess of that of the exports to any other country, while the value of the imports from the United States to Palermo only ranks fifth on the list, Turkey being sixth. However, it is encouraging to note that nearly every article of export from the United States has increased since 1883, and that the list thereof has augmented. Petroleum shows an increase of value over 1883 of $55,921, and timber an increase of $3,850, while watches and clocks of American manufacture appear to have first made their appearance in Palermo during 1884.

MARKET FOR AMERICAN GOODS.

There is a market here for nearly every product of the United States, but thus far the only effort made by Americans to introduce their goods has been through the consul, to whom they write, promising what they can and will do as to their goods, describing what they have for sale, and manifesting the greatest anxiety for a market.

The consul, of course, approaches persons engaged in the business to which the letter or letters refer and induces them to become interested. He replies to the letters, giving full information and directions as to procedure, and the matter ends, as a rule, so far as the would-be American exporter is concerned.

That so few American goods are to be found in Palermo is due to the apathy or disinclination of American exporters to go to the trouble of introducing them.

American articles of all kinds have a good reputation here, and it needs only the effort of a smart, energetic business man, who can speak Italian, to introduce them successfully.

As an example of this, some time since a person representing himself to be an American and as having American goods for sale, came to Palermo. So soon as his arrival became known he was overwhelmed with custom and in a few days all his reputed American goods were sold, whereupon he departed, in order, ostensibly, to replenish his stock and return, but really for parts unknown. It was discovered soon after his departure that the goods were spurious and of an inferior foreign manufacture, and it is believed that he was also spurious and not an American. It is to be hoped so, at least, and it is regretted that the information did not reach me before his departure, else I should have endeavored to find a means to cause the authorities to take action in his case.

As a rule, such frauds injure the sale of American goods, but I am happy to say that the sudden discovery in this case that the goods were not American tends to rather enhance their sale, as the transaction certainly shows their popularity.

English, French, German, and houses of other European countries send agents or representatives to Palermo, who open branch houses or sample stores, exhibit and sell goods, take orders for such goods as may not be on hand and send to the home stores for them.

Merchants of the countries named in this way have become the wealthiest people in Sicily.

Should American houses see fit to adopt a similar course they would experience little or no trouble in competing with the houses adverted to. New things and articles are popular in Palermo, and they would have this in their favor, as well as the general popularity of American goods entertained by the people, not as a rule from personal experience, but based on reports from friends and relations residing in the United States.

Any person starting a distinctively American watch and clock establishment in Palermo would make money. The duty on watches and clocks is $1 each.

The crops in this district and throughout the island during 1884 were above the average, and the outlook for the present year is promising. I have made several efforts to procure an official statement as to the crops of 1884, but thus far without effect.

PHILIP CARROLL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palermo, Italy, October 19, 1885.

Total amount of imports into and exports from Palermo, during the year 1884, *in order of importance as to value.*

IMPORTS.

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
Great Britain	$2,480,683 00	Greece	$22,211 00
France	1,007,346 00	Russia	21,205 00
Austria	633,040 00	Belgium	11,964 00
Germany	384,556 00	Tunis	9,760 00
United States	328,580 00	China	1,350 00
Turkey	254,860 00	Spain	1,015 00
Holland	120,070 00	Denmark	350 00
Algéria	67,550 00	Egypt	125 00
Switzerland	31,652 00		
Malta	22,820 00	Total	5,399,137 00

EXPORTS.

United States	$3,709,508 40	Belgium	$31,233 40
Great Britain	2,019,074 00	Greece	16,491 00
France	949,197 00	Malta	10,044 00
Holland	265,007 00	Tunis	3,123 00
Germany	180,799 00	Denmark	1,231 20
Spain	144,677 80	Egypt	1,102 60
Austria	136,983 00	Algiers	137 40
Portugal	51,642 40	China	12 00
Turkey	40,089 00		
Russia	37,675 00	Total	7,598,023 20
	4 00		

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Palermo during the year ending December 31, 1884.

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Italian	2,814	525,052	38,332	2,790	490,847	37,828
British	443	446,984	11,395	449	451,196	11,525
French	120	128,434	5,831	117	119,406	5,707
German	43	41,453	1,044	42	40,253	1,014
Dutch	38	29,278	865	37	28,275	838
Danish	12	10,072	290	12	10,072	302
Norwegian	12	9,102	232	11	8,660	225
Greek	11	1,903	53	10	1,638	42
Swedish	3	2,509	63	4	3,225	80
American	3	1,445	28	4	1,871	37
Austrian	2	802	23	4	1,851	59
Spanish	2	164	15	2	164	15
Total	3,503	1,197,198	58,171	3,482	1,157,458	57,672

Imports from the United States.

Articles.	Duty.	Value.
Spirits, in bottles, per hectoliter	$5 00	$19
Spirits, of all kinds, in ½-liter bottles, do	3 60	4
Olive-oil, per 100 kilograms	60	3
Oil-cake, do	1 20	952
Petroleum, do	6 60	247,092
Coffee, do	20 00	600
Sugar:		
First quality, do	13 25	23
Second quality, do	10 60	3
Cigars, Havana, do	600 00	33
Tobacco, prepared, all kinds, do	400 00	9
Gunpowder, do	30 00	4
Cartridges, do	30 00	9
Soap, common, do	1 20	20
Hemp and flax, crude, colored tissues thereof, do	18 00	26
Cotton wadding, do	1 20	5
Cotton, crude, twisted, spun, do	6 76	5
Cotton tissues:		
Crude, weighing more than 13 kilograms per 100 square meters, with less than 27 threads in the warp, per 100 kilograms	11 40	1,000
Crude, weighing more than 13 kilograms per 100 square meters, with more than 27 threads in the warp, per 100 kilograms	12 80	100
Crude, weighing 7 kilograms per 100 square meters, with more than 27 threads in the warp, per 100 kilograms	15 00	15
Bleached, weighing 13 kilograms per 100 square meters, with less than 27 threads in the warp, per 100 kilograms	13 68	950
Bleached, weighing 13 kilograms per 100 square meters, with more than 27 threads in the warp, per 100 kilograms	15 36	40
Bleached, weighing 7 to 13 kilograms per 100 square meters, with less than 27 threads in the warp, per 100 kilograms	15 84	100
Bleached, weighing 7 to 13 kilograms per 100 square meters, with more than 27 threads in the warp, per 100 kilograms	18 00	200
Colored, weighing 13 kilograms per 100 square meters, with less than 27 threads in the warp, per 100 kilograms	18 40	35
Colored, weighing more than 13 kilograms per 100 square meters, with more than 27 threads in warp, per 100 kilograms	19 80	605
Colored, weighing 7 to 13 kilograms per 100 square meters, with less than 27 threads in warp, per 100 kilograms	20 20	25
Colored, weighing 7 to 13 kilograms per 100 square meters, with more than 27 threads in warp, per 100 kilograms	22 20	25
Printed, weighing 13 kilograms per 100 square meters, with less than 27 threads in the warp, per 100 kilograms	27 68	10
Printed, weighing 7 to 13 kilograms per 100 square meters, with less than 27 threads in warp, per 100 kilograms	29 24	1,380
Printed, weighing 7 to 13 kilograms per 100 square meters, with more than 27 threads, per 100 kilograms	32 00	10
Tissues, embroidered, do	60 00	100
Tulle, gauze, and muslin, bleached, do	60 00	5
Oil-cloths, do	10 00	10
Tissues, embroidered and sewn, do	60 00	5
Blankets, do	12 00	14
Woolen tissues:		
Carded, do	28 00	75
Carded, with the warp of spun cotton, do	18 70	5
Combed, do	34 00	50
Combed, with the warp composed of spun cotton, do	26 00	5

Imports from the United States—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.	Value.
Woolen coverlets and carpets ..... per 100 kilograms..	$22 00	$10
Silk tissues, black and shining ..... do....	94 00	5
Silk, mixed, tissues thereof ..... do....	52 00	20
Timber, common (shooks)	Free.	29,490
Furniture:		
Simple ..... per 100 kilograms..	2 60	25
Coarse ..... do....	1 50	800
With soft lining, fine ..... do....	8 00	90
Lined with leather, fine ..... do....	11 80	240
Wicker work ..... do....	4 40	20
Pulp for paper ..... do....	2 00	52
Books:		
Printed, unbound	Free.	13
Printed, with cardboard binding ..... per 100 kilograms..	2 40	20
Hides tanned ..... do....	10 00	22
Boots and shoes of all kinds ..... do....	22 00	35
Cast iron in various shapes ..... do....	1 00	100
Wrought iron ..... do....	2 36	20
Iron and steel agricultural implements ..... do....	2 40	6
Revolvers ..... per 100..	70	25
Machines and parts thereof ..... per 100 kilograms..	1 20	1,300
Watches.		
Gold ..... each..	20	50
In other metals ..... do....	10	20
Clocks ..... do....	1	6,400
Barrel organs ..... per 100 kilograms..	36	10
Clock stands ..... do....	10 00	55
Clock works ..... do....	10 00	2,000
Coals	Free.	8,900
Earthware:		
Coarse ..... per 100 kilograms..	16	50
Fine ..... do....	2 40	15
Fine, ornamented ..... do....	3 60	300
Porcelain, white and gilt ..... do....	6 40	20
Glassware:		
Coarse ..... do....	1 40	120
Fine ..... do....	2 20	31
Flour ..... do....	65	35
Poultry ..... do....	1 00	335
Potted meat ..... do....	10 00	5
Caviar ..... do....	6 00	4
Grease	Free.	22,000
Merceries:		
Coarse ..... per 100 kilograms..	12 00	1,800
Fine ..... do....	20 00	446
Optical and mathematical instruments ..... do....	6 00	100
Caps ..... do....	20	25
Flowers artificial ..... do....	1 00	15
Total		328,580

Exports to United States.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Wine:			
In casks	$4,338 00	Macaroni	$19,106 40
In bottles	30 00	Oranges and lemons	2,892,431 60
Spirits	12 00	Pistachios	1,467 00
Olive oil	5,222 00	Almonds	8,568 80
Mineral oil	6 20	Nuts	1,796 00
Essence of oranges and lemons	62,656 00	Dry fruit	1,000 00
Sugar	11 00	Raisins	503 00
Comfits	51 00	Preserved fruit and vegetables	3,656 00
Mustard seed	5,951 00	Seeds	236 00
Spices	2,436 00	Fresh vegetables	371 00
Manna	22,547 00	Horses	320 00
Lemon juice	24 00	Oxen	1,155 00
Lemon juice, concentrated	2,375 00	Heifers and bullocks	225 00
Sumac	1,483 00	Cows	6 00
Ground sumac	374,066 60	Pickled fish	800 00
Rags	4,270 80	Tinned sardines and anchovies	738 40
Paper	1,372 20	Cheese	7,355 00
Skins	278 00	Musical instruments	800 00
Machinery	97 20	Optical and surgical instrument	450 00
Alabaster	6 00	Pictures and paintings	600 00
Sulphur	279,750 00	Sundries	500 00
Earthenware	15 60		
Cereals	384 60	Total	3,709,508 40

SICILY

REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL PIRRONE.

Whether quarantine measures, considered from a sanitary aspect, be the best preventive against the spread of cholera I leave to medical men to ascertain; but no person will ever dispute their injurious effects upon commercial intercourse. Sicily had a sad experience of it last year, when, the epidemic prevailing in some places in Italy and France, we were isolated from the rest of the world for nearly five months, during which period the foreign trade of the island remained wholly inactive.

In fact, the imports amounted to $5,803,882, and the exports to $9,852,466, or $555,748 and $1,025,714, respectively, less than those of the preceding year.

The imported commodities most affected were coffee, coal, cotton, woolen and silk goods, iron, rice, sugar, wheat, and petroleum; and the exports, lemons and oranges, essences, olive oil, and lemon juice, concentrated.

The maritime movement was as follows:

Entered, 1,223,751 tons; cleared, 1,181,759 tons; or 5,250 tons more entered, and 25,531 tons less cleared, than in 1883. The American flag was represented by four vessels entered and three cleared.

The value of declared exports from Messina to the United States was $2,543,721, an increase of $408,410 over the year previous. Wine lees, canary seed, oranges, lemons, filberts, and essences were the articles that figured more prominently.

The imports during this time were confined to 17,330 cases of refined petroleum, and one barrel rum, valued together at $18,550.

No statistical tables are received as yet from the consular agencies at Milazzo and Gioja.

LETTERIO PIRRONE,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Messina, October 19, 1885.

Statement showing the imports and exports between Messina and the United States for the year 1884.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Argols		$134,732	Licorice paste		$1,200
Almonds		25,611	Mustard seed		22,525
Brimstone		4,010	Olive oil		11,345
Canary seed		22,620	Petroleum	$18,000	
Cheese		3,855	Pistachio kernels		400
Cherries		525	Rum	50	
Essences		249,680	Walnuts		5,450
Filberts		141,075	Wine		1,592
Figs, dry		732	Miscellaneous		3,317
Fruit, lemons and oranges		1,876,860			
Lemon peels		980	Total	18,050	2,543,721
Lemon juice (concentrated)		87,212			

Statement showing the imports at Messina for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Alcohol		$2,933		Germany and Italy.
Butter ..... kilos.	802	433		Italy.
Beer		520		Austria.
Coffee ..... kilos.	207,312	70,486		England and Italy.
Cocoa ..... do.	3,493	1,746		Do.
Cheese ..... do.	80,431	29,293		Switzerland, Italy, Holland.
Chemical products	4,709	4,719		Italy.
Colors ..... kilos.	1,617	4,527		Do.
Cotton goods ..... do.	803,983	546,985		England and Italy.
Copper ..... do.	80,136	28,632		Do.
Coal ..... do.	26,592,562	148,918		Do.
Cement ..... do.	362,625	54,392		France and Italy.
Candles ..... do.	20,954	7,504		Do.
Dye-stuffs ..... do.	1,729,940	103,794		Do.
Flour ..... do.	6,212,106	459,716		Russia and Italy.
Fish, salted and smoked	2,359,819	306,800		British Possessions.
Fire-arms		2,912		Belgium, England, and Italy.
Glass and crystal ware		71,810		Austria and Italy.
Grease of all kinds ..... kilos.	19,674	4,525		Italy.
Gums		44,825		Different countries.
Hides, raw and tanned	603,454	403,896		Russia and Italy.
Iron, worked ..... kilos.	4,409,508	244,555		England and Belgium.
Iron ore ..... do.	74,603	15,210		Do.
Lead ..... do.	53,834	3,553		Do.
Linen goods ..... do.	239,680	154,000		Do.
Machinery		59,144		Do.
Mercury ..... kilos.	28,331	74,150		England and France.
Minerals, not specified		18,900		Do.
Pepper and spices ..... kilos.	13,615	3,134		Different countries.
Powder ..... do.	324	324		Italy.
Petroleum ..... do.	1,060,114	61,440		United States.
Perfumery		1,289		France and England.
Paper, white and colored		12,583		Do.
Porcelain, white and gilt		20,580		Do.
Rice ..... kilos.	1,720,000	95,002		England, Germany, and Italy.
Sugar ..... do.	171,695	24,037		Holland and Italy.
Silk goods		46,704		France and Italy.
Steel ..... kilos.	101,146	13,136		England and Italy.
Stones and earths for arts and trades.		44,262		Italy.
Starch ..... kilos.	45,600	6,110		Do.
Sponges		1,210		Greece and France.
Varnish		1,000		France and Italy.
Wine		1,400		Do.
Woolen goods		158,137		Different countries.
Wood		244,020		Italy and Austria.
Wheat and other grain		774,609		Russia.
Wax ..... kilos.	1,413	700		Italy.
Zinc ..... do.	35,667	4,177		England.
Other articles		1,421,150		Different countries.
Total		5,803,882	$589,443	

Statement showing the exports from Messina for the year ending December 31, 1884.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Almonds ..... kilos..	1,448,716	$523,265	France, England, United States.
Brimstone ..... do...	81,418	17,095	Do.
Casks, empty	.....	80,159	Italy.
Chestnuts ..... kilos..	40,600	1,908	Do.
Cheese ..... do...	29,632	10,964	Do.
Cabinet wood ..... do...	1,045,550	104,555	Do.
Citrons, in brine ..... do...	207,000	16,560	England, France.
Dye-stuffs ..... do...	305,541	20,165	Italy.
Earthenwares ..... do...	1,241,361	9,930	Do.
Essential oils ..... do...	215,910	960,004	Different countries.
Filberts ..... do...	2,547,320	331,155	Do.
Fruit:			
Lemons and oranges ..... do...	45,010,007	1,800,400	Do.
Fresh and dry ..... do...	393,070	16,445	Do.
Salted ..... do...	306,000	36,360	Do.
Figs, dry ..... do...	36,000	2,015	Do.
Fish, salted and dry ..... do...	50,640	10,634	Austria.
Game ..... do...	24,640	12,300	Malta and Italy.
Hemp cordage ..... do...	91,136	22,800	Italy.
Hair ..... do...	32,463	18,823	Do.
Lemon juice, raw and concentrated.. do...	2,271,324	418,561	Different countries.
Leather ..... do...	3,183	2,228	Do.
Mustard seed ..... do ...	166,000	18,260	Do.
Medicinal herbs ..... do...	12,940	2,588	Do.
Manna ..... do...	15,300	22,950	Do.
Olive oil ..... do...	3,764,974	1,020,465	Do.
Pistachio nuts ..... do...	25,333	5,573	Do.
Rags ..... do...	23,682	1,894	England, France, Germany.
Silk, raw	.....	1,171,137	France and England.
Seeds ..... kilos..	434,649	39,118	Italy.
Skins ..... do...	87,795	47,408	Do.
Soap ..... do...	291,680	33,105	Italy and Austria.
Tartaric acid ..... do...	212,212	533,345	England and France.
Wine ..... hectoliters..	172,857	1,140,875	France.
Wine lees ..... kilos..	3,934,906	944,385	United States and England.
Other articles	.....	455,037	Different countries.
	.....	9,852,466	

JAPAN.

REPOR OF MINISTER HUBBARD ON TRADE OF JAPAN WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The decadence in the export trade of Japan to France and Great Britain, including Australia, shows a decrease from 1883 of three millions to France, and nearly two millions to Great Britain, while the decrease to the United States is only a little over $100,000!

The total value of Japaneseex ports for 1884 to the United States, it will be seen, was $13,115,434, and to Great Britain only $4,056,867! While the total exports from the United States to Japan for the same year (1884) was in value $2,466,278, the total exports from Great Britain to Japan was in value $12,729,852.

The balance of trade being against the United States to the extent of $10,640,954, and against Japan and in favor of Great Britain (over great competition for the trade of the East) to the extent of $8,928,022.

These figures are suggestive and the causes leading to such results are well worthy of grave consideration in connection with our trade relations with Japan.

I have also the honor to inclose herewith a more specific statement of our export and import trade (for 1884) with Japan, compiled by this legation from the annual return of the foreign trade of Japan, and which table is not given in the British consular reports herewith transmitted.

[Inclosure No. 2 with Mr. Hubbard's No. 76.—From the annual return of the foreign trade of the Empire of Japan, 1884.]

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.
	Yen.	*Yen.*
United States	13, 107, 232. 84	2, 466, 278. 69
Great Britain	3, 801, 730. 58	12, 729, 852. 87
France	6, 778, 097. 00	1, 564, 480. 00
Germany	511, 564. 67	2, 310, 491. 51
Russia	144, 557. 30	
East Indies and Siam	527, 681. 31	2, 342, 427. 00

	Yen.
Net total exports	33, 016, 278. 53
Net total imports	28, 821, 027. 24
Total	61, 837, 456. 00
Total exports to the United States	13, 107, 232. 84
Raw silk	5, 918, 728. 19
Green tea	5, 635, 699. 06
Tea dust	113, 428. 12
Camphor	191, 563. 66
Rags	191, 747. 76
Straw-ware	185, 597. 57

In my No. 75, transmitting to your Department my reply to certain inquiries of the Hon. J. B. Simpson, a citizen of the United States, I have, as therein stated, endeavored to account for some of the present conditions of our trade with this country, and suggesting respectfully the means of removing the evil complained of in that direction.

I inclose herewith an interesting article from the native Japanese press (the "Jiji Shimpo") on the subject of our trade relations with Japan.

The editor and proprietor of this leading representative journal, Mr. Fukazawu, is one of the ablest men of this Empire. He writes and speaks the English language, and has been a close student and practical observer of political events and institutions, and especially of the United States. He is educating his sons at our universities, and for many years has been a leader in the political and educational evangelization of his native land. He is proprietor and president besides (and for many years also) of one of the best educational institutions of the Empire, and has done as much or more for the intellectual development of this people, perhaps, than any other one man, living or dead.

What he has uttered in his daily journal in connection with the relations of trade and comity of the two countries is, therefore, of importance.

RICHARD B. HUBBARD,
Minister.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Tokio, Japan, January 23, 1886.

[Inclosure in Minister Hubbard's dispatch.]

It is now several years since we first came into contact with the nations of the west. We were on the most friendly terms with the Dutch, for whom we opened the port of Nagasaki as a trading place. It was solely through our intimate relations with them that we were enabled at that time to obtain an idea of the state of the outer world, while as yet we were in a condition of the most complete seclusion, a certain number of Japanese of the higher classes being made acquainted through the Dutch books of what other countries were like. Thirty-two years ago, however, Commodore Perry entered the Bay of Yeddo, bearing a dispatch from the United States Government and accompanied by several men-of-war, and he induced the government of the Shogunate, then in power, to sign a treaty of friendship and commerce.

Since then country after country has entered into treaty relations with us.

Several ports in addition to Nagasaki were opened for foreign trade, and as our relations with foreign states became more intimate, some of us, observing that we were beings similar in most respects to our visitors, determined to go and see those other countries. Impressed in the most powerful way by what we saw in those distant lands, a desire to be like civilized nations took shape in our minds. All attention was at once bent on the work of preparation to set on the new path. Since then improvements and reforms have been effected in every direction: in our political system; in our military organization; in science, arts, commerce, and in our various industries; and as the result of the arduous labors of thirty years ago the Japan of to-day has been produced. No other country in the east has been able to create, as the Japanese have done, a new country on the lines of western civilization.

That this country is advanced far beyond all the countries of the east is a fact which none would attempt to dispute; more than that, there is no country in the world, except some in Europe and America, to which we must largely yield in point of enlightenment and civilization.

To the South American states even, peopled as they are by emigrants from the continent of Europe, there is assigned by universal consent a position in many respects below that which Japan, much to her honor, now occupies. When we remember that it is to the United States of America that we owe our success and our advancement to our present proud position, we cannot help entertaining for them sentiments of peculiarly deep respect and esteem. But the people of the United States have endeared themselves to us, not merely by the circumstance that they were our leaders and guides in the work of thirty years ago, but also by the uniform mildness and justice of the treatment that we have received at their hands since that time—treatment which sufficiently convinces us that they are not a nation which desires to profit by the misfortunes of others.

There has not come to our notice a single instance of the United States betraying an unreasonable spirit in dealing with this country.

It is true that they had a share in the affair of the Shimonoseki indemnity, but so soon as the Government of the United States became aware of the injustice of the transaction they did not hesitate to correct their mistake by returning to us their share of the indemnity, an action which did not fail to affect the people of this country favorably towards them. We cannot forget, either, that the United States is our nearest civilized neighbor, a couple of weeks' sail alone separating the two countries. But in national intercourse it is not enough to entertain amicable and friendly feelings toward one another; we must mutually confer in one way or another solid and appreciable benefits. Commerce is the chief means by which one country may gain advantages from its relations to another.

The trade between Japan and the United States is represented by 15,600,000 yen per annum. This, to be sure, is no contemptible sum, and is certain to increase in the future. But even at the present time it would not be at all a difficult matter to increase the figure by twofold if a little more thought were employed. Of this total the export from Japan amounts to 13,100,000 yen, nine-tenths of which consists of two articles, silk and tea, in the proportion of silk 6,000,000 yen, and tea 5,800,000 yen.

The export from the United States to this country is 2,500,000 yen, of which seven-tenths is represented by petroleum (1,800,000 yen).

The trade between the two countries is therefore made up at present of the exchange of three articles, in the proportion of 13 from this country to 2½ from the United States. Besides tea and silk, various articles are required in American markets, such as minerals and manufactured goods, so that it should be quite easy to increase the exports from Japan. Further, a great many of our enterprising men have gone from Japan to the United States, and this also should operate in increasing the demand for Japanese goods. It is clear, therefore, that this trade has a hopeful prospect before it. On the other hand, the import to us from the United States consists almost solely of petroleum, and the total amount of this trade cannot be at all satisfactory to Americans. We are told that in the markets of South America the manufactured goods of the United States are to a very considerable extent driving out English stuffs. How is it, then, that Americans here do not think of entering into competition with the English? Again, we believe the Americans know that large quantities of German beer are exported to Japan. Although the trade cannot amount to a very large sum, it is still to be regretted that the brewers of the United States should permit the Germans to monopolize the trade.

Then, taking railways, it is generally admitted that the simple and convenient methods of railway construction obtaining in the States would be well adapted to Japan; but as yet no American has attempted to introduce the system here. It seems as if it would be an easy matter for the Americans to increase their exports, so as at least to balance their imports from this country.

Desirous of preserving and perpetuating the friendship between the two nations, we call the attention of the Americans to the highly unsatisfactory condition of their commercial relations

NICARAGUA.

REPORT OF CONSUL LEAVITT ON REVENUE OF NICARAGUA.

It is generally believed that the revenues of the Central American Republics are almost wholly derived from duties levied on importations. With respect to Nicaragua, this is far from being true. There are five great sources of revenue, which in the years 1883 and 1884 furnished 94 per cent. of the entire revenue: Customs duties, rum, tobacco, tax on cattle killed, and the railroad. A considerable amount is also obtained from the sale of powder, stamped paper, sale of uncultivated lands, imposition of fines, &c. In the subsequent tables I have designated these last as "various."

The proportion that each bears to the total income is as follows, viz:

Source.	Average for the twelve years 1873 to 1884, inclusive.	1873.	1883.	1884.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Customs	36.2	36.9	36.8	40.7
Rum	27.2	29	26.5	25.4
Tobacco	14.9	17.4	12.1	11.8
Cattle killed	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.1
Railroad*	1.7	.....	5.6	7.3
Various	13.2	9.9	12.5	9.2

* The first income received from the railroad was in 1881.

The total income from all sources for the six years 1873 to 1878, inclusive, amounted to $6,910,842.50; for the six years 1879 to 1884, inclusive, $11,063,376.68; an increase in the last six years of $4,152,534.18.

The total disbursements for the six years 1873 to 1878, inclusive, were $6,742,288.75; for the six years, 1879 to 1884, inclusive, $9,291,416.35; an increase in the last six years of $2,559,176.60.

The Government has always been scrupulously exact in the payment of its obligations, and no repudiation scheme would be tolerated. This is the more to be commended as presenting such a contrast to the conduct of some other Central American Republics.

The following tables show the income from all sources, and disbursements, and the revenue and loans in detail, for the years 1873 to 1884, inclusive:

Table showing income from all sources, and disbursements for the years 1873 *to* 1884, *inclusive.*

Year.	Income.				Disbursements.	
	Surplus carried over.	Income.	Total income.	Increase or decrease.	Amount.	Increase or decrease.
1873	$11,405 15	$1,059,062 30	$1,070,467 45	.....	$1,060,833 60	.....
1874	9,633 85	*941,202 80	950,836 65	—$119,630 80	934,207 05	$126,626 55
1875	16,629 60	965,185 60	981,815 20	+30,978 55	954,280 60	+20,073 55
1876	27,534 60	1,343,182 80	1,370,717 40	+388,902 20	1,336,765 15	+382,484 55
1877	33,952 25	1,130,400 40	1,164,352 65	—206,364 75	1,164,352 65	+172,412 50
1878	.....	*1,372,653 15	1,372,653 15	+208,300 50	1,291,849 70	+127,597 05
1879	80,803 45	1,364,414 31	1,445,217 76	+72,564 61	1,189,670 90	—102,178 80
1880	255,546 86	1,597,749 34	1,853,296 20	+408,078 44	1,380,466 49	+190,795 59
1881	471,829 71	1,423,315 38	1,896,145 09	+42,848 89	1,727,623 42	+347,156 93
1882	168,521 67	1,638,497 79	1,807,019 46	—89,125 63	1,513,316 94	—114,306 48
1883	293,702 52	1,675,867 01	1,969,569 53	+162,550 07	1,712,994 45	+99,677 51
1884	256,575 08	1,835,553 56	2,092,128 64	+122,559 11	1,767,844 15	+54,349 70
1885	324,784 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* There is a clerical error in the official statistics in the addition in the income column for the year 1874. The correct amount is $941,202.91; also in the year 1878, the income should be $1,372,659.45. These errors are corrected in the subsequent table.

Table showing revenue and loans in detail for the years 1873 *to* 1884, *inclusive.*

Year.	Revenue.					
	Custom duties.	Rum.	Tobacco.	Tax on cattle killed.	Railroad.	Various.
1873	$389,471 20	$307,008 40	$182,997 20	$71,223 75	.....	$105,090 50
1874	360,448 95	297,733 95	123,288 75	72,983 30	.....	84,645 81
1875	276,581 85	325,334 90	153,293 55	74,128 95	.....	135,846 35
1876	339,357 55	290,207 90	167,183 40	77,590 20	.....	81,412 40
1877	280,891 10	306,892 70	203,473 75	83,216 60	.....	175,933 25
1878	504,890 75	316,229 40	198,168 43	81,887 00	.....	169,179 02
1879	459,275 98	342,927 25	225,383 75	86,952 10	.....	208,046 70
1880	446,880 50	369,893 90	235,338 35	103,110 78	.....	404,104 99
1881	544,080 01	408,743 24	239,449 60	99,785 16	$7,179 95	124,060 47
1882	731,426 59	371,067 88	207,579 47	93,918 60	28,146 84	206,358 41
1883	615,129 80	445,286 24	201,337 09	108,083 90	95,031 44	210,998 54
1884	704,104 76	438,998 90	195,082 12	105,412 16	126,223 76	157,766 46
Total	5,652,539 04	4,229,324 66	2,332,575 46	1,058,292 50	256,581 99	2,063,442 90

Year.	Total revenue.	Income from loans.	Total income.
1873	$1,055,791 05	$3,271 25	$1,059,062 30
1874	939,100 76	2,102 15	941,202 91
1875	965,185 60	.....	965,185 60
1876	964,751 45	378,431 35	1,343,182 80
1877	1,050,407 40	79,993 00	1,130,400 40
1878	1,270,354 60	102,304 85	1,372,659 45
1879	1,322,585 78	41,828 53	1,364,414 31
1880	1,559,328 52	38,420 82	1,597,749 34
1881	1,423,298 43	16 95	1,423,315 38
1882	1,638,497 79	.....	1,638,497 79
1883	1,675,867 01	.....	1,675,867 01
1884	1,727,588 16	107,965 40	1,835,553 56
Total	15,592,756 55	754,334 30	16,347,090 85

At the close of the last fiscal year, November 18, 1884, the total debt of the Republic was given at $842,931.23. The amount of treasury notes then in circulation was $103,987. Since that date the debt of the Republic, owing to wars and revolutions, has greatly increased, and while it is impossible to arrive at the correct amount, the increase cannot be less than $1,000,000.

The Government has power under acts of Congress to issue treasury notes to the amount of $1,000,000. The amount now in circulation is probably between $700,000 and $800,000.

No true statement can be made of the entire debt of the Republic until the official statistics are published, which will not be until November, 1886, but at the present date it is probably over $2,000,000.

H. H. LEAVITT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Managua, Nicaragua, November 16, 1885.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

RICE MACHINES.

REPORT BY CONSUL SMITH.

The rice machines universally used in Colombia are quite old fashioned. Now the question naturally arises, why do not the Colombians use some modern machinery? They have used it, and, I am sorry to state, found it a failure. Some of the largest rice planters have tried the hullers, polishers, and separators of American manufacture, and, after a fair trial, returned to the antediluvian style. In previous reports this consulate has called particular attention of our American manufacturers of rice machinery to the fact that their machines failed to give satisfaction, and that it was well worth their while to investigate the cause of their defects; and I offered to procure the rice in the husk for them to experiment upon, but up to date have received no response.

The manufacturers assert that their machines are all right, but the Colombians don't know how to work them properly. If such be the truth, it is certainly worth the trouble to send down an expert to teach the planters.

The grain of the rice raised on the coast-lands of Colombia and Venezuela is much smaller than that of the East Indian and American product. A prominent planter informs me that thousands of dollars' worth of rice machines can be sold to this country, provided they work as well as they do in Rangoon, Cuba, and South Carolina.

Comparatively as much rice is consumed in Colombia as in the East Indies and China. Two crops are planted and gathered yearly. Notwithstanding the immense crops planted the native supply is not sufficient, and thousands of bags of Rangoon rice are imported.

American machinery should put a stop to this importation.

The Colombians do not buy Carolina rice because it costs too dear; but they will buy our machines, provided what has been suggested is attended to.

January 18, 1886.

PACKING AND SHIPMENT OF ARTICLES.

REPORT BY CONSUL SMITH.

Often the question has presented itself to me, when will our exporters learn how to pack for the South American markets?

Bad packing has done much to retard the extension of our trade with countries where there is no land transportation except on the backs of animals.

The European shippers understand the art of packing goods for these markets to perfection, whether it be apples, potatoes, and onions, or dry-goods or glassware. So much has been said and written on the subject of how articles should be put up and packed for export by my brother officers that it would seem superfluous to add more; but until I see that our exporters are beginning to pay some heed to the practical sugges

tions of our consuls on this subject, it is deemed a duty to keep "pegging away."

In was indeed a surprise to find that the merchants here are sending to France and England for potatoes and onions. Of course I knew that they sent there for dry goods, that being a better market than the United States on account of superior packing, but I was not prepared to see them willing to send one thousand miles further than the nearest market—the United States—for their vegetables.

To go down to the wharf and witness the Atlas steamers from New York discharging cargo one would imagine that they had been run into and nearly wrecked on their way here and their cargo almost a total loss—barrels stove in, kerosene cases broken, heads off apple barrels, potatoes rotten (due to long voyage, I presume), flour bags bursted, parts of furniture broken, &c. Yet this is not the result of bad handling, but bad packing.

The European exporters send potatoes packed in crates (wicker), apples put up in orange boxes and wrapped in tissue paper, onions put up in strings of one pound and packed in wicker-work crates, dry goods in bales of 125 pounds each, so covered with gunny and oil cloth that they can be transported on the backs of mules for a thousand miles without the least damage caused by handling and weather, and so on *ad infinitum*.

The American exporters send apples stowed away in flour-barrels and sealed, onions loose in barrels, potatoes same way, no regard being paid to ventilation, frequent handling, and a long voyage. Dry goods packed in large, unwieldy pine boxes, that perhaps weigh about 500 pounds.

American butter is a drug in the market, due to the miserable manner in which it is put up. When opened it is rancid and salty.

American cheeses fare no better. The Dutch article has the preference. Why do not some of our dealers in cheese send it here the same as they do to Holland—put up in Dutch style?

Inferior beer, bottled in Germany, has driven the American article out of the market. And why? Because the German's mode of packing saves to the importer about 20 per cent. in weight. It always must be borne in mind that duties are on gross weight, which includes the straw, shavings, box, or barrel.

Flour should be put up in two bags, the inside bag to be of strong cotton, and the outside covering of water-proof paper.

Hardware articles should be so well wrapped that the moist air cannot oxidize the contents of the package.

Should this dispatch attract the attention of any exporters, and they desire full and explicit information as to how any particular and special article for this market should be put up and packed, this consulate will gladly procure same for them.

January 19, 1886.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON FURNITURE.

REPORT BY CONSUL SMITH.

Owing to the enormous customs duties that have until recently been imposed on all classes of furniture, the importation of same has nearly, if not altogether, ceased. The customs tariff on furniture is now materially reduced. I therefore advise our manufacturers of furniture to

send this consulate their catalogues, promising them to make a judicious distribution of same.

These catalogues and circulars should be printed in Spanish, profusely illustrated, price-list given, and gross weight of each article when packed and ready for shipment.

The duty on all articles of furniture—that is, the wood part of it—is 25 cents per kilogram weighing under 25 kilograms.

Should the articles, such as bedsteads, tables, bureaus, sofas, &c., weigh over 25 kilograms, then they pay only a duty of six cents per kilogram. To this duty must be added a special one of 25 per cent. on the amount of duties first paid.

Looking-glasses and the marble tops of the furniture must be packed separate, as they are not considered furniture.

It is of the utmost importance to bear in mind that duties are invariably paid on the gross weight of the article, which includes the packing materials.

Furniture made of the lightest materials consistent with durability will readily sell in these markets.

EDMUND W. P. SMITH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Carthagena, Colombia, January 19, 1886.

URUGUAY.

REPORT OF MINISTER BACON ON HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

As the improvement of the harbor of Montevideo, now contemplated, and, in fact contracted for by the Government, is of great importance to the merchant marine and mercantile classes, I subjoin what has been furnished to me by almost undoubted authority as the substance of the contract for that purpose, signed in London some months ago by the Uruguayan minister for his Government and Messrs. Calbill & Son for themselves.

The following "harbor works" are to be constructed.

(1) An outer breakwater, which is to extend about four kilometres or 2½ miles from the extremity of the promontory on which the city is located, in a southwest direction to the opposite extreme of the bay, having openings opposite the city and at the further end. It is to rise at least a yard above high-water mark, and to be built of stone, exceeding 1,000,000 cubic yards.

(2) A quay, which is to follow the shore along the city about a mile, of sufficient breadth for wharves, storehouses, &c., to be also of stone.

(3) An inner breakwater, which is to run almost parallel with the quay, but some 600 yards from it. It is to be of wooden piers, and will be a little less than a mile in length. It is intended as a shelter from the "pampero swells," or the "swells" raised by the southwest wind, much dreaded here.

(4) A channel of considerable depth, averaging from 23 to 25 feet below the usual water level, to extend from the outer to the inner breakwater. This is to be called the "entry channel," and is to be connected with some sort of "dredging" to keep it open.

In addition to the foregoing there are to be elevators, trucks, pumps, wharves, &c.

The total cost of construction is estimated at $15,000,000, which Messrs. Calbill & Son are to furnish upon a guarantee by the Uruguayan Government of an interest of about 8¼ per cent. per annum for seventy-five years after the completion of the works, to be secured by the direction and receipt by the "concessionaires" of all port dues and payments.

From the construction of these "harbor works" Montevideo anticipates a rich harvest in the increase of commercial trade. Her harbor is the only one really available for security and convenience from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia Blanca. Its great defect, in fact only one, as I am advised, is its exposure to the southeasterly and southwesterly winds, which culminate often in what are here termed "pamperos," being in the nature of hurricanes. These winds render all harbor operations difficult for many days in the year—in the aggregate, from a fourth to a third of each year—which entails a serious loss upon the commercial prosperity of the city. If the contemplated harbor improvement avoids this difficulty, as it proposes to do, the Montevidean harbor, already the best on this portion of the South American coast, will have no competitor in its commercial superiority. It is apparently a great sacrifice to surrender the port dues of a nation for so long a time to a third party; but the effort of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation to get the lion's share of the immense coast trade, and also the trade of the Rio de la Plata, act as a spur to the commercial ambition of the Banda Oriental.

JOHN E. BACON,
Minister.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Montevideo, December 21, 1885.

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